"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, cooler today; Sunday fair, rising temperature; fresh northwest winds.
For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,434. ... NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1916.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. { Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

SYMPATHY STRIKE DESERTED BY HALF ITS SUPPORTERS

6,000 Brewery Employes Vote to Return to Work This Morning.

ONLY 6,290 UNIONISTS OUT

Fitzgerald Receives $55,000 to Pay Strike Benefits for Carmen.

LEADERS DISHEARTENED

President Shonts Says Service on Surface Lines Is 75 Per Cent. Normal.

While the labor leaders, thoroughly disheartened by their failure to marshal the union forces of this city for a general strike out of sympathy for the striking street car workers, were casting about yesterday for some means to restore the confidence of the carmen, they received another setback by the desertion of 6,000 of the 12,290 men who constituted the walkout.

The brewery workers, who were the first recruits to the sympathy strike, decided after an all-day meeting to return to their jobs this morning. This leaves the strike approximately 6,290 men, composed of about 4,000 machinists, who have left work individually in certain plants, 1,000 paperhangers, 800 eccentric firemen, and 490 painters.

The only encouraging news for the strikers was that six checks for a total amount of $55,000 had been received by William B. Fitzgerald, organizer of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electrict Railway Employes, to pay the strike benefits due to the men. There are about 11,000 carmen on strike and they will receive $5 each. The labor organizers declared that a similar amount would be on hand next week.

The leaders are making a final effort to make the force of the sympathetic strike felt. They held a three hours' conference yesterday afternoon in Beethoven Hall, 210 East Fifth Street, at which they discussed ways and means of calling out the different unions. They decided to concentrate on a convention which will be held under the auspices of the Central Federated Union on Monday, when measures to help the strikers will be considered.

Mahon May Call Off Strike.

The expected return of William B. Mahon, President of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes, who is on his way here from Europe, is said to have considerable bearing on the situation. Mr. Mahon may choose to call the whole strike off.

The leaders reasserted that there were 100,900 men out on strike, exclusive of the United Hebrew trades. They were bitter against some of the unions which they had expected would join the strike but had failed to do so.

William B. Fitzgerald announced at the afternoon meeting that he would have a statement to give out at the Hotel Continental, the headquarters of the Amalgamated Association, later in the day. At 9 o'clock last evening he displayed photographic reproductions of six checks—five for $10,000 each and one for $5,000—which had been sent to him from the International headquarters in Detroit.

"There, you see, I have made good on this proposition, as I have on all others," he said.

He referred to the strike benefits which the carmen had been promised. They were to receive $5 weekly apiece after the first two weeks. Mr. Fitzgerald asserted that that was not the only benefit fund which the carmen had to draw on. He said that there was money on hand from other sources, and that it was being used to help strikers who were particularly in need.

Says 11,000 Carmen Are Out.

Mr. Fitzgerald prepared a statement, which was given out to the reporters at 10 o'clock, but which did not refer to the sympathetic strike, or the developments of the day. He asserted that 11,000 carmen were on strike and that there had been practically no desertions. Mr. Fitzgerald continued:

"These men did not go on strike to collect strike benefits. They are the merest incident of strikes. Our people have to endure privations and hardships in these struggles, but they endure them with real fortitude and courage. The wives, mothers, and daughters help the men to bear the burdens, and if their stories were written they would command the admiration of the people of this city who love justice and fair play. Our association has no right to spend the money of its 80,000 members except in the orderly and proper way provided by our constitution and bylaws. The Amalgamated Association has never broken and never will break faith with its members.

"Notwithstanding the carping of certain critics, it is a matter of great satisfaction to me that our association on the very day that strike benefits were due sent me $55,000 to pay strike benefits. If our men had never received a cent they would fight just as valiantly and courageously. The spirit of our men is wonderful, considering the vicious and unprecedented attacks upon them, and this fight is going on until we win."

Brewery Workers Give Up.

The 6,000 brewery workers who were on strike voted to return to work today after an all day session at the Labor Temple, 243 East Eighty-fourth Street. Unions represented were Brewers' Local No. 1, Brewers' Drivers Nos. 59 and 23, Coopers' Union No. 2, and all city locals of the Beer Bottlers' Union. Union members said they had struck because they thought organized labor as a whole would act in behalf of the carmen.

The teamsters, who were expected to join the strike Wednesday, are still at work, and it seemed yesterday as if there was no more prospect of their quitting.

Ernest Bohm, Secretary of the Central Federated Union, predicted a big chance before Monday in the attitude of the unions toward a sympathetic strike.

"Of course the idea of a [illegible] suggestion is a new one [illegible]

Continued on Page 7.

Berlin Tells of Submarine Activity in the North Sea

BERLIN, Sept. 29. (via Tuckerton.)—The following semi-official announcement was made here today:

"Eleven British fishing steamships were sunk by a German submarine in the North Sea on Sept. 23. Four Belgian lighters were sunk in one day at the entrance to the English Channel by another submarine.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—The steamer Roddam has been sunk and eleven members of the crew have been landed at Valencia, according to an announcement made by Lloyds Shipping Agency today.

The Norwegian steamer Vindeggen has been sunk by an Austrian submarine, according to a Reuter dispatch from Madrid. Twenty-four of the crew of the vessel have been landed at Las Palmas, Canary Islands.

ROCKEFELLER GAINS $8,000,000 MORE

Yesterday's Advance in Standard Oil Stocks Shows an Increase of $32,000,000.

THEIR VALUE $2,027,516,000

Market Worth of All Subsidiaries at Close of Day Is Double the Debt of the United States.

The further advance in Standard Oil issues yesterday added more than $32,000,000 to the aggregate value of the Standard Oil companies and $8,028,000 to the value of John D. Rockefeller's holdings on the assumption that they are now practically the same as they were on the dissolution of the company, as is indicated by the latest stock lists of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana and the Standard Oil Company of New York. The day's increase in the value of Mr. Rockefeller's holdings of Standard Oil of New Jersey alone amounted to $3,219,000.

This list shows how Mr. Rockefeller's $506,879,250 worth of various Standard Oil stocks is distributed among the various companies into which the Standard Oil Trust has been dissolved:

Anglo-American	$8,250,000
Atlantic Refining	10,362,300
Borne-Serymser	200,000
Buckeye Pipe Line	5,300,000
Chesebrough Mfg.	1,725,000
Colonial Oil	37,500
Continental Oil	3,937,500
Crescent Pipe Line	960,000
Cumberland Pipe Line	232,500
Eureka Pipe Line	2,912,500
Galena Signal Oil	5,910,000
Galena Signal Oil pf.	2,800,000
Illinois Pipe Line	9,950,000
Indiana Pipe Line	2,625,000
National Transit	1,871,250
New York Transit	2,650,000
Northern Pipe Line	1,030,000
Ohio Oil	11,290,000
Prairie Oil and Gas	20,700,000
Prairie Pipe Line	19,777,000
Solar Refining	1,900,000
Southern Pipe Line	5,300,000
South Pennsylvania Oil	12,030,000
Southwest Pennsylvania Pipe Lines	980,000
Standard Oil of Cal	85,500,000
Standard Oil of Indiana	59,574,000
Standard Oil of Kansas	2,850,000
Standard Oil of Kentucky	4,275,000
Standard Oil of Nebraska	1,292,000
Standard Oil of New Jersey	153,761,000
Standard Oil of New York	44,724,000
Standard Oil of Ohio	7,437,000
Swan & Finch	287,000
Union Tank Line	2,730,000
Vacuum Oil	11,175,000
Washington Oil	100,000
Waters-Pierce, (Pierce Oil)	1,674,000
Total	$506,879,250

The market value of all the Standard Oil subsidiaries at the close of trading yesterday was approximately $2,027,516,000. This is practically double the amount of the net debt of the United States Government.

Major Holdings Little Changed.

An examination of lists of stockholders in several of the subsidiary companies yesterday went to show that the major holdings in these concerns have not changed greatly since the owners of Standard Oil shares received their quota of subsidiary company stocks. Mr. Rockefeller's portion of Standard Oil of Indiana, for instance, was 75,540 shares after the company had declared its 2,900 per cent. stock dividend in March, 1912, while the Indiana Company's stockholders' list as of September, 1915, shows that 74,438 shares were still credited to him.

Mr. Rockefeller received stock of the Standard Oil Company of New York in the dissolution, which reached a total of 188,850 shares after the corporation increased its capital from $15,000,000 to $75,000,000. The Standard of New York's stock list has Mr. Rockefeller down for 186,351 shares. It is possible that shifts have occurred in case of Mr. Rockefeller's holdings, and in those of other big share owners without an actual change of ownership. This would leave room for the supposition that actual holdings might either have been increased or decreased. In case of the Rockefeller stock, it is possible that some of the elder Rockefeller's shares may have been transferred to the name of John D. Rockefeller, Jr. The latter was the holder of about 650 shares of both Standard of Indiana and Standard of New York stock in the latest lists obtainable, while he did not appear in the records presented in the court proceedings before the dissolution.

Has Paid $27,000,000 Dividends.

The Standard of Indiana, which was made famous by the fine of $29,000,000 imposed by Judge Kenesaw Mountain Landis in Chicago but which was not collected, has paid out in cash dividends since the separation of the companies approximately $27,000,000. Of this, John D. Rockefeller, as owner of approximately one-fourth of the stock, received $6,800,000. Total dividend disbursements by the Standard of New York since Jan. 1, 1912, have amounted to $18,300,000 and of this amount about $4,575,000 has gone to Mr. Rockefeller. The men associated with him in the old company have received dividends by

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THE WOODROW WILSON SPECIAL
train for Shadow Lawn, the Summer White House, where President Wilson will make an address to Young Men, leaves [illegible] Penn. R. R. Station to-day [illegible] M. Reduced round-trip fare $1. All young men welcome. Tickets at station.—Advt.

WILSON WANTS NO DISLOYAL VOTE CAST ON HIS SIDE

Tells Jeremiah O'Leary So in Response to an Offensive Telegram.

RETORT PROMPT, SEVERE

"I Should Feel Deeply Mortified to Have You or Anybody Like You Vote for Me."

MAY NOT ANSWER HUGHES

President Feels That His Criticism of the Eight-Hour Law Is Not Convincing.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Sept. 29.—President Wilson tonight gave out the following telegram with his response:

New York City, Sept. 29.

Woodrow Wilson,
President of the United States.
Elberon, N. J.

Again we greet you with a popular disapproval of your pro-British policies, last year from the Twenty-third New York Congressional District, and now from your own State and from the voters of your own party. Senator Martine won because the voters of New Jersey do not want any truckling to the British Empire nor do they approve of dictatorship over Congress. Your foreign policies, your failure to secure compliance with all American rights, your leniency with the British Empire, your approval of war loans, the ammunition traffic, are issues in this campaign.

Do you know that William S. Bennet, a Republican Congressman, ran in the Democratic primaries in the Twenty-third New York Congressional District and polled 38 per cent. of the total Democratic vote against his regular Democratic opponent? Anglomaniacs and British interest may control newspapers, but they don't control votes. The people may be readers, but they are not followers of the newspapers. When, Sir, will you respond to these evidences of popular disapproval of your policies by action? The Martine election and Bennet vote prove you have lost support among Democrats. Every vote for Martine was a vote against you, as was every Democratic vote that went for Mr. Bennet in the Democratic primaries in the Twenty-third Congressional District.

JEREMIAH A. O'LEARY,
President American Truth Society.

The following reply was sent to Mr. O'Leary:

Shadow Lawn, Elberon, N. J., Sept. 29.

Your telegram received. I would feel deeply mortified to have you or anybody like you vote for me. Since you have access to many disloyal Americans and I have not, I will ask you to convey this message to them. WOODROW WILSON.

The President is said to regret keenly that the hyphenate issue should have been injected so strongly into the present campaign, feeling that it must necessarily react unfavorably on relations of the United States with all the belligerent powers at the close of the war. He feels, also, that it will lead to many unfortunate misunderstandings in the position of upright and loyal American voters of foreign extraction in the present campaign.

Today's Speech.

In his speech tomorrow afternoon at Shadow Lawn before a delegation from the Young Men's League of Democratic Clubs, President Wilson's main theme will be the reasons why the young voter should prefer the Democratic Party. In developing the subject the President is expected to discuss campaign questions with far less reserve than he has yet shown.

Although in his addresses in the big cities, which will be exclusively before non-partisan audiences, the President is said to feel that he must confine himself generally to non-partisan treatment of public questions, he is under no such restriction in his speeches at home, and tomorrow's address will be the first in which he has really felt it proper to "let himself out."

Eight-Hour Law Explained.

There is little possibility that the eight-hour law will be touched upon again, at least for the present, his advisers now say. The President has told the truth about it, they say, and has explained the whole situation as it appears to him, and he sees no reason why he should devote more attention to it. As to Mr. Hughes's attacks on it, Democratic leaders here say, he takes the opposition that nowhere has the Republican candidate touched a vulnerable point, and he feels that the position he has assumed will be thoroughly understood by the thinking voters of the country. Mr. Hughes has merely criticised a few of the minor details of the real issue, they say, and the fabric as a whole, is uninjured.

The President's advisors take the position that Mr. Hughes's attacks, like most of the Republican assaults against the Administration, are afterthoughts. They were much inclined today to make fun of the Republican candidate's position that he could have done nothing to prevent the passage of the Adamson bill because he was "a thousand miles away."

"Is it possible," one of them asked this afternoon, "that Mr. Hughes never heard of the telegraph?" It would have been entirely possible, they pointed out, if the Republican candidate were really so concerned about the matter, for him to get in touch with some of his supporters in the House or Senate, and either by filibuster or amendments prevent the passage of the bill. The Republican votes by which the eight-hour law was passed were again referred to here today in a discussion of Mr. Hughes's attacks on the measure.

In his speeches in the Middle West the President is still expected to adhere to his determination to avoid direct reference to the campaign, although his audiences will unquestionably be able to draw pointed inferences from his remarks. Mr. Wilson is said to feel that it is not so much a question of preserving the Presidential dignity as that it is not in good taste for him to go about exploiting the record of the Administration. He feels that the record of the past four years is made, and the country can read it for itself. It may be a good thing to point out the accomplishments of the Administration, but the President feels, it is said, that he should not be the one to do it. That should be the function of others who can serve as the attorneys for the Democratic Party.

Mr. Wilson's advisors say, however, that he does feel keenly that he should point out just what the campaign is

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Life Buoy With Name of the Missing Bremen Is Cast Up on the Coast Near Portland, Me.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 29.—A life-preserver marked "Bremen," the name of the German submarine freighter which has long been watched for on the Atlantic Coast, was picked up on the oceanside of Cape Elizabeth today.

The name "Bremen" was stenciled in black letters two inches high on both sides of the buoy. On one side of the canvas covering was printed a small crown. Over this mark were the words "shutz marke," meaning patented, or trademark. Beneath were the words "V. Epping-Hoven Wilhelmshafen." This indicated apparently the name of the maker.

The preserver seemed to be new and apparently had not been in the water a great length of time. It was stained with oil. An officer of the Coast Guard Cutter Service who examined the buoy said that if it had been thrown overboard by some one who thought to play a practical joke, he had done a very good job. The preserver was well made, and the lettering and the ink were of the best quality.

The buoy was picked up at a small place known as Maiden Cove by a 10-year-old lad, Frederic L. Lakeman of Westbrook. Several other persons were near by at the time, and saw the youth pick up the object from the beach near the water's edge. The boy was taken to a newspaper office, where the life preserver was photographed and examined by many seafaring men.

One of the most interested investigators of the bouy was A. J. Martinson, Quartermaster of the coast guard cutter Ossipee, who is a Russian by birth and who has spent much time in Wilhelmshafen, where the Bremen was built.

He said that the buoy differed from those of American make, in that it was not painted all over. Furthermore, the name "Bremen" was painted on both sides. It is the custom of American makers to mark their buoys on one side only, he said. By careful examination he discovered that the word "Bremen" had been blocked out carefully by pencil, apparently, and then had been painted. In the purported trade-mark, and the name and address of the maker he thought were stamped on the canvas instead of being stenciled, as less careful observers had declared. The buoy was filled solidly with ground cork and the canvas, Quartermaster Martinson thought, had been turned out in some sail loft. It was machine stitched. The rope, which was secured by four canvas straps, was spliced, and the whole work, the Quartermaster thought, was done in a thoroughly shipshape way.

On Sept. 27 the Berlin press, through some error, acclaimed the arrival of the German submarine Bremen at New London. It was agreed that the arrival of the merchant submarine had greatly relieved the protracted tension which had existed since Aug. 1, when the Deutschland departed. It was then said that the Bremen had started on her westward voyage in the first week in July, and that the Deutschland had delayed her departure in order to welcome her sister ship to American waters. On Aug. 15 a commercial bulletin to The Hague, issued after the safe arrival home of the Deutschland, Aug. 23, said:

"The owners of the Deutschland received news of the vessel's progress seven days ago, and it was only then that the Bremen, her sister ship, about the fate of which there has been so much speculation, was allowed to leave for America."

About Sept. 1, the arrival of the Bremen was daily expected at New London. The next rumor to be circulated was that the Bremen had left the Weser on Sept. 5. It was this rumor, which was evidently more than a rumor in Berlin, that had so confidently caused the German papers to announce her safe arrival on the 27th.

COL. FRENCH HEADS MACHINE GUN BOARD

Secretary Baker Names Five Officers and Two Civilians to Settle the Whole Problem.

COL. DICKSON A MEMBER

Retired Ordnance Expert Drafted—Bascom Little and B. M. W. Hanson the Civilian Members.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—A comprehensive investigation of the questions affecting machine guns for the army is to be undertaken by a board of five army officers and two civilians, which will begin its sessions in Washington on Monday, Oct. 2. The allegations that the Army Ordnance Department has been derelict in handling the machine-gun problem, and the failure to adopt the machine gun invented by Colonel Isaac N. Lewis, which is in general use in the British Army in France, will be considered by the board whose instructions will require it to make a thorough study of the matter.

Special orders announced today by the Adjutant General of the army, under authority of the Secretary of War, name the members of the board as follows:

Colonel Francis H. French, General Staff; Colonel Joseph D. Dickman, Second Cavalry; Colonel Tracy C. Dickson, United States Army, retired; Lieut. Col. Henry D. Todd, Jr., Coast Artillery Corps; Captain Robert H. Willis, Jr., Signal Corps; Bascom Little of Cleveland, Ohio, and B. M. W. Hanson of Hartford, Conn. The orders direct the board to assemble in Washington next Monday "for the purpose of considering the subject of character and quantity of machine rifles to be supplied for the military service." Captain Willis will act as Recorder of the board.

All fighting branches of the army except the Field Artillery are represented on the board. Colonel French, who, by virtue of his seniority, will be President of the board, is the commanding officer of the Second Infantry.

Colonel Dickson was in the Ordnance Department at the time of his retirement. He has just passed the age of 48 and is regarded as one of the most accomplished officers of the military establishment, with a highly technical knowledge of ordnance. He was sent to the Panama Canal Zone in connection with the establishing of forts and placing of heavy guns.

Mr. Little is a former President of the Chamber of Commerce of Cleveland. He has served at the Plattsburg Camp and has a deep interest in military matters. He was the personal selection of Secretary Baker, who was acquainted with his knowledge of ordnance and his enthusiasm on the subject of preparedness. The selection of the second civilian member of the board was left by Secretary Baker to the President of the Massachusetts Institute of Tecanology, who nominated Mr. Hanson.

Board Is Unrestricted.

The board is not restricted to recommending one type of machine gun, but may decide whether it is desirable to adopt more than one type. This phase of the orders is due to a belief among officials of the War Department that a heavy type of machine gun might be especially efficient in certain work, while a lighter type would be desirable in other work which the military forces might be called upon to perform in time of war. The Lewis gun is regarded as especially adapted for use in airships on account of its lightness. It was intended by Secretary Baker in issuing instructions to the board that there should be the greatest freedom in determining the questions involved, which have aroused special interest through the allegations that the Lewis gun is far superior to the machine guns now in use in the army.

The special orders for the investigation, after naming the members of the board and directing that it shall begin its sessions in Washington next Monday, are as follows:

The Board will consider and make recommendations as to whether a single type or more than one type of machine rifle, using small-arms ammunition, is needed for the service, and the type or types which should be pro-

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DEVICE MAKES BODY PHOTOGRAPH ITSELF

By British Discovery Internal Organs Are Pictured in Way Not Possible with X-Ray.

THEIR CONDITION SHOWN

Electricity of Body Used in Experiments Being Conducted in Hospital in France.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—The British Medical Journal announces that a remarkable scientific discovery is now on trial at one of the casualty clearing stations in France.

The new discovery, says The Journal, appears to succeed just where X-ray photography fails. It takes up the task of producing pictures of structures, hidden far below the surface of the body just at the point where X-ray photography ceases to perform it effectively. In other words the new work attempts a delineation not of dense structures such as bone, but of living soft organs.

By means of this discovery it is possible in broad daylight to obtain detailed pictures of any organ or body, brain, liver, kidney, and spleen, and to see at a glance by what gross lesions they are affected. Thus it is possible to see blood vessels in the brain, to observe a blood clot in that organ, to detect abscesses in the liver, and wounds or cuts in any organ. In one case a concretion in the appendix was seen clearly when the picture was complete.

The miracle is achieved by utilizing the currents of electricity which the body is believed to generate. Two electrodes, each ending in a perforated zinc plate or zinc wire screen, are employed. These are connected with batteries in the ordinary way, but are not placed in contact with the patient's body. One screen stands on a pedestal in a vertical position near the patient. The other is hung horizontally at right angles to the first one. In this way any electrical field coming from the first screen is always at right angles to that of the second.

The patient is placed with the part to be examined quite close to the first screen and directly under, but at a distance from the second. The current is turned on. Then the third electrical element, the current from the patient's own organs, is released.

"The inventor," says the British Medical Journal, "believes the results are primarily due to the fact that the process interposes between two alternating electric fields of equal strength and at the precise point where they meet a third electric field, whose facultative potential force is thus released and can be converted into dynamic power."

The third field is made to operate a sensitive needle, which works upon a revolving cylinder carrying a waxed paper. The so-called hammer needle moves across the cylinder, tapping out little holes in the wax, and when later the wax is held up to the light a diagram is seen which "precisely resembles the outline of the living tissues, lying vertically below the second screen."

This diagram can be converted into an ordinary photograph by processes familiar in the applied arts. The actual finished photographs are remarkable and show blood vessels in the brain in detail, also wounds, but not the actual brain substance. In other words differences, such as diseased areas, are shown.

The apparatus has to be specially timed for each organ. Thus the electrical force, residing in blood, is very small, so when blood vessels are to be delineated the alternations must be very rapid. Contrariwise, since the electric force residing in heart muscle is great the alternations must be slow when the heart is to be delineated.

An advantage of this is that when blood or pus occurs in areas where it should not be it shows at once on the picture as a blur. It is not delineated, and so its presence is made evident.

The apparatus works as long as the body is alive and even until molecular death has occurred. After that it does not work.

The inventor is James Shearer, agad 30, a sergeant in the Medical Corps and working at the casualty clearing station. He is a Scotchman, but received his education in America, where he was graduated as an M. D. and Ch. M. at the University of Washington. He has no commission, as the medical degree he holds is not one of those recognized in Great Britain.

CHANCELLOR'S SPEECH LEAVES BERLIN UNCERTAIN ON SUBMARINE WARFARE; PRESS CRITICISES OUR NEUTRALITY

Hear Gerard Is Coming to Warn Wilson That Germany Will Renew Submarine War

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 29.—The Politiken publishes today an interview with a friend of Ambassador Gerard who says that Mr. Gerard is going to Washington to present most important negotiations to President Wilson upon the submarine war about which the German Government, intending a remorseless enlargement of it, had negotiated with Mr. Gerard beforehand. The situation therefore is characterized as a most earnest one, and Mr. Gerard, the newspaper says, preferred to have a personal conference with President Wilson.

Mr. Gerard's friend is quoted as saying that if the Ambassador had not been forced by these circumstances he never would have left Berlin, where his position is very difficult because the German press is not amicable toward President Wilson. Mr. Gerard's friend states, furthermore, that the Ambassador did imposing work in Berlin as middleman between England and Germany.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 30.—The London Times's correspondent says that the Vossische Zeitung, after announcing Ambassador Gerard's impending departure from Copenhagen, says it learns from trustworthy information that no telegram that leave had been granted to him had arrived at the American Embassy in Berlin from the Ambassador up to midday yesterday. The newspaper regards the statement that Mr. Gerard contemplates taking part in the final phase of the Presidential campaign on behalf of President Wilson as insufficient as an explanation of the Ambassador's journey, and continues: "The elections begin early in November, and the Ambassador cannot reach New York before the middle of October, which will leave him little time to engage in the election campaign. It is true that Ambassador Gerard stands in close connection with Tammany and Taft, so that four years ago he was able to negotiate successfully between Tammany and the Wilson party, but we believe the real reason for the Ambassador's journey to America, should it take place, lies elsewhere.

"A kind of ambassadorial conference is contemplated at Washington. The American Ambassadors at Paris and London already are proceeding to Washington. It is therefore in the interests of complete information that the Ambassador accredited to Germany should be heard, especially as Mr. Gerard, immediately before his departure, had thorough discussions in authoritative quarters. These, indeed, were conducted with a view to his eventual presence in Washington. Just before his departure the Ambassador informed his friends that leave had been offered to him several times, but that he never had taken it because he did not wish to leave his post here at this difficult time even for a few weeks, although for three years he never had a holiday of any length. Now, however, as he considers his counsel of importance to the White House he himself applied for the leave."

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—Secretary Lansing today authorized the statement that there was no foundation for reports cabled from Europe that Ambassador Gerard was coming to Washington to report on renewed agitation in Germany over submarine warfare. He said the Ambassador had not been summoned home, and was coming solely of his own accord on a long-postponed leave, although while here he naturally would report to the department on all matters of interest.

As to the submarine issue, Mr. Lansing added that since the Sussex incident nothing had occurred indicating that the submarine controversy would be renewed.

The department is watching closely the trend of events in Berlin, and is keeping informed of the political movement for a fuller use of the submarine. Officials suggested today, however, that the fact of Ambassador Gerard's return at this time proved in itself that no crisis was either at hand or expected. Were that the case, it was said, the Ambassador would be held in Berlin.

German Attack on Our Neutrality Based on American Aviators' Exploits

Papers Revive Question of Resumption of U-Boat Warfare for Taking Alleged Unfair Advantage of Berlin Concessions.

BERLIN, Sept. 29, (via London.)—Immediately on the heels of the utterance of the Imperial Chancellor in the Reichstag concerning the submarine campaign, the afternoon newspapers generally print strong criticisms of the neutrality of the United States, based on the news of the death of the American aviator, Kiffen Rockwell, and the presence of other American aviators on the western front.

They connect this evidence of American sympathy for the Allies and the supply of war materials by firms in the United States as an indication of the futility of concessions to the American standpoint with regard to submarines. They declare that these facts show how American respect for neutrality is vanishing and how America is misusing the present form of submarine warfare to cover the active participation of American citizens in the war on the side of the Entente Allies.

The Lok-Alanzeiger, under the heading "American Neutrality," prints the following:

"With a naïveté, which must appear astonishing even in a war which overturns ordinary conceptions of international law and neutrality, the Paris Matin announces that Aviator Rockwell, one of the best known of the American airmen, has fallen in an air battle. The Matin does not attempt to dispute the fact, long known to us, that at Verdun an aero troop under the name of American Aviation Squadron participates in the fighting.

"We all know that, impelled by love of peace and chary of human sacrifices, we made concessions to America and now see with astonishment that the concessions have resulted only in the further supply of the Entente with ammunition and guns. We now see further how our concillatory attitude directly has been misused on the American side, and Americans can, therefore, reach the enemy and fill important positions. We are acquainted naturally with the love of adventure in the American blood, and we do not condemn it. We also would have no occasion whatever to pay attention to the exercise of this passion if we had not believed that the concessions to the United States would be sufficient for honorable men to bridle the strongest inclinations to ignore the most natural obligations of neutrality.

"If, however, as the above mentioned facts seem to show, we have erred in this assumption, we must naturally regret to have made concessions which are misused and which show to us to what degree the feeling and respect for the conception of neutrality have been lost by Americans and by the Entente. We still believe it will be possible for the American Government to take measures that the concessions made to it shall not undergo usages to which under no circumstances we can submit. On the part of American citizens, such actions can only be regarded as an invasion of our agreement with the Union."

The Vossische Zeitung, in an article written by its military critic on the American Aviation Squadron, points out that the Entente Allies have an immense advantage in being supplied from "neutral" America with war materials to a degree with which Germany can only compete by her utmost efforts. The newspaper argues that the war would long since have been over if it had not been for American supplies. It says the longer the war lasts the American attempts to throw a mantle over its so-called neutrality and "the appearance of American aviators in the ranks of our enemies betray the degree of neutrality which America in the future intends to maintain."

The Tageblatt says:

"The American conduct may be regarded as proof of how American feeling and respect for the principles of neutrality are vanishing."

Such stalwart organs as the Tägliche Rundschau, the Tageszeitung and Die Post all connect the news of the American Aviation Corps with the submarine issue as the basis for the argument that moderation in the use of Germany's undersea weapons merely serves to further American assistance to the Entente Allies in men and munitions.

The Tageszeitung devotes a leading article, which does not need the signature to betray its Count von Reventlow origin, to the late Earl Kitchener's alleged statement to W. Cameron Forbes, former Governor General of the Philippines, that the Entente Allies would never be able to conquer Germany without the assistance of the United States. It characterizes the American policy as a policy in which the United States is making a threatened use of a wooden sword, and calls for a policy of the utmost firmness against the United States.

In an article on Aviator Rockwell, the Tageszeitung says:

"It is self-evident that this unneutral favor and support of our enemies cannot be permanently permitted by Germany. America itself cannot doubt that its conduct arouses universal indignation in Germany. We are convinced that the whole German nation is united in believing that just as the American deliveries of munitions laugh to scorn American assurances of humanity and love of peace, so this support of our enemies by American aviators constitutes an insult to neutrality."

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Papers Comment on Indefiniteness of Hollweg's Utterances.

SOCIALISTS DESIRE PEACE

Publications of Other Parties Glad No New Overtures Were Presented.

PRAISE ATTACK ON ENGLAND

Arraignment of "Germany's Chief Foe" Finds General Approval in Capital.

BERLIN, Sept. 29, (via London.)—The speech of Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg, the Imperial Chancellor, in the Reichstag yesterday meets with a mixed reception in the newspapers, the feeling being variously expressed that he placed such restraint on himself that his utterances lacked definiteness.

The Conservatives, for example, ask pointedly whether his sharp words against England and his declaration that the statesman should be hanged who omits adopting every possible means to defeat Great Britain signify that Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg is willing to resume the submarine warfare, although they themselves assume that the contrary is the case.

The Conservatives also note that a number of points were untouched by the Chancellor which many of them wanted to hear discussed. All the newspapers, except Vorwärts, are gratified that the Chancellor made no new peace overtures, in view of the utterances of members of the British and French Cabinets. General approval is given of Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg's emphasizing of the statement that England is Germany's chief foe.

It is significant that the Conservative press treats coldly what the Chancellor said about the intrigues against himself. Also his outline of the future internal policy of the nation meets with the rejoinder that hitherto it has been a case of Germany and Prussia.

Vorwärts, voicing the feelings of the Socialist secessionists, expresses distinct disappointment over the speech, which, it says, opens no prospects for shortening the war, but leaves everything obscured and foggy.

Victor Hahn in an editorial in the National-Zeitung says the Chancellor's denunciation of England was the dramatic high-water mark of his speech, and that when he said statesmen should be hanged who did not proceed against this enemy with every means tending to shorten the war he, as the responsible Minister of the empire, said in pregnant words what has lain to articulate in the soul of the German people.

"The speech fairly breathed confidence and strength," concludes the editorial, "and although every one expected to hear of revelations, the address could have contained nothing more valuable than the unshakable belief in eventual victory and the blessed future of the German people."

Germania says: "Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg has solemnly established the fact that no political weakness nor false consideration lames Germany's arm against England, and that he has spoken the clear and unequivocal word, although its effectiveness on Germany's inner-political misunderstandings and disorders will depend on whether it is accepted as unreservedly in all circles as it was given."

Germania declares every one must accept the Chancellor's word unless he wants to promote von Bethmann Hollweg to the status of the "word-breaking statesmen of Rome and Bucharest." If his word is accepted, the newspaper contends, then it will "eliminate with one stroke the suffocating political air that had begun to gather."

Germania praises the Chancellor's speech as a true mirror of Germany's conception of the military and political situation in the world, and as being "without extravagant fanfares, such as French and Italian Ministers require to keep public sentiment up to the desired pitch and without the English pattern, but, instead, earnest words full of truth and strength."

The Berliner Tageblatt says:

"An almost academic reserve was at times to be observed. The speaker took great pains to soften down his expressions and observe moderation and allow more to be guessed at between the lines than he expressed specifically. We must assume that this restraint was not unintentional. The Chancellor himself pointed out that foreign countries were watching every expression."

The Lokal-Anzeiger says:

"The Chancellor showed clearly the fundamental distinction between the motives under which we and the enemy

are waging war. Whoever grasps the difference between these motives can have no doubt as to who bears the responsibility for prolonging this war."

TEXT OF SPEECH MADE IN REICHSTAG

Chancellor Arraigns Rumania and Reviews the Military Situation.

BERLIN, Thursday, Sept. 28, (by Wireless to Sayville, Sept. 29.)—The following semi-official account of today's session of the Reichstag was given out by the Overseas News Agency:

The Reichstag opened this afternoon. The galleries were crowded and the foreign diplomats who are now in Berlin were present, virtually without exception.

President Kaempf, in his introductory speech, said that the war, in its economic and political as well as military aspects, had now reached a climax. On all fronts there was a violent struggle for a decision.

Germany's position, the President said, was satisfactory in every respect. He mentioned the arrival of the merchant submarines Deutschland and Bremen in the United States. (A news dispatch to Berlin to the effect that a tug had gone out from New London, Conn., presumably to meet the Bremen, gave rise to the erroneous report, generally accepted in Germany, that the Bremen had reached the United States.)

The President read telegrams exchanged with the Emperor on the occasion of the beginning of the second year of the war, and with the President of the Hungarian Parliament at the time of the fall of the Rumanian fortress of Turtukai. The President's speech was much applauded.

After the transaction of routine business Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg arose. Amid a general silence he began his speech, to which all listened with undivided attention.

The Chancellor alluded to the intrigues of Rumania and that country's declaration of war, saying: "Our relations with Rumania before the war were based on the treaty of alliance first concluded between Austria-Hungary and Rumania, and then enlarged by the accession of Germany and Italy. The contracting parties engaged under the treaty to assist each other in case of unprovoked attack by a third party.

"When the war broke out King Carlos with all his energy stood up for the idea that Rumania owed to the Central Powers thirty years of political security and wonderful economic development, and that, therefore, Rumania must support the Central Powers, not only on account of the provisions of the treaty but also for the sake of the country's honor. The late King regarded as sophistry the objection that Rumania had not been informed in regard to the Austro-Hungarian démarche in regard to Serbia and had not been consulted about it.

Cause of Rumanian King's Death.

"But when the deciding session of the Crown Council was held the aged King did not succeed as against the Government whose Prime Minister, notwithstanding treaty obligations, sympathized with the Entente Powers. A short time later the King died in consequence of the emotions caused by realization that Rumania was a traitor to her allies.

"The Rumanian policy was now guided by Premier Bratiano, who attempted to gain riches, without making great sacrifices, at the expense of the party suffering defeat in the war. The main point was to discover in time which party was about to win final victory, in order not to be too late. Nevertheless, during the first year of the war, probably after the fall of Lemberg, Premier Bratiano, leaving his sovereign in ignorance, concluded a treaty of neutrality with Russia. After the fall of Przemysl he thought the time had come to reach an understanding in regard to pay for his Judas-like treason, but the negotiations failed. Russia desired to increase her own vast territory by taking the Bukowina, while Rumania not only wished this same Bokowina, but also all Hungarian territory as far as the Theiss."

The Chancellor added that in spite of this failure Rumania's policy of neutrality favored the Entente more and more. He said Rumania attempted to collaborate with the British efforts to establish a blockade of Germany, withholding grain purchased by Germany until the grain was obtained by means of energetic pressure. The Premier again hesitated when the Central Powers, initiating the offensive in Galicia in the Spring of last year, broke through the Russian line at Gorlice, and was in doubt whether he had placed his wager on the right horse. Negotiations with the Entente were almost suspended.

"The Russian offensive this Spring," the Chancellor continued, "made Premier Bratiano believe he saw the breaking down of the Central Powers. Accordingly he decided to obtain a share when the robbery of the dead body began. Furthermore, the Entente Powers had a freer hand in conducting negotiations than others. Serbia had been conquered, and the protectors of small, feeble States were no longer obliged to show any consideration for Serbia's former wishes in regard to annexation of territory. They could be more liberal toward Rumania.

Rumania's Terms Concluded.

"In the middle of August Bratiano came to terms with our enemies. He reserved for himself, however, the decision as to the time actual hostilities were to be inaugurated, and attempted to make it dependent on military conditions. The King of Rumania up to that time had repeatedly given the most binding assurances that under all circumstances he would remain neutral. Finally, the Rumanian Minister in Berlin, on the order of the King, gave to me a formal declaration that the King desired to maintain Rumania's neutrality and that the Government was in a position to do so. Premier Bratiano declared to the German Minister at Bucharest, Baron von Bussche-Haddenhausen, that he fully indorsed the declaration of the King.

"However, we were not deceived. We were informed continuously in regard to Bratiano's negotiations during August, and constantly directed the King's attention to the secret intrigues of his Prime Minister. The King declared several times that Bratiano was (not?) bound or binding himself to the Entente. As late as three days before the declaration of war the King said to our Minister that he knew the overwhelming majority of the Rumanian nation did not desire war. To an intimate friend the King declared on the same day in the most categorical fashion that he would not sign an order for mobilization.

"On Aug. 26 the day preceding Rumania's declaration of war, the King said to the Austro-Hungarian Minister that he did not wish war. I add in passing that Bratiano at the same time assured the Austro-Hungarian representative that he had decided to maintain neutrality, and that the outcome of the session of the Crown Council which had been called for the following day would prove the truth of his words.

"As late as Aug. 23 the Entente Powers had not decided at what moment Rumania ought to declare war. We knew this from a most reliable source. The Rumanian army still lacked preparedness, and particularly lacked munitions, as was proved later, at the time of the fall of Turtukai and Silistria.

"Then events were precipitated. From information which may be considered reliable it appears that Russia suddenly presented an ultimatum that she would cross the unprotected Rumanian frontier if Rumania did not begin war before Aug. 28. Whether this ultimatum was a piece of comedy prearranged with Bratiano, in order to influence the hesitating King, I leave undecided, but the die was cast.

"M. Briand (Premier of France), in his latest discourse, praised the beauty and loveliness of Rumania's procedure. Political conditions of such a nature that orders of Kings and Ministers amount to nothing show the doubtful value of those ideals of liberty, justice and civilization for which the Entente pretends that it fights. Since the beginning of the world war Rumania has followed a policy of piracy, depending upon the general war situation. Rumania's military capitulation will prove as mistaken as her political capitulation to her Entente friends, which already has been proved to have been wrong. They must have hoped earnestly that Rumania's participation in the war would cause the defection of Bulgaria and Turkey, but Turkey and Bulgaria are not the same as Rumania and Italy. Firm and inviolable stands their faithfulness as allies, and they have won glorious victories in the Dobrudja."

Military Situation Reviewed.

Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg then reviewed the military situation.

"Since the beginning of July," he said, "English and French attacks on the Somme have raged almost without interruption. The common offensive of the Entente enemies wanted to break through the front of the hated Germans, free France and Belgium, and carry the war across the Rhine into Germany.

"But what has happened? The French and English have gained advantages and have pushed back our first lines some kilometers. We deplore the heavy losses in men and material. This, however, is unavoidable in the face of an offensive planned on such a broad scale. But what our enemies hoped and attempted did not succeed. Our front was not broken nor rolled up, but stands firm and unshaken. Heavy and violent is the fighting there on the Somme and the end is not yet in view. Further sacrifices are necessary. This or that trench, and this or that village may be lost. But they will not push through our lines! This is assured by our commanders and by the incomparable bravery of the troops from all parts of Germany.

"On the eastern front the great Russian attempt to break through was stopped by the troops of Archduke Charles and General von Linsingen. Attacks to the west of Lutsk, on the Marayuka River and in the Carpathians then followed, but they also broke down.

"There also the fighting will continue. There also it is absolutely certain that the line will be maintained by the heroism of our armies.

"In the Balkans the Entente Powers planned to split our alliance, to intercept communication between Germany and the Near East, to crush Bulgaria, Turkey, and Austro-Hungary one after the other, and then to throw all their forces against isolated Germany."

The Chancellor at this point asked what had been gained by the army of General Sarrail, (the French commander at Saloniki,) and by Rumania's "treason," and answered the question as follows:

"The situation of our faithful, brave allies is unshaken. Austro-Hungary stands together with us on the eastern front from Lake Naroez to Transylvania. The Turks are fighting in Galicia. German, Bulgarian and Turkish troops have defeated the Rumanians in the Dobrudja. Hungarian, German and Turkish troops have fought their way to Macedonia.

"The plan of the Entente Powers to force a decision in the Dobrudja and Macedonia was frustrated as soon as it begun. The Saloniki army has been able to make only feeble advances. The Germans, Bulgarians and Turks in the Dobrudja marched to the northward, while our enemies hoped that the Russians and Rumanians would march to the southward.

"To sum up: On the Somme front there have been isolated hostile successes which, however, do not change the general situation. Otherwise a successful defense has been made against all hostile attacks and thus the enemy attempts have been thwarted. In the Balkans the hostile plan failed. Thus the enormous war goes on.

Allies "Lust of Conquest."

"The aims proclaimed by our enemies are becoming increasingly clear and admit of no misunderstanding. They are: Lust of conquest and annihilation. I have spoken in this House repeatedly about them. It is proposed to give Constantinople to Russia, Alsace-Lorraine to France, the Trentino and Trieste to Italy, and Transylvania to Rumania."

The Chancellor insisted that from the very beginning the war had been for Germany "nothing but defense of our right to life and liberty," and said that, therefore, Germany, the first and only one of all the belligerents, had declared her readiness for peace negotiations on Dec. 9, 1915, and on several occasions subsequently.

"We did our duty," he continued. "Does any one dare ask that today we make proposals to our enemies, inasmuch as M. Briand a short time ago said that consideration of peace now would be a humiliation and a disgrace to the memory of the dead?

"They continue the war because they hope to attain their Utopian aims. Their lust of conquest persists, if the mountains of corpses tower higher every day.

"The French Prime Minister said in one of his latest speeches that France is fighting for a firm and lasting peace in which the freedom of nationalities will be protected by international agreements against all attacks. We, too, desire this. We wish to protect Germany forever against every attack.

"But does M. Briand—united with our enemies even before the war in an alliance of French thirst for revenge, Russian lust of conquest, and the British policy of isolating Germany and dominating the whole world, an alliance that desires to annihilate, attempts to boycott and shapes its entire policy not only for the period of the war but for the time after the war—does M. Briand believe that this prepares soil from which could grow international agreements granting to nations liberty, honor, dignity and peaceful collaboration for the sake of humanity and progress? Or does M. Briand really believe he can obtain this lofty ideal in time by a war of annihilation in which the last of the youth of France is perishing on the devastated battlefields of Verdun and the Somme?"

The Chancellor then protested against reports that the German Emperor in the past had used his influence with the Russian Emperor in order to impede Russia's evolution toward liberty.

"This report is untrue, as I state publicly in this place," he said. "It is the opposite of the truth. The arrangement of public life in Russia, whether autocratic or constitutional, is merely Russia's business. I abstain completely from criticism. I represent only German interests. What we desire from other nations, no matter whether they live in this or that form of state, is that German rights and interests shall be inviolable."

"Great Britain's Aims."

Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg then discussed the aims of Great Britain.

"What Great Britain wants to make of Germany," he said, "is shown by the British without any possibility of doubt. They want to destroy our national life. The Germany which England wants to lay at her feet is a country without military defense, a country crushed economically, boycotted by the entire world, and sentenced to lasting economic infirmity.

"When this German competition shall have been eliminated, when France has lost all her blood, when all her allies of war must toil as England's saves in the financial life, when the neutral world of Europe must follow each English command and submit to every British blacklist, then England will build on devastated Germany her dream of English world dominion.

"This is the aim for which England is fighting with forces and means unparalleled in her history, adding one breach of international law to another. Therefore, England is our most egoistic, our most bitter, and our most tenacious enemy.

"A German statesman who would refrain from using against this enemy every proper means of warfare which is apt to shorten the war deserves to be hanged."

The Chancellor protested against reports that for any reason whatever all means of warfare were not being used as fully as possible. He declined to enter into public discussions which recently have arisen on this subject, saying that the times were too grave.

The Economic Situation.

The Chancellor then briefly reviewed the economic situation. He stated that the English starvation blockade had failed, and that the provisionment of the German nation had been improved by the recent harvest.

Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg acknowledged the "heroism with which the German nation bears its burdens of war, and especially the heroism with which our sons and brothers on the front withstand the furious attacks of an enemy far superior in numbers and projectiles. Never in the world history has man seen anything like this."

Continuing, the Chancellor said:

"What gives us force to stand in this struggle against almost the entire world if not love for the land of our fathers which unites all its sons with an unseverable bond; if not the uncorrupted force of arms and hearts which lives at the rock bottom of our national life and from which new generations rise?

"Nothing of this which has stood the fire test can be missed in peace times. What has turned out to be true in war must live in peace. 'Unmeasured work awaits me,' wrote Frederick the Great when the Seven Years' War drew to an end. Unmeasured work was for us the result of all the struggles in which Prussia and Germany for 150 years have had to defend their existence. This was for our good fortune and will be so again.

"Great tasks which await us in all domains of State and of social, economic, and political life need all the vital solid forces of our nation. It is necessary for the State in order to conquer all obstacles that we must find these forces and use them for the common weal. Let us clear the road for all that are fit. Let us follow this watchword in open-minded spirit and our empire will advance toward the future, in which the best of the nation from all ranks and classes gladly will participate in the works of peace just as is done now in this sanguinary struggle."

After the Chancellor had concluded his speech there was long and general applause. The passages reciting the events leading up to Rumania's declaration of war, particularly the references to the various promises of Rumania that she would maintain neutrality, caused a deep impression.

The Chancellor's words in regard to the means of conducting war against Great Britain were followed by applause, in which the galleries joined. After a short discussion the Reichstag adjourned.

Portions of Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg's speech as received here by way of London which are not given in detail in the foregoing wireless dispatch follow:

Speaking on the economic situation, the Chancellor said:

"When in August, 1914, we had to draw the sword, we knew we had to protect our hearths and homes against a mighty and almost overwhelming coalition. Ardent, and until then unknown and often ignored, patriotism flamed up in all hearts, defying death and certain of victory. Today, after two years of fighting, struggling, suffering, and dying, we know more than ever before that there is only one watchword—namely, persevere and win. We will win. Last Winter there was pusillanimous anxiety as to whether our foodstuffs would suffice. They have sufficed. This year's harvest makes us much more secure than was the case last year."

The Chancellor said that he realized the troubles of the people coincident with the war, and that he shared the deep sorrow for the fallen and mutilated.

"I bow my head," he went on, "before the heroism with which women and men without distinction of rank or class bear their sacrifices, united in an ardent love for the Fatherland. Still more sublime and still greater is the defiance of death with which our sons and brothers in the field withstand the violent assaults of the enemy who, superior in numbers, are fighting with the utmost bravery. World history—human history—has never before seen the like."

The Chancellor declared that the German people again had an opportunity to show their appreciation of the heroism of the army by subscribing to the new war loan. He asserted that the nation firmly believed in the assurance of victory and was ready for any sacrifice.

"I know we can also rely on the fighters behind the front," he said, "to give all their available money to support the gigantic work of our fighters in the field. With clenched fists but open hearts we will stand behind them, one man and one people."

Concluding his speech the Chancellor exclaimed: "Germany will not be permitted to think of peace while her house is burning. She must first extinguish the fire."

After the Chancellor had concluded the Reichstag adjourned until Oct. 5.

The War Situation

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The remarkable part of the latest offensive move of the Allies on the western front is that it still goes on. This is so distinctly unusual that it merits more than passing comment. It may or may not result from the lack of the elaborate defense system of the Germans behind their present lines. Logically, if the Allies continue to advance at any such rate as that shown in their latest two efforts, the time must come when this great defense system, which they have been blasting to pieces, must cease to exist. That it should be in existence now on the same grand scale from the present lines to the German frontier is hardly possible.

Let us try to imagine what takes place after one of the smashing attacks such as we have been reading of for the last week. The trenches in front of the last line to which the Allies have advanced, which then become the first-line trenches, are first cdowded with the forces in retreat. These are sent to the rear for a rest and recuperation from the shock which they have sustained, and immediately every available man is put to work digging new trenches or increasing the defensive value of those which already exist. For this purpose undoubtedly some of the prisoners are used, but for the most part in the field of active operations of the work is done by the German soldiers.

If the lines of permanent or semi-permanent trenches which the Germans originally constructed are still behind them, the question is one merely of adding to them and improving their construction. In this case the amount of work required is comparatively small. If, on the other hand, no such trenches exist, and it is a question of digging new ones, all of the work has to be done practically in the open and under the constant fire of artillery. The trenches will be crude affairs, affording little shelter from artillery fire, and capable of offering little resistance to the next attack when it is delivered. It is certain, however, that whatever may be behind the German lines, every opportunity after an attack is seized to make the new positions to which the Germans have been driven as strong as possible.

Now as to the connection of this general subject with the continuation of the offensive operations. Between these attacks of the British and the French there has usually been a period of ten days to two weeks. This has been due, we may assume, to the fact that the new German positions were so strong and so well constructed that they differed little from those taken in previous attacks.

Therefore, in order that the loss of life in the next attempt may be minimized, the artillery has to do the real work before the infantry can go forward. This involves the expenditure of an enormous amount of ammunition. But the guns are not in a position to serve effectively the new line nor are ammunition supplies at hand where they can be used in an uninterrupted stream. Therefore time must elapse for the artillery system of the Allies to be brought up near the new line and located at the most advantageous points.

Again, a new system of the small single track temporary railroads must be laid that the flow of ammunition may be constant, and new reserves of ammunition must be created at points where there will be the shortest travel from these depots to the guns or the local reserve supply. Thus each gain of the Allies requires the immediate transportation of hundreds of tons of material before they are in a position to make the next forward move.

We have seen how this works in the battle of Verdun. The pendulum of battle swung from one side of the river to the other with almost clocklike regularity. In fact, the point was reached where one could say with almost positive accuracy when the next attack would strike on this side of the river or the other. We are now witnessing a repetition of this on the Somme.

This is the logical procedure if the German defense lines still remaining are of such a nature that all this artillery preparation is needed. Suppose, however, that the Germans are now in new trenches, constructed hurriedly under the difficulties attending such operations in the open, merely holes in the ground with parapets of earth thrown up to protect from rifle fire: what would be the situation?

There is no question but that this procedure would undergo a radical change. The use of artillery would not be needed on any such grand scale as that for the more permanent trenches; the advance could continue steadily, at a low rate of speed, but still without interruption.

Passage of time would permit the defense to recreate the former conditions of powerful defensive works, while a continued movement forward would prevent this construction and force the adoption of the ordinary field trench. Under such conditions, would it not be logical for the Allies, if assured of the true condition, to keep the attack sustained so that time would not be available for trench digging? The less of this they permit, the easier would be their next task. This may be the meaning of the sustained attack which the Germans are now facing.

Bad weather yesterday afternoon interfered with the operations. But in the morning there was every indication that the attack was still being pushed, especially by the British. There were no German counterattacks except about Thiepval. The Germans were too busy defending themselves. The British, in spite of the German efforts, succeeded in pushing their lines north of Thiepval until they obtained possession of Hill 151, which overlooks and is but a mile from the Ancre Valley. Once this valley is reached, we may look for a decided effort directly against Bapaume and what remains of the large salient.

The British will probably have trouble crossing the Ancre here. In fact, it would be surprising to see them try it. On the other hand, once they are in possession of the southern bank of the stream, with the Germans on the northern bank, they will be safe from attack, because the Germans will, in their turn, be held back by the river. This, then, would make an excellent point on which to pivot the entire line in a swing northward against Bapaume. It will undoubtedly be the British object at some stage of the proceedings to try to close this salient as one would a jackknife, folding the German line in upon itself. When Bapaume is reached this operation may be said to be well under way.

DISCUSS SPEECH IN SECRET.

Political Parties in Reichstag Prepare for Their Campaign.

BERLIN, Sept. 29, (via London.)—Discussion of the general situation and of Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg's speech in the Reichstag began in the Ways and Means Committee of the Reichstag at 1 o'clock today. Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg and Foreign Minister von Jagow both attended the meeting to give the necessary explanations and also information regarding the situation, while other members of the Cabinet and a staff of the Imperial Chancellor's aides were present to support their chief.

The discussion is being conducted behind closed doors and under special instructions to the participants in it to regard the proceedings as confidential.

The various political parties have spent most of the time since the adjournment of the Reichstag yesterday in party caucuses discussing tactics. Meetings of party groups were held yesterday afternoon and this morning to determine their attitude. So far as is known, there have been no important departures from the alignment in the preceding clash between the followers of Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg and Admiral von Tirpitz, when the Chancellor was in full control of the situation, except that resulting from the split in the South German Centrist ranks. The defection here has affected the Reichstag representation only secondarily, most of the Chancellor's critics being members of Diets or the holders of no official positions.

The Catholic organ Germania, discussing the Chancellor's speech, demands emphatically full confidence in the Chancellor. It declares that the Chancellor's words against England should "sweep away the noxious atmosphere."

HOW BRITAIN VIEWS CHANCELLOR'S SPEECH

Omission of Mention of Belgium Most Significant, Says Lord Robert Cecil.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—The address of the German Imperial Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg, in the Reichstag is more remarkable for what is omitted than for what it said, according to Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of War Trade, who, in discussing the speech with The Associated Press correspondent today, declared that the most significant fact in connection with the Chancellor's utterance was his failure to mention Belgium. Lord Robert said:

"There is a very definite change in the tone of the speech over the previous efforts of the Chancellor. The talk of a complete German victory is entirely absent. Another remarkable thing was that there was not a word about Belgium. The significance of this is probably that he was unable to say anything about Belgium, as his listeners can be assumed to be the whole world and he was bound to offend a section of it if Belgium was mentioned. If he attempted to justify German occupation he would offend the best of all neutral opinion, and equally he would offend his own people if he expressed a determination to give up that country.

No Thought of World Supremacy.

"Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg's denunciation of England, while violent, contained nothing really new. It was merely the old trick of attempting to convince our allies that we are trading on their efforts and bleeding them to death in the process, but recent events on the Somme ought to convince him of his error. The idea that we want world supremacy is fantastic."

Discussing this phase of the Chancellor's speech, Lord Robert declared: "You will note that in this race for commercial supremacy England is the chief opponent to be feared, the United States being left out altogether."

Lord Robert continued: "Any one can readily see that we made no preparation for any such contest for world supremacy.

"I note in the portion of the speech devoted to efforts for peace that my name is used, but I cannot understand his complaint. That Germany was once ready for peace means nothing, as naturally everybody is always ready for peace on his own terms. The Germans are ready, not for peace, but for a truce to enable them to prepare to enforce their own terms on the world. There will be no peace as long as Germany is content to be ruled by a military caste."

Discussing the reference in the Chancellor's speech to the death of the King of Rumania, the Minister of War Trade said: "Of course it is quite possible that the strain imposed by the war may have caused his death, as the King was an old man, but it is also quite possible that that theory of the cause of death may be based on Dr. von Bethman Hollweg's imagination."

Regarding U-Boat Warfare.

Lord Robert said that he believed the German Imperial Chancellor was sincere in his declaration that Germany was waging war with every possible instrument. He continued:

"The lull in submarine warfare is due to a shortage in submarines, and it is always increased when instruments are at hand. The only change I note is that no British passenger liner has been sunk since the Sussex.

"The number of submarine victims has been increasing steadily in the last three months, and our allies and neutrals have suffered virtually as much as we have. In June, the British lost two ships without warning; the other allies lost one without warning, and neutrals lost five, including three without warning. The figures for July show the British lost two that were not warned and neutral countries nine. In August the British lost one without warning; our allies one without warning, and neutrals twenty-six. To Sept. 24, the British lost five vessels without warning and neutrals twenty-six.

"Eighty-one British lives were lost during the period covered above. During August and September Norway lost thirty-three ships, with a total tonnage of 47,000; Sweden lost eleven, Denmark seven, Holland three, Spain five, and Greece six."

SPEECH MILD, SAYS LONDON.

Press Finds Little New in What German Chancellor Said.

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 30.—All the morning newspapers devote a major part of their editorial space to a discussion of the speech of Imperial Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg in the Reichstag, contrasting its mild tone with former utterances. The editorials all assert that aside from the attacks on England, the Chancellor said little that was new, and perhaps disappointed those who expected him to make more extended peace overtures.

"It is perfectly clear," says The Daily News, "that Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg's speech was dictated far more by the exigences of the political situation in Germany than by anything that is happening outside. What the Chancellor is concerned about throughout the speech is primarily to re-establish his own shaken authority, and, secondarily, to raise the spirit of the nation to meet the storm breaking over it."

The Graphic says that the dominating note was the old story of hatred for Great Britain, and continues:

"This is the only possible comfort for the disillusioned German people. For ourselves, we only have to note with interest the declaration that Germany is ready for peace. We are not."

The Times draws attention to what it calls the unmistakable contrast in which the Chancellor's speech stands to his earlier addresses, and adds:

"The chief interest to the outside world is in its revelation of Germany's growing consciousness that her plight is already serious and is destined to become graver. The speech in the main is an appeal to the hesitating public to subscribe to the new war loan."

The Daily Mail says:

"The German charge that Great Britain is waging the war with the blood of others and sparing herself is answered by the Chancellor's own words when he said: 'Great Britain is fighting with an expenditure of strength unexampled in her history.'"

The Daily Chronicle says that the failure of the Chancellor to refer to German annexations is significant, and adds that it must be remembered that his enemies are attacking him on that point.

"They have been clamoring for the reassertion of Germany's need of annexation and her intentions to annex," continue The Daily Chronicle. "And instead they are given what we see—that Germany is fighting only for existence and freedom.

'The Chancellor knows that the hope of German annexation is dead. He sees that she is beaten and he is anxious to prepare his countrymen for the time when the question will be not how much Germany is to get, but how much she can save."

The evening newspapers publish lengthy reports of Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg's speech, contrasting it with his earlier utterances and drawing the conclusion that Germany fears defeat and is anxious for peace. The Evening Standard says:

"The Chancellor makes it clear that peace must be on the whole a German peace, but there is now no talk of vast indemnities, great territorial acquisitions, and so forth. The Chancellor labors to make the world believe the conflict was forced on his country by England. How came it, then, that England, France and Russia were indifferently prepared for war two years ago, while Germany was ready to the last button?

"If the slaughter of the youth of France and Russia really affects Germany to tears, it is curious that she never thought of ending the carnage when she was in a position of undoubted advantage."

The Evening Standard concludes with the remark that neutrals must now be told, with the utmost politeness, of course, that terms of peace are no concern of theirs.

The Westminster Gazette says:

"There is nothing for it but continuance of the war until Germany is definitely and decisively defeated."

LEDEBOUR WANTS DEBATE.

Delay in Discussing Speech, He Says, Will Injure Government.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—Following the speech of the German Imperial Chancellor in the Reichstag on Thursday, says a Reuter dispatch from Amsterdam, George Ledebour, leader of the Socialist minority, strongly urged an immediate discussion of his utterances. The motion, however, was rejected.

Herr Ledebour, the dispatch adds, protested that a delay would cause the policy of the Goverment to be judged still more unfavorably by the public, and would give the impression that the Chancellor's words had been dictated by embarrassment and that he had been unable to say what was necessary.

The Berlin correspondent of the Cologne Volkszeitung says the most enthusiastic applause which greeted the remarks of the Chancellor was occasioned by his statement that a statesman who was not resolved to employ every available instrument of battle against England that would shorten the war should be hanged. This applause, the correspondent says, should be an indication to the Government of the feeling of the people.

In the opinion of the writer, the Chancellor's speech made it clear that "the dream of reconciliation with England" was over, and he predicts that deeds will follow the speech.

CHANCELLOR'S TONE CHANGED.

Italy Sees Speech as a Great Comedown from His Former Utterances.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Sept. 29.—The whole press here consider Bethmann Hollweg's speech as a great comedown from the magniloquent tone of his former war speeches. The Mesaggero calls today's oration a "symphony in a minor tone."

Politically and diplomatic circles also agree that it is a disguised acknowledgment that Germany no longer possesses the power, influence and prestige exercised at the beginning of the conflict. Some papers even express the opinion that the departure of Ambassador Gerard for America may lead to a new attitude in Washington unfavorable to Germany.

GREEK ISLANDS IN REVOLT.

Mitylene and Chios Declare for National Defense Movement.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATHENS, Sept. 29, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Great popular demonstrations were held today at Mitylene and Chios at which the population of the islands signified adherence to the National Defence movement.

Another Greek torpedo boat today went over to the allied fleet, this being the fourth vessel of the Greek fleet to secede.

All Islands Join Uprising.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—Telegraphing from Saloniki, Reuter's correspondent says:

"The Island of Chios has declared in favor of the national defense movement. All the islands have now gone over to the movement.

"The town of Kozani, in western Macedonia, has joined the movement and sequestrated 25,000 drachmas of State funds which were being transferred to Athens. Former Premier Venizelos and Admiral Coundouriotis have telegraphed local followers that the Cretans at an armed meeting proclaimed a provisional government composed of Venizelists and Coundouriotists, with the power to add a third member, and that the new government was given the power to join the Entente."

LONDON, Sept. 29.—Details of the defection of the Greek warship Hydra to the revolutionists are contained in a dispatch from Piraeus, where she was lying with other naval craft.

"The Hydra," says the dispatch, "which anchored under the guns of the Arsenal on Tuesday night, was silently boarded at 3 o'clock in the morning by a party of men in civilian dress. The loyalist officer second in command was aroused from his bunk, and with pistols at his head was forced, with other loyalist officers, to embark in a rowboat. The commander, being a Venizelist, readily surrendered to the boarders.

"Two tugs were attached by tow ropes to the ship, and, as noiselessly as possible, she slipped her anchor chains and was drawn by the tugs from the company of the other Greek men-of-war. The tugs towed her to Salamis Bay, where the Allied warships are stationed."

A report that the battleship Kilkis, formerly the United States battleship Idaho, had deserted to the revolutionists was current in Athens yesterday, but was denied by the Greek Ministry of Marine.

PRESS OF ENGLAND BACKS LLOYD GEORGE

Echoes His Warning That Any Move for Peace Now Will Be Resented by Allies.

EXPECT FIERCER STRUGGLE

Defiant Utterances of British and German Officials Likely to Intensify the Fighting.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—That David Lloyd George in his interview published yesterday reflected the mind of this country is abundantly proved by the comments of newspapers of all shades of opinion. Even The Daily News and The Daily Mail, for instance, are in agreement that it is idle to talk of peace until German militarism is destroyed. The Daily News, however, makes the following point:

"The time will come when the power of German militarism will have been broken manifestly and beyond repair. When that time comes it will be the business of British statesmen to emulate the excellent examples set them by their Generals, and to see to it that the hell, of which Lloyd George speaks so feelingly, is not suffered to continue a day longer than is absolutely necessary. It rests with Germany and not with us to say how long the necessity shall continue to exist."

The Star, which is the evening edition of The Daily News, owned by the same proprietor and guided by the same principals which the more jingo journalistic rivals affect to suspect of an undue consideration for Germany, expresses approval, and after referring to the United States as full of excellent people who are 3,000 miles from German atrocities and able to take very detached views of them, says: "The whole world must know that there can be no outside interference at this stage. Hands off is the Gladstonian phrase that the Allies address to these agencies, and it is another indication of our assured confidence in the issue that the War Minister chose this moment to declare it."

Want No German Peace.

"We all want peace," says The Westminster Gazette, "but we are resolved not to have a German peace, which would be the only possible peace at the present moment. 'We will win,' says the German Chancellor. But that is also the exact standpoint of the Allies, and there is nothing for it but a continuance of the war until Germany is definitely and decisively defeated."

The Pall Mall Gazette says: "The Allies, who did not begin this fight, are resolved that it shall be finished only on their own terms. The German Chancellor who talks of a bath of blood and mountains of corpses should have thought of these things before he tore up his scrap of paper and hurled his savages upon peaceful communities. We know how psychology works when the devil is ill, and Germany's frantic pumping up of pathos for the American market will not affect those whose memories hold the ruins of Louvain, the horrors of the German prison camps, and the butcheries of our wounded, our seamen, our women, and our babes. Those who could not join in repression of these infamies will be extremely ill-advised to try and avert the punishment of their author. For us pacifist and pro-German are synonymous terms, and there can be no misunderstanding of that fact after what has fallen from the Secretary for War."

Expect Fiercer Struggle.

In some quarters the opinion is held that Lloyd George's statement and Bethmann Hollweg's declaration in the Reichstag will mark the opening of a fiercer and more bloodthirsty phase of the great conflict. The Evening News says:

"There may be some who on reading the German Chancellor's speech in the Reichstag, with its note of furious hatred of England and its frantic and almost hysterical protestations that Germany is and must remain unconquered, will wonder where the necessity lay for Lloyd George's uncompromising warning to peacemongers. It is only necessary to remember that what the Huns say and what they do are two very different things. In Bethmann Hollweg's scream there is a subtle appeal to the rest of the world to stop the terrible slaughter which is now going on. This is a new note, and it is struck because the blood is so largely German blood and the corpses are German corpses and because the Allies at last are getting back their own. Germany is getting sorry she turned on the tap, and she would be only too glad if somebody would help her turn it off. That is precisely what the Allies, who stand as one nation in this matter, do not intend to permit, and it was needful that the fact should be stated not only eloquently but clearly."

Rumors of Gerard's Mission.

Even before Lloyd George's declaration very little credence was placed here in reports which sought to connect Ambassador Gerard's holiday with some ill-defined peace mission. Some time ago information reached London leading to the belief that in the Autumn Germany would make overtures through a neutral power for peace on terms which would betray a full appreciation of the changed conditions brought about in the beginning of the third year of the war even more clearly than the diminuendo scale of Bethmann Hollweg's previous proposals had reflected and the gradual decline in Germany's fortunes. It was believed that these expected peace overtures would go to the length of offering not only the evacuation of French and Belgian territory, but even to a veiled indemnity for Belgium in return for which Germany would obtain the restoration of her colonies, while as regards the situation in eastern and southeastern Europe, a bargain of which Austria would bear the brunt, was to be offered.

Nothwithstanding the reports which reached here from America of the alleged Wilsonian ambitions to pose as mediator, it was not believed in well-informed quarters here that the President would identify himself with any move which, as his advisers in entente countries undoubtedly must have informed him, was bound to prove a failure. The recent report of the Swiss Federal Council to the Federal Assembly that the hour had not come when representations could be usefully made to the belligerent States, and the decision of the Scandinavian Ministers' conference that the Governments of the three countries considered that there could be no question for them either alone or in common with other neutral Governments of taking the initiative in any mediation between the belligerent powers, were regarded as clear indications of two facts; first, that such discussions in Switzerland and Scandinavia could only have been originated by German influences, and, second, that the information upon which the decisions were based was derived from Great Britain France, and Russia.

Vatican Also Posted.

It was also understood here that the Vatican was sufficiently well posted as to the facts in the situation and the determination of the Allies to fight to a finish to run the hazard of ineffective mediation. Reliable reports from Rome described the Pope as being as keenly desirous of peace now as he was when he assumed the responsibilities of his office two years ago, but with this difference, that whereas then he believed sincerely that his efforts could do something to end the war, he now knew that conditions were altogether against his being able to bring about what the Allies would consider a just and lasting peace.

Parenthetically it may be mentioned that it is believed here that there has been considerable modification in the attitude of the Vatican toward the belligerent powers during the last year or so, thanks largely to the efforts of Sir Henry Howard and Cardinal Gasquet. Cardinal Gasparri, speaking officially on behalf of the Pope, held out the olive branch to France. It was long known that any advance from France for the re-establishment of diplomatic relations would meet with a favorable reception at Rome, but when Rome itself made the offer it was regarded as a most significant indication of changed views at the Vatican. The present difficulties between the Vatican and Austria in regard to the nunciature at Vienna also were considered a sign of the times.

Any overt action in the way of mediation by King Alfonso of Spain was considered improbable, particularly in view of the utter failure of the peace mission undertaken earlier in the year by the Marquis Villalobar, and, as already indicated in the best informed quarters here, it was not thought that President Wilson was at all likely to go outside the limits which he had set himself and offer his services unless he had reason to believe they would be acceptable to both sides.

It has been suggested that Lloyd George's statement was designed to avert neutral and particularly American intervention. THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent has information that this interpretation of his interview is incorrect, as no such intervention has been apprehended. What the Secretary for War has done has been to put into emphatic form, understandable to most pacifists of intelligence, facts which were already thoroughly understood in Washington.

LEAGUE WON'T INTERFERE.

Taft Thinks the European War Should Be Fought to a Finish.

The League to Enforce Peace, of which ex-President Taft is the head, went on record yesterday with the statement that the league is not endeavoring to end the present war, but that on the other hand it was the unanimous view of those in the league that the European war should "be fought through to a finish."

The statement was issued as a result of the interview of David Lloyd George, the British War Secretary, who declared that any efforts toward peace now would be regarded as an unneutral and pro-German act.

The statement, in which the league made its position clear on the European peace question, was given out by Herbert S. Houston of the Executive Committee of the league. Mr. Houston had just returned from a visit to Mr. Taft at the latter's Summer home at Murray Bay, Canada.

The statement follows:

"The interview with the Right Hon. David Lloyd George, Secretary of War for Great Britain, saying that any step by the United States, the Vatican, or any other neutral in the direction of peace, would be construed by England as an unneutral, pro-German move, suggests the desirability of reiterating the fact that the League to Enforce Peace has not sought and does not seek to end the present war. Every effort has been made by the league to have this clearly understood from the beginning; nevertheless, some people still have an idea that the end and aim of the organization is to stop the war.

"The League to Enforce Peace has no objects but those which are set forth in its four proposals, and these proposals are in entire harmony with the policy of strict neutrality laid down by President Wilson. These proposals are as follows:

We believe it to be desirable for the United States to join a league of nations binding the signatories to the following:

First. All justiciable questions arising between the signatory powers, not settled by negotiation, shall, subject to the limitations of treaties, be submitted to a judicial tribunal for hearing and judgment, both upon the merits and upon any issue as to its jurisdiction of the question.

Second. All other questions arising between the signatories and not settled by negotiation shall be submitted to a council of conciliation for hearing, consideration, and recommendation.

Third. The signatory powers shall jointly use forthwith both their economic and military forces against any one of their number that goes to war or commits acts of hostility against another of the signatories before any question arising shall be submitted as provided in the foregoing.

Fourth. Conferences between the signatory powers shall be held from time to time to formulate and codify rules of international law, which, unless some signatory shall signify its dissent within a stated period, shall thereafter govern in the decisions of the judicial tribunal mentioned in Article I.

"As will be seen, these proposals contemplate a constructive policy of international statesmanship, which can only be taken up after a treaty of peace has been signed. It will be further noted that the proposals do not go into details, because it is believed that these should be left for discussion and decision by the delegates to the proposed international conference."

In commenting on the statement, Mr. Houston said:

"Whatever else may be done by peace organizations in respect to a movement to stop the war, the League to Enforce Peace stands squarely on the platform it adopted at Independence Hall a year ago last June. That platform was based on the unanimous view that the present war had to be fought through to a finish.

"I have just returned from Murray Bay, where I had a number of conferences with Mr. Taft, the President of the league. The view I have indicated is most definitely and positively his view, as well as that of the league as a whole."

AS GERMANS HERE SEE IT.

Staats-Zeitung Calls Lloyd George's Talk an Impudence to Us.

In commenting yesterday upon David Lloyd George's warning against peace interference the New Yorker Herold said:

"The talk of the strong man of the British Cabinet can only have a good effect. It is calculated to cause the illusions still entertained by the seekers for peace to be thrown into a box like broken toys. What George says about the determination of the Britons in regard to continuing the war rings true, and it is bound to work as a bitter disillusionizing draft upon those political dreamers who are to be found in the left wing of the German Social Democracy and perhaps also in some circles of the liberal bourgeoisie.

"Lloyd George corroborates what we said months, in fact, a year ago: That England will fight out this battle as long as she can take a step, and that all dreams of peace in the German ranks can only lead to the enervation of the German people."

Writing on the same subject, the Staats-Zeitung said:

"We are sure that whatever may be said about Colonel Roosevelt he never would have tolerated such language, that of a master to a servant, as Lloyd George uses toward the United States. But in presence of a Wilson, Lloyd George could allow himself impudently to threaten. Of course, this is directed at the United States, of which it is said here and there that its Woodrow Wilson still cherishes the dream of becoming the great mediator and retiring to private life with the laurels of the Nobel Prize."

CLYSMIC
THE KING OF TABLE WATERS

URGE MEATLESS DAY IN GREAT BRITAIN

Board of Trade Committee Suggestions to Prevent Further Rise in Cost of Living.

MORE REFRIGERATOR SHIPS

Control of Prices and Higher Wages for Lower-Paid Grades of Labor Recommended.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—Important recommendations for the regulation of food prices and suggested steps to prevent a further rise in the cost of living are contained in an interim report dealing with meat, milk, and bacon made by a departmental committee appointed by the Board of Trade to consider the prices of "commodities of general consumption."

Among the more striking of the suggestions are one meatless day weekly for all not engaged in severe manual labor, municipal shops to be opened in districts where retailers are obtaining excessive profits, revision of payrolls to improve the position of those who hitherto have not sufficiently benefited by the general upward movement.

Other recommendations include the speeding up of building of merchant ships, especially those intended for the conveyance of refrigerated meat, and provision for adequate labor at the docks. Seven members of the committee further recommend that there should be public control of prices of primary foodstuffs produced at home. In many cases it is stated far too much profit is being made by home producers.

The recommendations of the committee as a whole are mainly confined to the procuring of foreign supplies and their distribution in this country. The committee reports against the proposal to import live cattle from Canada. They say:

"Without going into the vexed question of the alleged danger of disease, we have to report that there seems to be at present no likelihood of any considerable supply of cattle from that source, even if the scarcity of shipping did not make the importation of live as against dead meat uneconomical."

On two other matters, the suggestion of meatless days for the rich and for higher wages for the lower-paid grades of labor, the committee exhort those concerned to voluntary action. With regard to the first suggestion the report says:

"We urge all those who are not engaged in severe manual labor and who at present eat butcher's meat every day to abstain from consumption one day each week. We believe a large number of patriotic citizens are only waiting for clear and authoritative guidance and that such voluntary abstention on the part of the more fortunate, while it will have no harmful effect on health, will appreciably enlarge the supply of meat available for poorer members of the community."

The committee touches on the vital point in the meat problem when it recommends that "in disposing of meat which it purchases for the civil population the Government should impose such conditions not only on wholesale merchants but also on retailers as would tend to secure the sale of such meat to the ultimate consumer at reasonable prices."

Apart from recommendations the report of the committee contains an exhaustive analysis of factors which led to the increased cost of living. A table of retail food prices shows that since the beginning of the war they have increased on an average 65 per cent. Evidence taken by the committee showed there was less total distress in the country than in an ordinary year of peace, the majority of the classes which suffer chronically from distress being in unusually regular employment. This, together with higher wages earned by and the greater needs of so many workers employed in the production of munitions has tended to increase considerably the total demand for food.

CAN FOIL ALLIES, SAYS RUPPRECHT

German Somme Commander Expects Strong Offensive, but Says It Cannot Win.

By GEORGE QUERL,
The Berliner Tageblatt Dispatches.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GERMAN GREAT HEADQUARTERS, Sept. 28.—I had the distinction yesterday of talking with Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria, leader in the fighting on the Somme. What he said was without retrospect or prophecy, just a calm picture of the present situation. He said:

"This Somme offensive brings an attack of unusual violence every six days on the average. I know this country well from the fighting of 1914. At that time we had moving warfare while we are now in a position of siege.

"In his attacks, beginning in July, the enemy has gained some ground, but a decision of the situation is not to be thought of. One cannot prophesy how things will go here, but one thing is certain: Everything has now been so well provided for by us that one can quietly await coming events, be they what they may.

"The offensive will certainly not be at an end very soon. One may well look forward to an offensive of great endurance with very violent attacks, prepared for by a colossal expenditure of ammunition. We have, however, taken all necessary measures.

"Our artillery has been strengthened and our fliers also. In the last few days our fliers have again had some good successes after their hard fight against the enemy fliers. The fact that our fliers are getting the upper hand is of prime advantage to our artillery.

"Our troops have given their all and the nut was too hard for the enemy to crack. I am of the opinion that the enemy is seeking a decision here and this year, and in this he has failed.

"We must now take a Winter campaign into account and keep fighting next year as well. That is my firm conviction."

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BRITISH GUNS RULE THE ANCRE VALLEY

Germans Have Lost Their Long Advantage of Dominating Ground and Realize It.

WEARY MEN TOOK COMBLES

No Aspect of Triumph When French and English Met in Ghostly Place Abandoned by Foe.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN THE FIELD, Thursday, Sept. 28, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The weather is still in the Allies' favor, and the soldiers watch the weather like seamen in a frail craft, knowing that two days of heavy rain, or less than that, will make a month's difference in the progress of the attack. When the mist gathers over the hills and airmen cannot see to report to the guns and the guns cannot shoot on certain targets, hostile troops may come creeping up to counterattack.

Today there have been gusts of rain and masses of clouds about, (I saw beautiful white clouds formed this afternoon by shells from a long range gun exploding German ammunition dumps,) but the visibility was extraordinarily good, that is, good for the British, but not for the Germans. Now that the British have the command of the high ground and look down upon the landscape over to Bapaume, (a wide stretch of country dotted with bombarded villages,) the Germans cannot move about in daylight, neither infantry, guns nor transport, lest they should be spotted by the flights of British aeroplanes always hovering like hawks over the ground, or by British observing officers, searching through glasses from high positions.

One German battalion was caught like this today, and the British artillery found the range quickly and scattered them. It puts them in the same plight as the British had to endure under the brow of Messines and Wystschaete ridges and other high ground from which the Germans could see the slightest movement of British troops and would snipe even a solitary wagon with shellfire.

The tables are turned, down here by the Somme and the Ancre. The German soldiers will know now the torture of living always under hostile observation and under great guns. They are already beginning to find it intolerable, not sticking to it as the British stuck to it in the salient when they had hardly any guns to answer back.

Further gain of ground was made yesterday on the high ridge where Thiepval stood when the British captured a strong line of trenches, known as Stuff Redoubt, and again today when they advanced northward from the black trees of Thiepval to Schwaben Redoubt, which is on the edge of the plateau. This attack at midday today was similar to other operations I have described on this part of the front. A large number of batteries concentrated an intense, violent fire upon the position, beyond the last blighted trees on the ridge and on the upheaved lines of soil of white chalk and brown earth which marked the Germans' next defensive system. The heavy shells tore up the ground, opening great chasms and raising hell fires until the blue of the sky was hidden behind the heavy spreading smoke, gushing up in round dense masses which mingled and thickened the overhanging pall. Then the guns lengthened range and the British infantry trudged across through this fog under the wild screams of shells, flung beyond them, and fought their way into the German ditches. Later, after signals of distress the German gunners barraged the line of the Schwaben Redoubt, which seemed to prove the successful advance of the British and ranged their heavies on Thiepval itself.

The industry of the men who lived there first, that of the 180th Regiment, which held Thiepval for two years, is now of use to the British soldiers, who find ample and shell proof cover in the underground rooms, one of them large enough to hold three companies of men.

I am not certain at this hour whether the British hold the whole of Schwaben redoubt, but if not, all the rest will be taken quickly and the whole high plateau will be in British possession from Thiepval to Ginchy. Meanwhile, on the right the British hold a firm straight line from Gueudecourt to Combles and it forms a solid flank.

The Allies' Meeting in Combles.

The story of the meeting of French and British in the stronghold of Combles is a historic incident, which may form one day the subject of a great painting, though perhaps no artist's eye was there to see it. Some brigades of English troops were holding Monday morning the ground of a quadrilateral to the west of Bouleaux Wood.

The French were hammering forward with soixantequinzes and masses of splendid infantry to the east of Combles, in the direction of Fregicourt. The plan of attack was to box in Combles by a French advance on one side, and by forming on the British side a strong line to the northwest of Combles. An operation of great importance to the whole affair was a British attack on Morval and Les Boeufs on Monday morning, because apart from cutting off Combles the new position was needed as a solid flank to the right wing. The men who had the task had been fighting heavily in previous battles, and suffered many losses, but for this new assault they rallied again with brave spirit, and did all that was asked of them and a little bit more.

Instead of attacking Bouleaux Wood itself, where the Germans were in great force, they were ordered to take two lines of trenches on the west side of it and establish a flank line. There was a clever bit of strategy, which a German officer has since complained of bitterly as "not playing the game" because the Bouleaux Wood Germans were waiting for an attack and were ready for it with massed machine guns, which they could not put to their full use. The trenches were taken easily and rapidly in five minutes from the moment of attack, but nearly at right angles to them was an embankment with a rabbit warren of the dugouts, which gave more trouble. This was the German flank line and enormously important to the Germans, so that they held it with a large force of men and many machine guns and minenwerfer. Fierce, savage fighting took place here, and it was not until four hours later that the dugouts were finally cleared. Eighty prisoners were taken hereabouts, but a great many bodies lay below the embankment when the fight was done.

Near by five minenwerfer were captured, and the British found empty gun emplacements which had been abandoned in such a hurry by the German gunners that they left behind them a great store of 4.2 shells and all their ammunition carriers.

A strong flank was formed and a new trench dug in great style by the pioneer battalion, and then in the darkness patrols of infantry pushed forward in the direction of Combles. It was dark, yet not absolute and lasting darkness. The sky was very calm and strewn with stars, and up above the Combles road at Morval white flares went up and down, throwing every few moments a white and vivid glare over the battlefield, lighting up its desolation with the rim of every shell crater white as snow and with black pits in the depths of them.

The sky was not quiet except high above. There was strife of war away down the French lines; it was all on fire.

Shells were bursting in a great semicircle where the British were fighting at Les Boeufs and Gueudecourt, but Combles was dark and quiet. No star shells came up from its ruined houses and no sign of life there.

Only a few black shadows came up from the town toward the British patrols, exchanged shots with them and then tried to escape. Twenty of these stragglers were taken prisoners and ten were killed in fights with the patrol parties.

Hour after hour there was a tremendous tattoo of French soixantequinze, coming nearer and nearer, and a final outburst of gun and rifle fire when Fregicourt was taken.

Weary Fighters Enter Town.

The night was passing, but it was long before dawn, at 3:15, when a strong patrol of English soldiers with machine guns advanced down a train line into the town of Combles. They were tired men, worn with fighting, craving sleep, hating all this hell around them, not in that night hour inspired by any thrill of joy because they were entering Combles "in triumph."

They were not quite sure how far the beastly place had been abandoned. News had come to them that the Germans had found a way out, but you never can tell. There might be desperate men in the cellars or machine guns behind any of these broken walls. They went on slowly and cautiously until they reached the ruined streets. Dead men lay about with their white faces turned upward to the stars. The ground was littered with broken bricks, twisted iron, and destroyed wagons, but no shot came through the gaping holes in the houses which still stood as roofless shells. All was quiet and still as death.

A halt was made at the railway line and then the tired men saw through the gloom other tired figures trudging toward them. Officers went forward. Words were spoken in French and English:

"Ce sont les Anglais."
"Them's the French all right."
"The blooming town's abandoned."
"Les sacrés boches n'existent plus."

Combles was taken thus in the early hours of the morning without any demonstration or dramatic ceremony, without cheers or theatrical nonsense, by grim, quiet, tired men who were glad to be at the end of another day's fighting with a dog's chance of rest.

It was a great place for booty. The cellars were stacked with thousands of rifles and a great store of ammunition. The Germans left behind 4,000 rounds of 5.9 shells and a mass of material of every kind.

APPEAL FOR GERMAN LOAN.

Leaders, Including Ludendorff, Urge More Public Subscripti ns.

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Sept. 29.—Prominent personages today appealed through the press to the public to make the war loan a success by heavy subscriptions in the closing week. General Ludendorff, the new Chief of Staff, writes: "In battle the last reserves bring the victorious decision and in money for the war the subscriptions of the last days count most. The army expects a victory from the nation as the nation expects it from the army."

Admiral Scheer writes: "Because we confidently believe in the German nation and its victory, we joyfully sacrifice our blood and life for the fatherland. Who, then, will zealously guard the money and property question?"

Herr Bassermann, the National Liberal leader, writes:

"The man who, chagrined at the halt in the submarine warfare, declines to subscribe to the war loan, sins against the fatherland without promoting the energetic conduct of the war thereby. Willingness to make sacrifices is a necessary link in the measures that will lead us to victory."

Small subscriptions have been coming in more satisfactory volume the last few days, as the war loan propaganda has speeded up, but it is still impossible to give even an aproximation of the final figures.

BRITISH JEW A BRIGADIER.

H. S. Seligman Is First of the Race to be Appointed.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—The Jewish Chronicle notes the gazetting of Brig. Gen. H. S. Seligman, the first Jew of British birth who has attained that rank. General John Monash, recently made a Major General, is a Jew of Australian birth.

A Petrograd message to The Jewish Chronicle says that a blind Moscow Jew, M. Broido, recently graduated as a lawyer and applied for permission to be enrolled as Assistant Advocate. The Ministry of Justice refused to comply with the request, but the Czar sanctioned the appointment, which was warmly supported by the Advocate and Deputy Maklakoff.

GERMAN CRUISERS MOVED.

Leave Norfolk for Philadelphia Convoyed by Battleship Squadron.

NORFOLK, Va., Sept. 29.—The interned German auxiliary cruisers, Kronprinz Wilhelm and Prinz Eitel Friedrich, left the Norfolk Navy Yard early today for Philadelphia, where they will be laid up for the remainder of the war. The Prinz Eitel Friedrich went out under her own steam, while five tugs towed the Kronprinz Wilhelm.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Sept. 29.—The German cruisers passed Old Point at 10:15 o'clock this morning, and headed for the Capes. A squadron of twelve American battleships, headed by the flagship Wyoming, had moved out to sea an hour earlier and were waiting off the Capes to convoy the interned vessels up the coast.

GERMANY'S STEEL OUTPUT

Totaled 1,412,326 Tons in August—Demand for Product Continues.

BERLIN, Sept. 29, (via Sayville.)—Germany's output of steel in August was 1,412,326 tons, compared with 1,365,641 tons in July.

At a meeting of the German Pig Iron Association reports were read showing that the demand for all grades continues to be good. September shipments are expected to exceed those of August.

BRITISH BREAK IN THE GERMAN LINE

Win Ground at Three Points on the Somme and Push Toward Bapaume.

GAIN FROM LES BOEUFS

French Also Make Progress, Despite Hard Rain Which Prevents Major Operations.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—Bad weather, with heavy rain as the feature, interfered seriously with military operations on the Somme today. Nevertheless the British troops made some progress on the right wing, carrying 500 yards of German trenches east of Les Boeufs.

On the left wing the British were heavily engaged around the Stuff redoubt. Haig's men took an important section of the Hessian trench, lost it to Germans, and then won it back again.

Early this morning the British captured a strongly defended farm about a quarter of a mile southwest of Le Sars.

The French were comparatively inactive today, but last night they made further progress between Pregicourt and Morval, east of Combles.

A Reuter dispatch from Amsterdam quotes German war correspondents as admitting finally the loss of Combles. The Frankfurter Zeitung says that the defenders, a regiment strong, escaped to the German lines during the night despite the fact that they were surrounded by the allied forces. Herr Wegener says in the Cologne Gazette that Thiepval was voluntarily evacuated.

Hard Fighting at Thiepval.

The night bulletin of the British War Office reads:

Rain fell heavily today, and, except for intermittent shelling, there was little activity on our centre and our right wing of the battle front. Some slight progress was made east of Les Boeufs, where we occupied 500 yards of enemy trenches.

In the Thiepval area there was heavy fighting around the Stuff redoubt. Having taken an important section of the Hessian trench, we were forced out of it by a counterattack, but regained it later in the day.

In this section during the last twenty-four hours we have taken prisoners eight officers and 521 men of other ranks.

In spite of the weather our aeroplanes have done useful work attacking the enemy's reinforcements on the move. Yesterday enemy aircraft patrolled actively behind their own lines, but showed little enterprise. One enemy machine was destroyed. One of our own machines has not returned.

The day report of the British War Office says:

The night was quiet on the greater part of our front. The positions we have won north of Thiepval were heavily shelled. Our bombing parties were active in the neighborhood of the Schwaben redoubt and the Hessian trench, parts of which are still held by the enemy.

A strongly defended farm, 500 yards southwest of Le Sars, was captured by our troops early this morning.

North of Ypres (two miles south of Bertincourt) and southeast of Bapaume our aeroplanes observed a huge explosion, as if a large ammunition dump had blown up. The smoke ascended 9,000 feet.

The official communication issued by the French War Office tonight reads:

The day was comparatively quiet on the whole front. Bad weather is hampering operations.

The day bulletin of the French War Office says:

On the Somme front our troops scored fresh progress between Fregicourt and Morval. Both north and south of the river there have been artillery engagements of varying intensity.

Everywhere else the night was quiet.

During the day yesterday a Fokker aeroplane was attacked by our pilots and crashed to the ground north of Rheims. Another Fokker was hit and badly damaged and dived head first into its own lones.

Reports Repulse of British.

BERLIN, Sept. 29.—The repulse of a strong British attack on the Somme front is reported in today's official announcement, which reads:

Army group of Prince Rupprecht: After the sanguinary repulse of the enemy's attacks on Wednesday the battle of the Somme slackened considerably yesterday.

A strong British attack between the Ancre and Courcelette was repulsed on the western wing in hand-to-hand fighting, with the loss of a small trench section. Northwest and north of Courcelette the attack broke down under our fire.

A weak attack near Eaucourt l'Abbaye also failed.

GEN. VON WANDEL RESIGNS.

German Deputy Minister of War a Victim of Ill-Health.

BERLIN, Sept. 29, (via London.)—General von Wandel, Deputy Minister for War, has resigned for reasons of health, says a German official statement issued today. Emperor William has accepted von Wandel's resignation and has nominated him General of Infantry, he being attached to the First Hanoverian Regiment.

WILSON WANTS NO DISLOYAL VOTE

Continued from Page 1.

all about, and should be at liberty to explain any issues that seem in danger of being beclouded. He feels that the campaign should be fought out on broad questions of policy and that petty side issues should not be permitted to interfere. For this reason the President's advisors say he will probably pay no attention to particular questions brought up by his opponents because he believes that nowhere have they touched anything but the shallowest of issues.

In asking that he be re-elected the President is expected to assume the attitude that his policies, and particularly his foreign policies, are known, and that before his opponents can legitimately ask the nation to place them in a position to change those policies they must say with what they expect to replace them.

Republicans Must Answer.

The Republicans are assuming the gravest responsibility, the President feels, in asking the country to change its foreign policy, and he will ask that before so serious a step is taken they make it very plain just what they would themselves do if in control of the Government. This is particularly true of Mexico. The President, as he has already stated in public addresses, feels that the Mexican people should be left to work out their own salvation, and that property interests should be wholly secondary to the welfare of the Mexican people. He believes that the present Mexican Commission is going far toward securing a proper understanding between the two peoples, and that if left alone the Mexican leaders will eventually be able to secure a really popular Government.

The President has no belief, those in close touch with him say, that Mr. Hughes's speaking tour will make it necessary for him to make a more extended trip than he has already arranged for. His duties as the Chief Executive of the nation will necessarily keep him from making any long tour, and he feels, besides that, anything he wishes to say can be as well said at Shadow Lawn as anywhere, and he is in a position to talk much more freely here than when on the road.

Five outside speeches are now arranged for—at Omaha, Indianapolis, Chicago, Buffalo, and New York. It is very doubtful whether more than one or two more will be scheduled.

The President is not making any predictions of the outcome of the election now, and will not do so. He believes the result will be determined by a large number of independent voters and that nobody can tell how they will cast their ballots.

The members of the board created by Congress to investigate the workings of the eight-hour law passed at the end of the last session will be appointed by the President within a few days. The selection of the members of the Tariff Commission, the Shipping Board and of the commission created to administer the workingmen's compensation law for Government employes, will be postponed until later.

Democratic Rally Today.

Arrangements were made tonight for turning the visit of the young Democrats to Shadow Lawn tomorrow into an old time Democratic rally. The delegation will be accompanied by two bands, and will march from the West End, N. J., station to Shadow Lawn, a distance of more than a mile. Mr. Wilson will address the gathering at 2:30 o'clock.

In the morning he will go to Sea Girt, N. J., and on horseback review the Fourth New Jersey Regiment encamped there. He will make no speech. Plans were made today for accommodating a large crowd at the review.

FELLS 3 GERMAN FLIERS WITHIN 2½ MINUTES

Guynemer Is Timed by a Stop Watch in a Surpassing Exploit.

PARIS, Sept. 29.—Three German aeroplanes brought down in two minutes and thirty seconds by a stop watch is the latest exploit of Lieutenant Georges Guynemer. Incidentally, Lieutenant Guynemer, who is known as "King of the Aces," fell 10,000 feet, but escaped unhurt.

Guynemer went to the assistance of a comrade who was hard pressed by five German machines. He brought down two of them within thirty seconds, and then, rising, overtook a third, which he shot down two minutes later. He was looking for the remaining two German machines when a shell burst beneath him and stripped the left wing of his aeroplane of every stitch of its covering. He plunged giddily earthward.

"I gave myself up for lost," he said, "but after falling 5,000 feet I thought I would struggle all the same. The wind blew me over our lines and like a flash I had a picture of my funeral and all my good friends following the coffin. I continued to fall and the levers wouldn't budge. In vain I pushed and pulled to right and left. I made a last desperate effort all to no purpose, and then I saw the field toward which I was dashing down. Suddenly something happened and my speed diminished. Then there was a resounding crash and a violent shock. When I recovered my wits I was in the midst of the fragments of my machine and practically uninjured. How am I still alive? I asked myself. I believe it was the straps which held me to my seat which saved me."

On Sept. 16 Lieutenant Guynemer had, according to an official report, brought down his sixteenth enemy aeroplane. A week later he was reported to have brought down his seventeenth and eighteenth. He was wounded in a fight in the air in March, and in a subsequent flight was forced to descend between the French and German trenches, but escaped.

JOFFRE AND HAIG EXCHANGE GREETINGS

French and British Commanders Felicitate Each Other on Recent Victories.

BRITISH FRONT IN FRANCE, Sept. 29.—General Joffre, Commander in Chief of the French Army, has sent a message of congratulation to General Sir Douglas Haig, Commander in Chief of the British forces in France and Belgium, on the recent British successes. In his message the French General says:

"Following on the continuous progress made by your armies since the beginning of the Somme offensive, these fresh successes are a sure guarantee of final victory over the common enemy, whose physical and moral forces are already severely shaken."

After saying that the combined offensive has bound still closer the ties of the two armies, and that "our adversary will find therein a proof of our firm determination to combine our efforts until the end to insure the complete triumph of our cause," General Joffre concludes:

"I bow before those of your soldiers by whose bravery these successes have been achieved, but who have fallen before the completion of our task, and I ask you to convey, in my name and in the name of the whole French Army, to those who stand ready for the battles to come greeting, comradeship, and confidence."

General Haig, in replying, said:

"Our brave dead, whose blood has been shed together with yours on the soil of your great country, will prove a bond to unite our two peoples long after the combined action of our armies has carried the common cause for which they have fought to its ultimate triumph.

"The unremitting efforts of our forces north and south of the Somme, added to the glorious deeds of your armies, unaided, before Verdun, have already begun to break down the enemy's power of resistance, while the energy of our troops and their confidence in each other increase from day to day.

"Every fresh success that attends our arms brings us nearer the final victory, to which, like you, I look forward with absolute confidence."

SERBS HOLD MOUNTAIN AGAINST ALL ATTACKS

Bulgars Make Four More Desperate but Futile Attempts to Retake Kaimakçalan.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—Further desperate attempts to recapture the height of Kaimakcalan were made last night by the Bulgarians, who made four rushes, only to be thrown back by the Serbians. The following details of the fighting are given in the French official report issued today:

From the Struma to the Vardar there were no events of importance. On Kaimakcalan Height the Bulgarians renewed their attacks in the course of the night of Sept. 28. Four times the Serbians hurled back the attacking troops into the trenches from which they started, inflicting heavy losses on them.

Further south, in the district of the River Broda, an enemy attack was completely defeated.

On our left wing the artillery struggle is proceeding actively without any infantry actions.

Our aeroplanes dropped several bombs on Monastir, where an explosion was observed.

The British War Office bulletin reads:

The bridges at Orljak and Kopriva were shelled by the enemy. An attempt by enemy patrols to approach Kopriva was unsuccessful. Our artillery dispersed working parties near Ormanli. Patrol encounters in the Neohori area resulted in our favor, some Bulgarians being killed and others captured.

On the Doiran front there were no developments. Enemy aircraft displayed considerable activity.

SOFIA, Sept. 27, (via London, Sept. 29.)—Bulgarian successes on the western end of the Macedonian front are announced in the statement issued today by the Bulgarian War Office. It follows:

Macedonian front: We repulsed the enemy's left wing to the Stara Neretska Planina, and occupied the line of the Listz Mountain and Ischitschewo Mountain.

On the Florina front there has been vigorous artillery firing.

On the Seikowgrob Mountain ridge, on Kaimakcalan Height, we repulsed the enemy, capturing two guns and many machine guns and trench mortars.

In the Moglena Valley there was vigorous artillery activity.

Formidable Task of Allied Army.

PARIS, Sept. 29.—The difficulties being met with by the Entente Allies in Macedonia are described as enormous. The Ostrovo Lake region is mountainous and almost wholly lacking means of communication. The hills at some points rise to a height of 1,000 to 1,500 meters.

The Bulgarian defenses include successive lines of deep trenches at the entrance to every defile, protected by a system of barbed wire defenses, with numerous batteries perfectly concealed. Consequently it is necessary to take the positions by flank movements.

ALLIES SEE DANGERS IN GREAT TRADE WAR

I. F. Marcosson Says the Plan to Boycott Germany May Hit American Interests.

LABOR DIFFICULTIES AHEAD

Half Million Women in England, Now in Men's Jobs, Offer Problem for England.

Isaac Frank Marcosson, the writer, returned here yesterday on the Baltic from Europe, where he made an economic study of France and England. He said that while he gained the impression on a visit a year ago that commercial exhaustion would end the war, he had come back this time with the belief that France and England, after more than two years of war, were now in a better industrial position to fight than they were when hostilities began.

"There are just two big overpowering economic ideas in England today," said Mr. Marcosson. "They are an England self-contained and self-supporting, and industrial war on Germany after hostilities are ended. The economic conference in Paris sounded the tocsin. Now all the Allies are preparing to put into practice the theories evolved there.

"Considering first the determination of England and her allies to be self-contained, it seems certain that after the war England will have a protective tariff, a high protective tariff. England wants everything needed in England to be supplied by England and her colonies. The British want to cut down their imports and keep gold at home. This movement is going forward with tremendous bounds. You will find that before many more months of the war there will be a great falling off in the purchase of munitions in this country, for England and France are more and more making their own. Already many American articles have been practically barred, and while this is partly due perhaps to the conserving of tonnage, it is just as much due to the desire of England to supply England's needs.

"As to the industrial war on Germany: It will be the hard and fast rule of the Allies to use nothing made in Germany or Austria; every bit of goods from anywhere will have to have certificates of the source of the supply. The Allies' plan is to pool their interests for the development of trade in foreign countries to the exclusion of Germany. With the financial facilities of England, the shipping facilities of all of the Allies, and the intertrade relations planned, the Allies believe they can wage a trade war on Germany that will check the rise in her commercial prestige which England could not check in the open world field prior to the war.

"England is building ships and ships for this great trade war, and the hardest thing for the English business man to understand is why America, whom England expects to be her great commercial rival, is building no great merchant marine, instead of only talking about it.

"Of course the establishment of a protective tariff against all goods except those made in allied countries, with the positive exclusion of German and Austrian goods, would militate against America almost alone. Take out of the world's great exporting countries the allied nations and the enemy nations, and nothing much is left except America.

"Already the brains of England are planning the ways and means of 'getting away' with the great trade war program. It looks all right on paper but there are great questions involved. On the face of it it belies the power of the law of supply and demand. Will England be able to supply herself with everything she used to get from Germany and Austria? Will America not resent the operation of a protective tariff that works against her almost alone? Might not America take some steps to discriminate against English goods? Will not the Allies, after the heat and passion of war has cooled, see in the program an exaltation of England above them all, for England in all probability will be the banker in the great proposed trade combination? And perhaps the biggest question is this: Will not the trade war program result in bringing America and Germany into a closer relationship by the bonds of increasing commerce?

"England also fears trade union troubles after the war. Already there are half a million women doing the work that men did before the war. These women have for the first time, most of them, tasted of economic independence. Most of the men they replaced were promised by their employers that when they returned from the front they could have their jobs back. Will the women give up the jobs? At the start of the war the prerogatives of organized labor were suspended with the assurance that grievances would be adjusted after the war. This must be faced. Thousands upon thousands of clerks and other indoor workers have tasted one and two years of the outdoors in France and will not go back to their desks. This will probably lead to great emigration waves to the English colonies."

There was throughout England and France, Mr. Marcosson said, the feeling that the war would not last another year. He said it had now come down to a question of man power and that England and Russia had the reserve man power that Germany lacked.

An American newspaper correspondent in Paris told Mr. Marcosson that the German merchant submarine Bremen was at Brest, but that news of her capture has not been permitted to pass the censor.

PUSH RUMANIANS BACK IN TRANSYLVANIA

Vienna Reports Heights South and Southeast of Hermannstadt Captured by Teutons.

VIENNA, Sept. 29, (via London.)—Rumanian forces have been repulsed at Hermannstadt, Transylvania, and the heights south and southeast of the town have been captured by Austro-German troops, says the official statement issued from general headquarters today. The battle there has not yet been concluded. The statement follows:

The Rumanians have been repulsed at Hermannstadt. The heights south and southeast of the town, after violent fighting, are in possession of the allies, (Teutons,) but the battle has not yet been concluded.

BERLIN, Sept. 29, (via London.)—The War Office today issued the following bulletin:

Transylvanian Front.—The resistance of the enemy in the Hermannstadt sector has become weaker. Rumanian forces were driven back toward the mountains.

SOFIA, Sept. 28, (via London, Sept. 29.)—The following statement was issued today by the Bulgarian War Office:

Rumanian Front.—Along the Danube there was calm. At Orechowo we shot down an enemy aeroplane, which fell on the left bank of the Danube.

In Dobrudja there was weak reciprocal artillery firing.

On the Black Sea a Russian cruiser bombarded Mangalia for eighty minutes. There were no casualties and the damage was unimportant.

Our aeroplanes successfully attacked two enemy destroyers at Tuzla and at Tuzladschakoi, some ten kilometers south of Tuzla.

Rumanians Also Claim Success.

BUCHAREST, Sept. 29.—The official communication issued today by the Rumanian War Office follows:

Fighting has occurred along the front [Transylvania] and was especially severe northwest of Boddar and north of Stena. The enemy retreated eastward, leaving two officers and 200 men in our hands. South of Hermannstadt active fighting continues.

Southern front: Our artillery sank an enemy warship in the canal south of the Island of Pepsina, (in the Danube River, southwest of Ciurgevo.) In Dobrudja there were patrol engagements.

Hostile aeroplanes bombed Tzernavoda, Alexandria, and villages south of Bucharest. An enemy aeroplane was brought down near Padosu in the Mehediutzi department. An enemy aeroplane arrived at Bailestzi (in Southwestern Rumania) from the direction of Saloniki.

An official communication issued yesterday said:

Enemy aeroplanes dropped bombs on Bucharest, causing some damage.

Investigating Alleged Atrocities.

BERLIN, Sept. 29, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—"According to the Bulgarian Telegraphic Agency," says an Overseas News Agency announcement today, "the United States Charge d'Affaires, William Marfield, accompanied by several foreign correspondents, has made an investigation into the reported Rumanian atrocities in Dobrudja.

"The party of investigation arrived at Dobric on Sept. 17, and were received there by the Mayor, the military authorities, and numerous other persons, proceeding then immediately in a thorough manner with the work in hand.

"From Dobric they went to the village of Baladsha, which had been burned, and where the inhabitants had been massacred or driven away by the Rumanians. They visited, also, the villages of Karlias and Nasraulm, which likewise were the scenes of atrocities. On the 18th they went to Silistra, where they investigated most carefully the crimes charged against the Rumanians, and then inspected the villages of Kalipetrovo, Aidemir, Babuck, Baratshi, Yentkoy, Kara-Omer, and Srebena.

"On the way they visited the battlefield of Saaesanlar. The time being short and communications difficult, the investigating committee was unable to inspect the majority of the villages."

RECORD IN GERMAN FREIGHT

Receipts Since December Exceed Those of Any Similar Period.

BERLIN, Sept. 29, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—In the period beginning with December of last year, the freight receipts of the German State railroads have surpassed those of any previous time.

In the second year of the war freight receipts were 2,245,000,000 marks, compared with 1,863,000,000 marks in the first year of the war and 2,226,000,000 marks in the last year of peace.

Passenger receipts decreased 32 per cent. in the first year of the war, but in the second year were only 21 per cent. below the last year of peace.

ELECTED MAYOR OF LONDON

Sir William Dunn, a Catholic, Will Take Office in November.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—Sir William Henry Dunn was today elected Lord Mayor of London.

The new Lord Mayor, who will take office in November, will be the third Roman Catholic Lord Mayor of London in recent years. He was closely associated with Sir William Treloar in the work of improving the condition of thousands of London's poor cripples and is Treasurer of the Alton Cripples' Home.

FAY'S COMPANION IS CAUGHT HERE

Knobloch, Who Escaped from Atlanta with Bomb Plotter, Arrested in Park Row.

TELLS DETAILS OF FLIGHT

Fugitive's Desire to Visit His Wife Leads to His Capture by Federal Officers.

William Knobloch, who, in company with Robert Fay, bomb plot conspirator and former Lieutenant in the German Army, escaped from the Federal prison at Atlanta on the afternoon of Aug. 29 last, was arrested in front of the old Post Office Building in this city by agents of the United States Department of Justice yesterday afternoon.

Although Knobloch insisted that he did not know the whereabouts of Fay, who was serving an eight-year term when he escaped, the Federal authorities were not satisfied last night that he had told all he knows, and they hope by questioning him further to obtain information that will lead to the arrest of Fay.

Knobloch, who had been sent to Atlanta for using the mails to defraud, is an electrical engineer. He was caught yesterday because of his desire to see his wife, after having dodged the police of many States. Division Supt. William M. Offley of the United States Department of Justice had been keeping Mrs. Knobloch under surveillance and thus learned of the fugitive's return to this city.

Denied His Identity.

The man had attempted to disguise himself by growing a goatee, and by assuming the name of Charles Newman. Knowing that his wife was corresponding with him under that name, Joseph A. Baker and Albert G. Adams, special agents of the Department of Justice, waited for him at the Old Post Office Building at Park Row and Broadway. He had received a letter at the General Delivery window, and had reached the sidewalk on Park Row, when his arms were seized by Baker and Adams.

"How are you, Knobloch?" they said.

"That is not my name," said the electrical engineer, calmly. "My name is Newman. Charles Newman. What do you want of me?"

He was taken, despite his remonstrance to the office of the Department of Justice in the Park Row Building, where he was questioned by Mr. Offley. The fugitive, who was roughly dressed, puffed quietly at a pipe while he was being questioned, and did not seem at all disturbed by the fact that he made no headway in convincing Mr. Offley that he and his agents had made a mistake.

"Very well, then," the prisoner said, finally, "I am Knobloch. I rather expected that I would be arrested some time or other. What are you going to do with me?"

Left Fay in Georgia.

Mr. Offley asked Knobloch about Fay, but he denied knowing the whereabouts of the German maker of bombs.

"The last I saw of Fay was when I left him in Georgia, at a place called Hillsborough, I think," he said. "This was a day or so after we escaped. Fay thought we had better separate, and I thought so, too. We thought we stood a better chance of escaping detection this way."

The Division Superintendent continued to press him with questions, but Knobloch continued as steadily to insist that he had neither seen nor heard of Fay since the day they separated.

"There is no use asking me," he said, "I do not know where Fay is."

In relating his own experiences since he and Fay had tricked the prison authorities by using forged passes, Knobloch said he had been working at odd jobs in various parts of the country. On several occasions, when he thought he had been recognized, he quietly disappeared from the places where he had obtained employment, and he only held each place long enough to earn money to take him to the next town. He was not always successful in getting work, and when he could not pay his railroad fare he walked. His chief desire, he said, was to get back to New York to see his wife. Mr. Offley refused to say whether Mrs. Knobloch lives in New York, but he gave the impression that she does.

Finding that he could not obtain any information from Knobloch that might lead to Fay's arrest, Offley told Baker and Adams to take the prisoner to the Greenwich Street Police Station, where he was locked up pending the arrival from Atlanta of a Deputy Warden, who will take him back to the penitentiary.

Escaped in August.

Robert Fay, who alleged that he is an officer of the German Army, was serving an eight years' sentence as a bomb plotter in the Federal Penitentiary at Atlanta when, in company with another, William Knobloch, he escaped on Aug. 29 last. Fay has been reported in various parts of the country at different times since his escape, but in each instance report proved incorrect.

Fay and Knobloch made their escape between 2 and 3 o'clock in the afternoon. They managed to get past the guard on the pretense that they had been ordered outside the prison walls to repair a broken electric wire. Neither of them returned and until Knobloch's arrest not one definite word as to their probable hiding place had come to the knowledge of the police. Both Fay and Knobloch were employed in the prison power house at Atlanta, and when they were both carrying a kit of electrical tools they appeared before the guard and smilingly announced that they were going to "fix a wire." They had passes to which they had forged the name of the prison warden.

Fay was sentenced to Atlanta by Judge Howe in the Federal District Court for this district on May 9 last. At the same time his brother-in-law, Walter Scholz, and Paul Daecne, a German reservist, were sentenced to Atlanta for terms of four and two years respectively. They were convicted on indictments charging them with conspiring to sink freight vessels engaged in the transportation of munitions to the Allies by attaching bombs to the rudders of those vessels.

Fay said that during the first months of the war he served as a Lieutenant in a Prussian regiment in France, and in a confession said that he was sent to this country "for duty" by a high official of the German Secret Service in Brussels. He was the inventor of the bomb apparatus by which it was hoped to destroy scores of vessels engaged in trade with the allied countries.

Knobloch was serving an eighteen months' sentence when he escaped. He is the son of a German, and was sent to Atlanta for a crime committed in the Baltimore Federal district. Knobloch was born in this city and has a criminal record at Auburn.

ROCKEFELLER GETS $8,028,000 IN DAY

Continued from Page 1.

the million from their shares in the subsidiaries.

These are some of the largest holders of Standard Oil of Indiana, the list showing both the number of shares held at the date of the latest available list of stockholders and the market value of these holdings at the close of trading yesterday:

	Shares Held.	Market Value.
J. D. Rockefeller	74,468	$59,574,400
Charles W. Harkness	13,228	10,582,400
North. Finance Corp.	12,190	9,752,000
Edward B. General	4,423	3,538,400
Estate H. H. Rogers	4,394	3,515,200
Estate H. B. Houston	3,587	2,869,600
L. C. Ledyard and Payne Whitney	2,438	1,950,400
H. I. Pratt, Trustee	2,163	1,730,400
William Rockefeller	2,000	1,600,000
John Huntington	1,980	1,584,000
J. D. Archbold	1,858	1,486,400
H. M. Tilford	1,818	1,454,400
H. P. Whitney	1,742	1,393,600
V. Everett Macy	1,700	1,360,000

Here is a similar list of some of the largest holdings of Standard Oil of New York:

	Shares Held.	Market Value.
J. D. Rockefeller	186,351	$44,724,200
C. W. Harkness	33,105	7,945,200
North. Finance Corp.	30,505	7,321,200
Mary Lily Flagler	12,000	2,880,000
L. C. Ledyard and Payne Whitney	6,100	1,464,000
Charles Pratt, Trustee	5,415	1,299,600
V. Everett Macy	5,380	1,291,600
J. D. Archbold	4,575	1,098,000
Wm. Rockefeller	4,505	1,081,200
H. P. Whitney	4,360	1,046,400
H. M. Tilford	3,000	720,000
H. C. Folger, Jr.	2,085	500,400
E. T. Bedford	1,750	420,000

Apart from the large holdings of the Standard Oil subsidiaries there are many small owners. The Standard Oil Company of Indiana, for instance, has over 8,000 stockholders.

PREDICTS PANIC AFTER WAR.

Percy A. Rockefeller Also Believes We Will Be a Friendless Nation.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 29.—"The United States will be friendless among the nations of the world and the country will face the greatest financial disturbance of all times following the close of the European war," said Percy A. Rockefeller of New York, a Director of the Milwaukee Railroad, who is in this city.

"Disturbances in the financial circles, such as the country has never before known will come. When this war is over we won't have a friend in the world. That may sound just a bit broad, but it's pretty true just the same.

"About our only hope will be conservatism. We have simply got to hold our heads. Every nation under the sun will be scrambling for the gold we have garnered from the war. They will all be trying to get their hands on some of it and it's going to take some mighty heavy thinking to keep what we have got.

"A lot of men thought this country had reached the height of her financial power a year ago, but look at this year. It has exceeded our wildest dreams, and now I am prepared to look for just as many undreamed-of things for future years. We have the wealth of the world centred here now, and, as I have said before, it's going to take some good solid American thought to keep what we have got."

Asked what he thought of the fluctuating of the stock market, he replied:

"I don't think the purchase of stocks at the present time is a speculation at all. It is a mighty sound investment, in my mind."

Regarding the principles of the eight-hour law he said:

"I haven't had time to figure the plan out yet, and there are a lot of railroad men who haven't either, but just remember it isn't a law yet."

COL. FRENCH HEADS MACHINE GUN BOARD

Continued from Page 1.

cured; and if more than one type, the proportion of the different types.

In making its recommendations the board will take into consideration the present supply of machine rifles which may be believed to be serviceable in reaching a conclusion; the amount of funds now available for the procurement of machine rifles; the appropriations necessary to be made in order to complete the supply at an appropriate rate; any records of the War Department, or of any branch of it, which it may desire to consult. If the board shall find that tests previously made are insufficient to enable it to reach a conclusion it will make recommendation as to further tests which ought to be made, their character, time, and place.

The board will recommend the type of gun which should be procured in case of an emergency requiring an earlier supply, in possibly limited quantity, than can be had of the gun which it may consider as eventually the most suitable, if there be any of which earlier delivery may be possible; and whether contract should be entered into for a considerable supply of a gun of known type in advance of any test which it may conclude to be called for, and if so, to what extent.

The board will submit its report to the Adjutant General of the Army.

$12,000,000 Expenditure Involved.

The board will have the determination of the expenditure of $12,000,000, appropriated for the purchase of machine guns. Another important question will involve a recommendation of the purchase of guns that may be required for an emergency that can be procured if the emergency should occur before guns of the type approved by the board can be manufactured. The instructions to the board in this connection indicate that the War Department is alive to the weak position in which the army is placed by this failure to have an adequate supply of machine guns.

Colonel Lewis has stated that he regarded the Ordnance Department as prejudiced against inventions of army officers, and has objected to having his gun tested under the supervision of that department. In selecting members of the board, Secretary Baker had in mind the desirability of including in its membership officers of the branches of the military service which would be intrusted with the practical use of machine guns, and who would have in mind the lessons learned from the widespread distribution of weapons of this type among the troops on the fighting lines in Europe. In the early stages of the fighting in Belgium and France the Allies learned that the Germans were using machine guns with their cavalry, and that the proportion of such guns with the German infantry was very large. Since then the British have gone in for the machine gun extensively, and more than 30,000 of the Lewis guns are now in use in France. It was acknowledgment of the superiority of this gun by the British that aroused American army officers to the necessity of adopting a new policy with regard to machine guns. Although Secretary Baker, in appointing the board, was actuated by a desire to have practically every branch of the fighting arms of the service represented, it was regarded as desirable to have an accomplished ordnance expert on the board, and for that reason Colonel Dickson, on account of his high standing and thorough knowledge of ordnance questions, was chosen.

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They always belong to the right crowd in school.

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Current History Magazine, published by The New York Times, describes operations of the war in Europe from all viewpoints. Portraits, maps, and charts. Every month, 25 cents; $3 a year. Vols. 1, 2, 3, and 4 now ready, $2 each, (postage extra.) Times Square, New York. Advt.

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¶ Barbisio hats are known in Europe as the *headgear de luxe* for gentlemen. Never before have they been offered in America, and this initial display proves conclusively that better values in soft hats for men would be impossible to produce.

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Every hat is lined with pure silk—in all colors, and the styles are most inclusive.

Special:

There is a model in this selection made of a new material — "Clearance" —which has all the beauty of fine quality velour, but possesses greater durability. Ask to see it!

The Colors:

Pearl grey, Belgium Belly, Faun, Tan, Oxford grey, greens and a variety of browns, also black.

¶ From 1,200 hats it will be easy to find just the style you have in mind, but when these are gone it will be months before we can duplicate this offer!

HUGHES EXTENDS HANDS TO LABOR

Tells His Southern Tier Audiences That He Favors an Eight-Hour Day.

EXPLAINS HIS RECORD

Cites the Things Accomplished While He Was Governor—Indorses the State Ticket.

Special to The New York Times.

HORNELL, N. Y., Sept. 29.—Charles E. Hughes closed the second day of his campaigning in New York State tonight by making this plea to the voters:

"What I did in connection with my duty as Governor involved a principle which I should continue to apply if I were invested with executive responsibilities as President. That is, I examined the proposals that were made as thoroughly as I knew how and what I thought was right I favored; and when I believed the measure was wrong, I did not endeavor to gain votes by indorsing it."

Mr. Hughes led up to this promise by an explanation of his veto of the Full Crew bill while he was Governor.

Mr. Hughes did not mention Governor Whitman or William M. Calder, the Republican nominee for Senator, at the unofficial convention at Saratoga last night or in any of his addresses today until the close of the meeting here. Mr. Hughes had concluded his address tonight without reference to either Mr. Whitman or Mr. Calder, and the audience started to leave the hall. Then Mr. Hughes turned back to the crowd, a goodly part of whom had left.

"I want to say this before I close," he called out to the retreating auditors. "I desire to see a Republican Congress to carry out the policies of a Republican Administration. And I also desire to see our State ticket, with Governor Whitman and the others, elected."

Friends of Mr. Hughes asserted last night at Saratoga that his failure to mention Governor Whitman or Mr. Calder was a slip of the memory.

Mr. Calder and Robert Bacon, who was defeated by Calder in the primaries, accompanied Mr. Hughes on the campaign train today.

In his speech tonight Mr. Hughes explained his labor record at some length.

"I want to pause at this time," he said, "inasmuch as there have been some disingenuous attacks upon my record, to recall some of the things that were done in this State in connection with labor. During the first term I had the honor to be the Executive of this State these were some of the results accomplished:

"The Labor Department was made more effective by complete reorganization. The Bureau of Mercantile Inspection was created; the head of the department—himself a labor man who won his promotion by proved capacity—made a most commendable record; enactment after enactment in the regulation and prohibition of child labor was passed; improved provision was made with respect to factories, their ventilation and suitable facilities; the limitation of the hours of labor of employes on street surface railroads was extended to all cities of the second class; the Hours of Service act was passed; an eight-hour day was provided for railroad, telegraph, and telephone operators engaged in the dispatching and movement of trains; employes on steam railways were provided with the payment of wages semi-monthly instead of monthly; the law as to cash payment of wages was amended so as to include additional companies.

"In the second term the matter of compensation for industrial accidents was taken up."

Mr. Hughes again uttered a defi to the bosses by asserting that one of the greater needs of the country was to put economic businesslike administration of its affairs above partisan politics.

Advocates an Eight-Hour Day.

Campaigning in territory where he fought hard in 1906 and 1908 for election as Governor, and in many instances talking in the same halls where he appeared to seek public approval early in his political career, Mr. Hughes today made the attack on the Adamson bill and his own declaration in favor of an eight-hour day, the feature of his speeches.

He told his hearers, also, that he was the same man who, in advocating the establishment of the Public Service Commission, had informed them that he had both a brief and retainer—as the representative of the people who had given him power by electing him the Executive of the State.

Mr. Hughes made his open declaration in favor or an eight-hour day first in a speech in Binghampton, and it was the most direct assertion of the kind that has been contained in any of his addresses. He said:

"I am not opposed to the principle of an eight-hour day. I favor the general principle of an eight-hour day. I should like to see an eight-hour work day. And what is the object of it? It is a relief from strain; it is to provide opportunities for recreation, it is to give the sense of contentment and reasonableness in life, free from the pressure of overexertion.

"Let us call things by their right names and see if we do not get along better. This Railway Wage bill, (the Adamson bill,) is a bill which raises wages by law. Now I do not object to a raise of wages, if it is just. But the burden is placed on the public, and rates will have to be charged to meet the increased expenses; shippers will have to pay the bills, and it does not stop there, for it reaches the industries to the extent that they are burdened, and the workingmen in their industries are burdened. You cannot raise transportation rates in this country and put the burden on a selected few, workingmen excluded. The workingmen are a part of the public. Now, if rates are required to be raised under just conditions, I do not object to it, but it is a difficult and serious matter."

The declaration by Mr. Hughes that he was the same man in his desire to serve the people that he was ten years ago was made in the Stone Opera House at Elmira. The Chairman of the meeting called attention to the fact that Mr. Hughes had come there ten years ago to attend a nonpolitical meeting under the auspices of the Chamber of Commerce. At that time, the Chairman said, a speaker made an attack upon the Public Service Commission bill, preceding his remarks by the statement that he held no brief or retainer for the big business interests which were opposing the legislation.

Incensed with this attack on the measure, Mr. Hughes, the Chairman related, had jumped to his feet and said that in favoring the legislation he held both a brief and a retainer—for the common people of the State. In his speech today Mr. Hughes said:

"I remember well the occasion of which the Chairman has spoken. And if I wanted to condense all that I have to say into one sentiment, it would be that as I thought then I think now; as I was then, so I am now."

In the front row of seats at this meeting were a score of veterans of the civil war, headed by H. S. Spender, who was wounded at Antietam and who, it was asserted, acted as bodyguard for President Lincoln. These veterans had formed the Lincoln Club to aid the cause of Mr. Hughes and wanted to shake hands with him.

For the first time in more than 20,000 miles of campaigning Mr. Hughes found that he had to compete with a heavy rainstorm today. Fourteen speeches, most of them from the rear platform, had been scheduled for him, but he made no extended addresses except those delivered in halls at Binghamton, Elmira, and Corning. At other stops local politicians spoke to the crowds that collected despite the rain, and Mr. Hughes limited his remarks to a hundred words or less.

At Endicott Mr. Hughes faced a peculiar situation. The big factory of Endicott, Johnson & Co., manufacturers of shoes, is there. A statement signed by H. B. Endicott and George F. Johnson, the proprietors, asserting that they would vote for Wilson, was widely published in the newspapers this morning.

Defines Labor Views.

Advocacy of the rights of the American workingman formed an important part of all of the speeches made today by Mr. Hughes. One statement which stood out almost as prominently as the declaration for an eight-hour day was this:

"I stand for reasonable hours of work, for the highest standard of wages that industry can afford. I stand for safe conditions of work, wholesome opportunities for education and recreation, and normal enjoyment. No one can look at the future of this country with any sort of satisfaction if he see class arrayed against class and a bitterness of antagonism between supposedly conflicting interests. It takes all of us to make the United States prosper, and we will never succeed in commercial rivalry of the future unless labor and capital work together for a common purpose."

Among those who participated in the tour today were ex-Senator Harvey D. Hinman of Binghamton and Ralph Thomas, an old-time friend of Mr. Hughes. In Binghamton, where there is a contest for control between Hinman and George Green, who was appointed State Excise Commissioner by Governor Whitman, Hinman presided at the meeting. At each of the meetings Mr. Hughes expressed the pleasure he felt in being back in New York. At Binghamton he said:

"This seems like old times. The years that have intervened since it was my privilege to appear here seem to be but a short interval, and while I listen to the generous words of Senator Hinman and stand again on this platform, where I repeatedly stood, I feel that I am once more back in my old home, among my old friends."

At Elmira Mr. Hughes said of the eight-hour day: "I believe in the general principle of an eight-hour day. That means opportunity for recreation, that means opportunity to escape excessive strain. The eight-hour day in any proper sense means a limitation of the hours of labor, except in cases of emergency. Whether the general principle should be applied to a particular case demands a study of the particular conditions of that case and the result of its application."

At Corning Mr. Hughes predicted his election. He said: "I come here as a candidate of a reunited party. It offers itself as an agency of national service, and after I have heard the very luminous and forceful statement of the issues and situation from the distinguished Chairman of the meeting, I see no reason why I should not be elected. What he has said has been supported by all that I have observed during my recent tour."

Mr. Hughes will end his tour of the State tomorrow night with an address at Buffalo and will then go to New York.

JOHN M. PARKER AIDS WILSON.

Will Make Campaign Speeches as Progressive Opposing Hughes.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 29.—John M. Parker, Progressive Vice Presidential nominee, denied today that he had written to President Wilson offering to speak directly for him, but said he would make a speaking tour "as a Progressive" opposing Hughes. He added: "Of course that would be in favor of Mr. Wilson."

"I have not written to President Wilson or to any of his campaign managers offering to speak directly in his behalf," said Mr. Parker over the telephone from his Summer home at Pass Christian, Miss. "I did write recently to Bainbridge Colby, a New York Progressive leader, stating that I was willing to be used in whatever way appeared best, and that when I went to New York I would speak against Mr. Hughes's candidacy. Of course that would be in favor of Mr. Wilson, but I will speak as a Progressive and not as an affirmative supporter of the Democratic nominee."

Mr. Parker reiterated that he preferred Mr. Wilson over Mr. Hughes, but he said he did not expect to speak under the auspices of the Democratic Campaign Committee.

MRS. HEARST, HOSTESS.

Publisher's Mother to Entertain Women Hughes Campaigners.

Names of many prominent women who are to join the Hughes campaign special train, which will leave this city on Monday, were added to the list yesterday, and it was announced that across the continent in California Mrs. Phoebe Hearst will entertain the campaigners when the train reaches there.

Among the women to go will be Mrs. George Harvey, wife of Colonel Harvey, who recently came out in support of Hughes. Others are Mrs. William Einstein of the Widowed Mothers' Fund; Mrs. Travis Whitney, wife of the Public Service Commissioner; Mrs. Nelson Henry, Mrs. Alice Demorest, and Miss Elizabeth Cutting, all from New York; Mrs. Frank Mebane of the Women's National Republican Committee of North Carolina, Mrs. Gifford Pinchot of Pennsylvania, Mrs. George A. Roman of Connecticut, Mrs. R. Livingston Beeckman of Rhode Island, and Mrs. Charles Sumner Bird of Massachusetts.

Chairman William R. Willcox of the National Committee will attend the train breakfast at the Plaza and go with the women as far as Albany.

ROOSEVELT TO GIVE COLD HAND TO TAFT

Will Be No Union League Reception Buttons with T. R.-Taft-Hughes Pictures.

RECONCILIATION IS OFF

Colonel Disclaims Any Share in Get-Together Meeting and Protests Angrily to Willcox.

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt left town last night to speak at Battle Creek, Mich., feeling perturbed about his part in the reception to be given next Tuesday night at the Union League Club to Charles E. Hughes. When the Colonel learned that an order had been given to supply the Reception Committee with buttons having the pictures of himself, William H. Taft, and Mr. Hughes together, he was angry.

Before leaving for the West he told friends that he had no intention to make the affair a get-together meeting between himself and Mr. Taft. He said he would be present only because he was an honorary member of the club and wanted to make the reception to Mr. Hughes a success. The Colonel was quoted by one of his close friends as saying:

"I will make no advances to shake hands with Mr. Taft. I will be in the receiving line and I will shake hands with Mr. Taft only in the same manner that I did at Professor Lounsbury's funeral in New Haven. I would do the same thing with Mr. Barnes, or with Mr. Root, if they were in line.

Thinks Pictures "Outrageous."

"This attempt to make it a reconciliation meeting between myself and Mr. Taft is all wrong. The reception is to be given to Mr. Hughes, and that is the only reason I am going to be present. I do not want my picture to appear on the same button with those of Mr. Hughes and Mr. Taft. I think such an arrangement is outrageous. It is simply a scheme to beclould the issues."

The Colonel was asked regarding Mr. Hughes's chances for election and he said:

"Five-sixths of the Progressives in this country are for Mr. Hughes. I believe he will be elected."

"Don't you wish to make it a little stronger?" the Colonel was asked.

"That's all I care to say," was his reply.

Those having charge of the reception have made it appear that it was not to be so much a reception to the Republican Presidential candidate as it was to be a peace fest between the Colonel and Mr. Taft. Mr. Roosevelt, his friends said, accepted the invitation to be present on the understanding that, while some of his old political enemies might be there, it was to be simply a reception to Mr. Hughes.

Protests to Willcox.

When the Colonel learned of the handshaking program and that buttons were to be worn by the Reception Committee containing Roosevelt-Taft-Hughes pictures, he dictated a red-hot letter to William R. Willcox, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, protesting against it. The Colonel had to catch a 5 o'clock train for Michigan and did not have time to finish the letter, but he asked his secretary, W. J. Hayes, to call on Mr. Willcox and tell him of his real sentiments.

Secretary Hayes tried to deliver his message, but Mr. Willcox cut him short by telling him he had heard all about the buttons and did not want to go into the matter any further. Later Mr. Willcox was asked about the buttons, and he said:

"Oh, yes, about those buttons. I heard that story today. I called up one of the members of the club who ought to know, and he said he did not know of any such buttons."

"Do you know whether there was a plan to have the faces of Mr. Hughes, Mr. Taft, and Mr. Roosevelt on them?" Mr. Willcox was asked.

"It is foolish to have buttons with three pictures on them," he replied.

Mr. Willcox was asked about the general arrangements for the reception and he said:

"I told you all the facts about that the other day. I am a member of the club and I am to be at the reception. The Colonel is going to be at the reception. There is nothing unusual in this. It was suggested that the members of the club would like to have the two former Presidents there. There is nothing sensational about it."

Mr. Willcox was asked if Mr. Barnes was going to be present.

"Mr. Barnes is a member of the club," he said, "but I don't know whether he will be there or not."

No Buttons, Says Willcox.

Asked if Colonel Roosevelt had protested to him orally or in writing about the button affair, Mr. Willcox said:

"All I can say to you about it is that I had no telephone message, or any message, sent to me by anybody from him."

Mr. Willcox the next moment admitted that the Colonel's secretary had come to him about the matter, but, he said, he had told him he had just heard from a member of the club that there were to be no such buttons.

The Colonel was at his office a short time yesterday and then had luncheon at the Harvard Club with Lieutenant Peckhoff, a son of Maxim Gorky, who lost an arm while fighting in the French Army. Other guests were ex-Governor E. C. Stokes of New Jersey, Dr. Richard C. Derby and George A. Alger, an expert on child-labor law.

The invitation sent out by the Union League Club is as follows:

The Union League Club will give a reception to the Hon. Charles Evans Hughes at the clubhouse Tuesday evening, Oct. 3, at 8:30 o'clock. The former Presidents of the United States, the Hon. Theodore Roosevelt and the Hon. William Howard Taft, also the Hon. Chauncey M. Depew and General Horace Porter will assist in receiving the honored guest. Each member has the privilege of introducing one guest, a resident or nonresident, who must be accompanied by the member. A supper will be served.

The invitation is signed by Elihu Root, President of the club, and by Henry C. Quinby, Secretary.

ALLAN L. BENSON ARRIVES.

Socialist Candidate for President Pays Flying Visit.

Allan L. Benson, Socialist candidate for President, arrived in New York yesterday after completing the first half of his "swing around the circle," which began on Aug. 27. After addressing two meetings in Brooklyn last night Mr. Benson left for San Francisco, where he is due to arrive on Oct. 12.

"I had big and enthusiastic meetings everywhere," Mr. Benson said. "The outlook is very encouraging."

WHEN a dog bites me once, I'm through with it. Same way with a tobacco.

VELVET is aged in the wood for two years to make it the smoothest smoking tobacco.

Velvet Joe.

THE BREATH OF THE DRAGON BY A. H. FITCH

A thrilling love story in a fascinating, if sometimes terrible, setting. The author presents a faithful picture of Chinese life from that in the Summer Palace and the court surrounding the great Empress Dowager, to that in the House of the Hens Feathers, the court of the Sinister King of Beggars. The characters are real and individual—the action swift and dramatic.

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Any amount of money deposited in the D. A. department earns interest at the rate of four per cent. You may purchase merchandise at "Lowest-in-the-City" prices at Macy's and have the amount deducted from your deposit account—D. A.—at the time of purchase, which is an immediate convenience and at once an economy. When the end of the month comes we send you the good news, how much we owe you. Quite different from the charge account statement which reminds you to "pay up."

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Herald Square New York

The Allies' New War Monster

The "famous cheese-box on a raft" that revolutionized naval warfare may have its land counterpart, editorial observers are noting, in the new British traveling forts, or land monitors, nicknamed "tanks" and "Willies" by the "Tommies."

In THE LITERARY DIGEST for September 30th the leading article gives a clear description of these new "super-dreadnoughts" of the land, illustrated, including a map showing where the "tanks" first went into action, causing, according to General Haig, "indescribable demoralization in the enemies' ranks."

Among the other articles of striking interest in the issue of September 30 are:

Shall Britain Further Hamper Our Foreign Commerce?

England's Latest Order by Which She Designates What Articles May Be Shipped to Foreign Neutral Countries from America, Arousing Much Resentment in America

The Danish Islands Muddle
The English Legend of O. Henry
Sing Sing's New Vocabulary
Why Quebec's Bridge-Span Fell
"Dope Cops" at Work
Twilight Sleep Propaganda
The Language-Issue In Canada
The Resurrection of Poland
Carlyle as a Music Critic
The Future Christianity
"Lazy-Verse" Attacked and Defended
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The Doom of the Paper Thriller
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The Literary Digest

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY (Publishers of the Famous NEW Standard Dictionary), NEW YORK

DAIRY ROW TO PINCH CITY'S MILK SUPPLY

Big Distributors Expect Only About 12 Per Cent. of the Usual Supply Today.

STATE FARMERS IN LEAGUE

Refuse to Sell Product Except as an Organization; Dealers Won't Buy That Way.

New York City faces the prospect of a big milk shortage. The best the chief distributors would predict last night was that, after Monday next, they might be able to bring enough milk into the community to meet absolute necessity—in other words, to supply infants and invalids.

The situation between the distributors and the New York farmers is absolutely deadlocked, with no prospect of relief unless some State authority succeeds in effective intervention. And no official move looking toward relief has been reported.

The great milk concerns which supply the vast majority of the population were hurrying into storage last night every quart of milk they could possibly obtain in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Connecticut, but they asserted unanimously that, after Tuesday or perhaps Wednesday, that source of supply would be exhausted as far as New York City was concerned.

Semi-annual and monthly contracts between the dairymen of the State and the big distributors of the city expire at midnight tonight. The farmers, united in the Dairymen's League, are firm in their determination not to renew individual contracts, and the distributors are just as determined not to buy through the league. To complicate the situation, there are some disagreements over prices, though the distributors insist the Winter prices which go into effect today offer substantial increases to the producers, and that the fight is solely over domination of the industry by the league.

No Relaxation of Laws.

John J. Dillon, State Commissioner of Foods and Markets, who is local agent of the league, admitted last evening that the crisis has been reached. The only solution he could offer was that the distributors turn over to the league their pasteurizing plants and their cans so that the league might demonstrate it could produce and distribute milk cheaper than do the present concerns. This suggestion has been scorned by the distributors, who are aware that, however well the dairymen might succeed in finding distributing agencies, there is not the slightest possibility of their obtaining cans and plants in time to seize possession of the delivery end of the industry.

Health Commissioner Emerson took a hand in the controversy yesterday, to the extent of making known that there would be no relaxation of the laws covering pasteurization and other measures designed to make milk sanitary. The distributors were gratified at the position of Dr. Emerson, since it frustrated in advance any hope the farmers might have had of distributing milk direct from the farms to the public through the league.

Mr. Dillon and other experts agreed yesterday that the Dairymen's League controlled 80 per cent. of the farmers' output in this State, and that, unless there was an unlooked-for last-minute adjustment of the row, there would come into New York after today only 7,000 forty-quart cans of milk instead of the normal 60,000—a shortage of 2,120,000 quarts, or 88 per cent.

15,000 Farmers in the League.

The Dairymen's League has about 15,000 farmers on its rolls and controls about 300,000 of the 350,000 cows in the State. Its present position in the wrangle was thus set forth in a statement by its Executive Committee last night:

> The dairymen producing milk for the New York market have asked the dealers of New York City to pay them an increased price for their product for the six months beginning Oct. 1, 1916, which is due to the greatly increased cost of production. This price is fair and reasonable, and in proportion to the price of milk in all parts of the United States.
>
> The dairymen are not suggesting or dictating what the price to consumers should be, as the dealers are fully able to determine that for themselves, but the farmer can not longer continue to sell milk for less than the cost of production.

The Executive Committee of the Dairymen's League, representing 16,000 dairymen, will be in the office of the New York State Commissioner of Foods and Markets on Saturday, Sept. 30, to arrange with dealers for their regular supply of milk for the coming six months.

All dealers buying their milk there on Sept. 30 will receive it as usual. Dealers not making such arrangements, and at the uniform league price, will find their supply very short from Oct. 1. The dairymen have given the dealers every reasonable opportunity to have their milk, and if the public are inconvenienced by a shortage of milk they must place the responsibility on the dealer who is not willing to pay the farmer a fair price for the choice milk which the public demands.

The dairymen have found by experience that there is no other method of securing a fair or living price for their milk, as the dealers will not consider production costs or negotiate in any way with the farmers, as they have always paid us what they chose to and sold our milk at the prices which they also have set.

To that statement Mr. Dillon added this:

"There is absolutely no doubt that the big receivers of milk in this city have been practicing illegal, coercive methods to control the milk sold here."

Big Dealers Pessimistic.

The heads of the three largest distributing companies all spoke pessimistically of the situation yesterday.

"The Dairymen's League has no pasteurization plants," said H. N. Hallock, Vice President of Borden's Condensed Milk Company, "and so, if milk is not sold to the big distributors by the farmers, the supply to the city is going to be shut off and intense hardship and suffering will result.

Loton Horton, President of the Sheffield Farms-Slawson-Decker Company, said:

"We will not stand for the dictation of outsiders in our dealings with the milk producers."

R. E. Van Clse of the Mutual-McDermott Dairy Corporation said: "I feel reasonably sure we can take care of our trade for a few days, but conditions are chaotic."

MRS. HEARST FOR WILSON.

Enrolled in Women's Committee—Says Mr. Hearst Is Neutral.

To the great surprise of many persons, the name of Mrs. William Randolph Hearst appeared in a list made public at Democratic National Headquarters of women who have volunteered to work for the re-election of President Wilson, whose Administration has been subjected to constant attacks in the Hearst newspapers.

Mrs. Hearst is one of the new members added to the Campaign Committee of One Hundred, organized by the Woman's Bureau of the Democratic National Committee. Mrs. Mary Ware Dennett, who is in charge of the Woman's Bureau, said yesterday that Mrs. Hearst had not personally authorized the use of her name, but that she was a member of the Advisory Board of the Democratic Women of America, which, as an organization, had offered its cooperation to the Woman's Bureau.

Mrs. Hearst last night over the telephone confirmed Mrs. Dennett's version, and said she had no objection to her name remaining on the roll of women, enlisted in the fight for Mr. Wilson's reelection.

"Isn't that a little odd in view of the attitude of Mr. Hearst's newspapers toward President Wilson?" Mrs. Hearst was asked.

"No, not at all," was the reply. "Mr. Hearst is neutral."

"Do you expect to become active in the Wilson campaign?"

"No, I cannot very well; we expect to go West," Mrs. Hearst replied.

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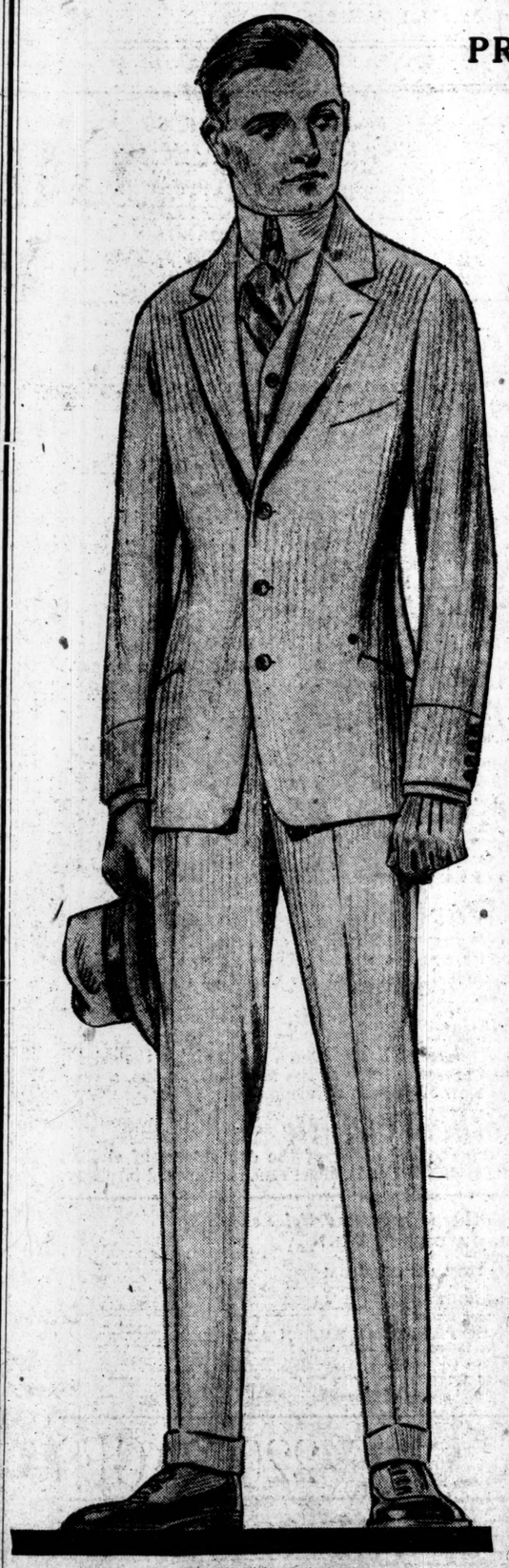

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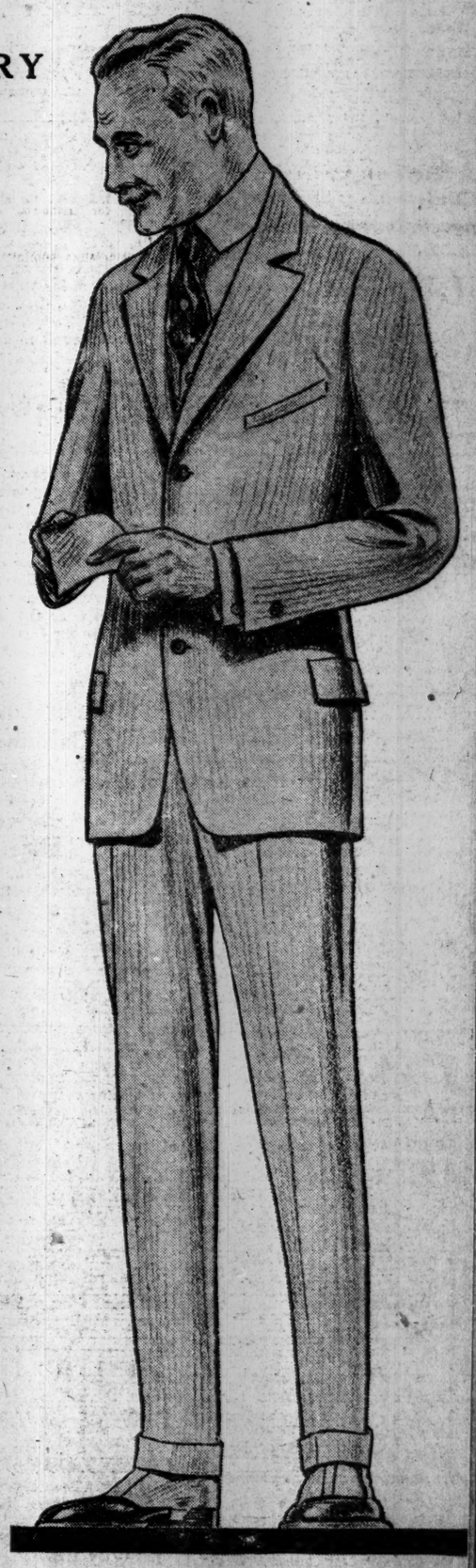

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POSTAL CLERK HELD IN $30,000 ROBBERY

Bernard Hawley, Trapped by Woman Inspector, Released in $5,000 Bail.

OFFICIALS SEEK ACCOMPLICE

Prisoner Learns for First Time That He Was Deceived by Federal Authorities.

Bernard Hawley, the young man who was arrested in Nyack on Wednesday on a charge of stealing $30,000 while it was in transit between the post offices of Lake George and Glens Falls, was yesterday arraigned before United States Commissioner Houghton and held in $5,000 bail for examination. Bail was furnished. Hawley pleaded not guilty.

The Federal officials withheld the name of the woman who caused Hawley's arrest, and who asserted that he made a full confession to her afterwhe had won his confidence by listening to his declarations of more or less fervid affection. It was learned, however, that she was a regularly employed Post Office Inspector, and, with Inspectors Shea and Fitch, was assigned to the Lake George robbery.

According to information obtained from the officials, the sequence of incidents before and after the robbery was the following:

Bernard Hawley was a clerk in the Lake George Post Office, where his father had formerly been Postmaster. His salary was only $50 a month, yet he seemed always to have plenty of spending money, and, according to one report, the Government agents suspected him of pilfering various sums from letters going through the Post Office, though they were never able to make a charge against him.

On the night of Aug. 22 last, a trolley car carrying $30,000 from the post office at Lake George to that at Glens Falls stopped for lack of power and the motorman left it to telephone to the power station. The stop was made in a lonely spot, but there was no disturbance before the motorman's return and the car went on, none of those on it suspecting that anything material had gone wrong. When they reached Glens Falls, however, they discovered that the bag containing the $30,000 was missing. No one could tell how it had been removed.

At once the Federal investigation began. Hawley came under suspicion, because the car was stopped, conveniently (for him) near his home. Also soon after the robbery, the young man seemed to be more than usually free with money, and within a short time he left Lake George.

At this point the woman came into the case. She contrived to meet Hawley. She was attractive and flattered the youth. She listened to his protestations, which, it is said, increased from friendship to protestations of undying love, and allowed her suitor to think that she was returning something of his affection. By her attitude she urged him on to greater demonstrations of devotion.

Finally, when the two were in Nyack last Saturday, Hawley, in a burst of confidence, told the woman that he had obtained the money which he spent so freely on her from the mail bag on the trolley car, according to the Federal authorities. He had given intimations before of the source of his apparent wealth, it is said, but had never made a statement satisfactory to the woman detailed to trap him.

When she had obtained what she considered ample evidence against the young man the woman made a prearranged signal for the benefit of Inspectors Fitch and Shea, who had followed the couple to Nyack, and they made ready for the arrest. The woman was permitted to get away from her companion, who was kept under surveillance and arrested last Wednesday night. He did not know until yesterday that the woman was responsible for his imprisonment.

The Federal officials believe that Hawley had accomplices, and are now making efforts to obtain from the prisoner a confession naming them. Also, they are following clues which they hope will lead to those who shared in the $30,000. Inspectors Fitch and Shea left the city last night and, according to belief, went to Lake George to take up the hunt again.

Before becoming a clerk in the Lake George Post Office Hawley was employed in the Nyack branch of the Standard Oil Company, and so had an acquaintance there. It was his desire to appear among his old friends in company with a handsome woman and with evidences of prosperity that led him back to the town, the officials believe.

Special to The New York Times.

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., Sept. 29.—Bernard Hawley of Lake George is the son of F. F. Hawley, who held office as Postmaster at Lake George for eighteen years. He was employed as clerk in the office for thirteen years. F. F. Hawley turned the Post Office over to his successor July 1, at which time Bernard Hawley ceased to be a clerk. The robbery occurred Aug. 22.

Young Hawley now holds political appointment for the Republican Party as Committeeman for the town. He was known to inhabitants of Lake George as a "good fellow" and always had plenty of spending money. Mrs. Hawley and her son Stewart left for New York yesterday morning.

REWARD FOR TRAIN ROBBERS

$4,000 Offered for the Capture of the Michigan Bandits.

DETROIT, Sept. 29.—Post Office officials and officers of the Michigan Central Railroad announced this afternoon that rewards totaling $4,000 will be paid for the capture of the bandits who on Wednesday night held up the New York-Chicago Express on the Michigan Central ten miles from Detroit. The robbers escaped with two packages of registered mail.

No estimate of the value of the mail taken has been announced. It is believed, however, that the amount did not exceed $2,000. The mail pouches which were taken did not contain any bank shipments, it was said at the Post Office.

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The above eminent writers are among those represented by important articles in the October CURRENT HISTORY MAGAZINE.

The Battles in France
The great battles along the Somme and at Verdun, which have proceeded for the entire month, are treated from every angle by competent correspondents and reviewers.

The Battles in the East
The great drive of the Russians is reviewed in detail by the brother-in-law of the General commanding.

How England Checked the Submarine
Hitherto unknown facts with relation to England's counter-strokes at submarine warfare, disclosing valuable information, by Alfred Noyes, the gifted English writer.

Rumania and Bulgaria
Rumania's entrance into the war is treated at length by eminent writers. Bulgaria's course is defended by a distinguished Bulgar, Dr. Tsanoff of Rice University, Texas.

Xerxes-Sparta—Europe Today
Anatole France's brilliant satire never flashed more brightly than in his historic parable, "The Invader," a dialogue between Xerxes and a Spartan King applying to Europe today.

German Women's Work in Wartime
Dr. Agnes Harnack, daughter of the great Dr. Harnack, contributes to the October number a brilliant article describing in detail the work of German women in wartime.

Canada and the War
There are several important articles on Canada. One on the Canadian Catholics and the war appears only in the American edition, having been deleted from the Canadian edition by the Canadian censors.

The Monroe Doctrine
The editor of the magazine has written a thesis giving the origin, development, and present status of the Monroe Doctrine, a very timely article in view of present developments.

The Agonized Mothers of Lille
A thrilling description by a lady of the deportation of civilian women and girls from Lille and other French conquered territory.

Some other important articles are:
WHAT WOULD GERMAN VICTORY MEAN?
By a German
GERMAN ADMINISTRATION OF BELGIUM
By Baron von Bachofen
THE FIGHT FOR THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA
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FERRYMEN'S STRIKE ANGERS JERSEYITES

Employes on the West Shore Railroad Boats Quit Work as Rush Hour Begins.

NOT SYMPATHY WALKOUT

Throngs of Commuters Huddled Long in Rain, Thinking All River Service Tied Up.

Thousands of commuters bound for their homes in New Jersey were thrown into confusion and subjected to delays by a strike of ferryboat employes of the West Shore Railroad Company, which forced an unexpected suspension of service between the North River terminals at Forty-second Street and Cortlandt Street, on this side, and Weehawken and West New York on the Jersey side, yesterday afternoon.

The strike had no connection with the recent attempt of labor leaders to cause a general walkout in sympathy with the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes in the traction controversy, but was due solely to the failure of the men to obtain increases in wages that had been demanded. One hundred and ten wheelmen, bridgemen, firemen, and deckhands quit at 5 o'clock, just as a great throng of workers employed in Manhattan were starting for their homes in New Jersey.

These homegoers surged about the ferry houses, and hundreds, unable to find room inside the terminals, were forced to stand in the streets, where they were drenched by the rain.

It was reported at first that employes of all the other ferry companies and of the under-river tubes had gone on strike and many of the commuters, especially shop girls, who carried only small amounts of money, were thrown into a panic by the fear that they might be compelled to pass the night away from their homes. Hours went by before many of these persons learned that only the ferryboats of the West Shore Company had been tied up, and that they had been needlessly alarmed.

The Cause of the Strike.

According to W. B. Pollock, Marine Superintendent of the West Shore Railroad Company, the men went on strike because he had refused to give them a 25 per cent. advance in wages. All of them, Mr. Pollock said, had received a 5 per cent. increase two weeks ago, but were not satisfied with that. A committee representing the employes entered into negotiations with the company three days ago, but gave no intimation, according to the Marine Superintendent, that a suspension of work was contemplated yesterday.

The demands made by this committee were that wheelmen be advanced from $67 to $80 a month; firemen from $79 to $95 a month, and deckhands and bridgemen from $62 to $75 a month. Mr. Pollock's refusal to grant the proposed scale was based on the contention that the West Shore Railroad Company already was paying its employes the same rate as all the other ferry companies.

The West Shore Railroad Company operates eight ferryboats, four between Forty-second Street and Weehawken, three between Cortlandt Street and Weehawken, and one between Forty-second Street and West New York, N. J. Between 4,000 and 5,000 persons living at Weehawken, West New York, West Hoboken, Union Hill, Guttenberg, North Bergen, Hudson Heights, Palisades, Cliffside Park, Grantwood, and other places along the West Shore and Ontario & Western Railroads use these boats daily going to and from work in Manhattan.

When the ferries stopped running congestion was worst at the foot of Forty-second Street, where groups of shop girls huddled about the ticket offices.

The Crowd Indignant.

The ferryhouse and the broad approach formed by the junction of Forty-second Street and Twelfth Avenue were packed with all the kinds of travellers that go to make up a commutation train crowd. Most of them had walked across town. Others had come in the red cars, which, however, were beginning at the late hour to run on irregular strike-time schedules. A small percentage, but much larger than usual, had come to the ferry in taxicabs on account of the heavy rain. Altogether, it was a mournful gathering, in which at least one emotion, indignation, seemed unanimous. It was impossible to walk a dozen paces without hearing abuse of those who had caused the trouble. A man in overalls said to a TIMES reporter, "They ought to be hung—all of 'em."

Several others near him in the crowd echoed the sentiment. If any champion of sympathetic strikes was there he was silent.

Conditions were not quite as bad at Cortlandt Street, and those who found themselves unable to travel on the boats of the West Shore Company either boarded ferries of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and went to their homes by roundabout routes, or walked a short distance to the Hudson tube station in the Terminal Building and reached their destinaitons that way.

West Shore Train in Tubes.

The West Shore Railroad Company provided accommodations for all those who traveled by way of the Pennsylvania routes by running a shuttle train over the tracks of the Erie Railroad Company between Jersey City and Weehawken. Later Mr. Pollock was able to put one of the ferryboats back into service by making up a crew from among the employes of the railroad company in its grain elevators, but by the time this craft was in operation the rush hour was over, and few persons sought to travel on it.

When inquiries were made at the offices of the marine superintendents of the Pennsylvania, the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, the Erie, and the New Jersey Central Railroad Companies reporters for THE NEW YORK TIMES were informed that strikes among the ferryboat employes of those companies were not expected. The same was said by the Superintendent of the Public Service Corporation of New Jersey, which runs the Fort Lee Ferry, and by the Manhattan and Brooklyn Ferry Company, which furnishes service between Dyckman Street and Englewood, N. J.

Employes of the Municipal ferries plying between Manhattan and Staten Island receive a higher rate of pay than the employes of the railroad companies, and are satisfied with conditions.

16 HURT IN TROLLEY CRASH.

Motorman on Union Railway Car Flees After Accident.

Sixteen persons were injured, one seriously, yesterday afternoon when a Union Railway trolley car crashed into the rear of another at 171st Street and Third Avenue. The motorman of the second car, seeing that a crash was inevitable, jumped from his car and ran away. The most seriously injured was Mrs. Julia Rawley of 785 East 149th Street, the wife of a policeman. She was removed to Fordham Hospital, suffering from a fractured skull and shock.

One passenger was slightly hurt when two cars collided at 161st Street and Morris Avenue, the Bronx. A westbound car stopped at the crossing to let passengers off. The car was in charge of Motorman Benjamin Banks of 637 Marcy Avenue, Brooklyn, a new motorman. A second westbound car approached in charge of Motorman Louis Bub of 1,097 Southern Boulevard. According to Bub, the brakes refused to work. The second car rammed the first, and some thirty passengers in each were thrown from their seats.

Mrs. Selmina Lorsesi, 45 years old, of 127 Chrystie Street, was attended for shock and hysteria.

Three passengers were cut with broken glass and others were badly shaken up last night, when two Seventh Avenue street cars, driven by strike-breaking motormen, collided just north of Forty-seventh Street and Seventh Avenue. The first car, in charge of Motorman Charles Zimmerman of 337 West Forty-fifth Street, was stopped when the second one, driven by Nathan Wirst, 109 Wayne Street, Middle Village, L. I., came along at a good speed. The motorman put on the brakes, but it was too late as the rails were slippery from the rain. The shock was so great that all the windows in the first car were shattered and Rae Goldstone of 646 East Ninth Street, Lillian Wolfsohn, 19, of 563 West Nineteenth Street, and Sophie Stern, 21, of 546 East Sixth Street, suffered minor injuries. Patrolman William Raynor, who was on the front platform, suffered a wrenched back and lacerations of the face.

A PERIPATETIC CAR LOST WITH ITS CREW

Motorman, Confused in Bronx, "Gave 'er the Juice" and Trusted to Luck.

SWITCH WAS A PUZZLER

Brady, with a One-Track Training, Finally Reported, but at Wrong Destination.

Harry Corrigan, superintendent of the Union Railway Company, entered the Alexander Avenue Police Station in the Bronx at 8 o'clock last evening and told Inspector Walsh that one of his cars, due at the 138th Street barn at 6 o'clock, had failed to arrive.

"There's a green crew on board," said Corrigan, "and I'm blessed if I know what's happened. Will you send out an alarm?"

Walsh said he would and presently, to every precinct in the Bronx and to the East 126th Street station in Manhattan as well—for Union Railway cars cross the Harlem River at 128th Street—this alarm was telephoned:

"'Look for trolley car marked 'Union Railway Company No. 136' and painted red."

Soon every policeman in the Bronx was on the lookout for car 136, but not one saw it, at least until it pulled into the West Farms barns at 10:30 o'clock and Motorman James Brady and Policeman John Hanson alighted to ask where they were.

Brady lives at 495 Herkimer Street, Brooklyn, and Hanson is attached to the Classon Avenue Station in that borough. He was assigned to strike duty and couldn't help quitting the quiet confines of his home when ordered. But Brady is of an adventurous nature, and when he learned of the strike he enlisted for service. He wanted to see the country.

It was chance that put the men on the same car when it started away yesterday morning for service over the 161st Street crosstown line, which runs to Hunt's Point. Neither knew one street from another in the Bronx, but they got along, with the friendly advice of passengers who knew where the car ought to go, until it began to grow dark. Then they lost their way.

There's a switch where Randalls Avenue cars turn off just east of Southern Boulevard, and, in the twilight, there was something about it that seemed familiar to Brady. He stopped his car, alighted, set the switch, remounted the platform, and started on an adventure that lasted five and a half hours.

It was 5 o'clock then and he was due at the barn at 6. He had only a few passengers aboard and they were so busy with their newspapers that they didn't appreciate the touch of originality Brady was giving to their trip until he ran over a bit of unused track in a wilderness of fields with no houses in sight and then—ran off the tracks.

The passengers left in a body, ignoring the appeals of Brady and Hanson for directions. They merely referred them to the conductor, but he came from Troy and wasn't any help. In the growing darkness Brady and Hanson took off their coats and got to work on the car. With the aid of the conductor and several fence rails they got it back on the track after half an hour, and then Brady stamped on his gong and "gave her the juice."

The car responded at once, and Brady began a tour of exploration. First he backed up till he came to the switch that had originally started him wrong, but by this time he was so confused he didn't remember the way home, anyway. He just kept running. Passengers signaled to be taken aboard, but Brady didn't stop. As he explained to Corrigan afterward, he wasn't going anywhere in particular, and how could he tell whether those who signaled him wanted to go to the same place?

Nearly every time he came to a switch Brady took it, for all roads looked alike to him. But he was in a wild and lonesome part of the Bronx, and he rode around for hours before he and Hanson were astounded to see a string of cars in front of them. They slowed up, following along after the last car, and when it turned in at the West Farms barns, they turned in also.

A friendly motorman showed Hanson the way to the Tremont station, and they sent a fellow policeman with him there to see that he got a subway train for Brooklyn. He had worked about four and a half hours overtime, but, as he complained, he couldn't get anything for it. Brady and the conductor were hopeful the company would reward them for sticking to the car.

MAY EXAMINE STIELOW.

Both Sides Ask Justice Rodenbeck to Question the Prisoner.

ROCHESTER, Sept. 29.—The argument on the motion for a new trial for Charles Frederick Stielow, under sentence of death for the murder of Charles Phelps and his housekeeper, Mrs. Margaret Wolcott, at West Shelby in March, 1915, was continued before Justice Adolph J. Rodenbeck today. From all indications the hearing will take four or five days more, as Justice Rodenbeck has been asked by both sides to make a personal investigation, with the aid of experts, of Stielow's mental condition. It may be a month or two before the final decision is given as to whether a new trial will be granted.

Justice Rodenbeck announced his intention of holding a Saturday session of the court.

MISS KUHNEL TO WED.

Accepts Henkel and Will Drop Alienation Suit.

The $50,000 breach of promise suit brought by Miss Anna Kuhnel against Jacob Henkel, in charge of the mechanical department of Charles Scribner & Sons, publishers, in which Henkel filed the first formal "offer of marriage" ever put on record in the County Clerk's office, will result in a marriage between the couple before a Supreme Court Justice on Monday if Henkel does not disavow his offer.

Miss Kuhnel, who was notified by Henkel that he would be ready at 10 o'clock on Monday morning to go to the Marriage License Bureau and obtain a license, and then marry Miss Kuhnel, told her lawyer, Charles A. Oberwager, yesterday that she had decided to accept Henkel's offer. Mr. Oberwager accordingly sent to Howell Brothers, attorneys for Henkel, a formal "acceptance of marriage."

In the acceptance Miss Kuhnel notified the defendant that she would be in her attorney's office in the Woolworth Building at 10 o'clock Monday awaiting Henkel, and that if he appeared she would go with him to obtain the license, and would then ask one of the Justices sitting in the Supreme Court to marry them, and at the same time sign an order discontinuing the annulment case.

It was learned yesterday that Henkel lives in Manhattan and not at 907 East 178d Street, the Bronx, as was erroneously stated in THE TIMES yesterday. The Jacob Henkel at the East 173d Street address is Superintendent of the building there, and, as all his friends and acquaintances know, he is already happily married.

NEW YORKER ON LONE ISLAND

Arthur Blackman Shipwrecked and Marooned a Week in Pacific.

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 29.—Marooned since last Friday on Cedros Island, off the coast of Lower California, and almost given up for lost, Arthur Blackman, son of John Blackman, New York capitalist, Assistant General Manager of the Magdalena Bay Company, and Captain T. L. Curtis were rescued by the fishing schooner Stagnes, and Blackman was brought to San Diego. Captain Curtis was left on the island with the Catarina, the sailing vessel they sought to bring north. A relief boat, carrying provisions and sails, was dispatched today.

A month ago Blackman and Captain Curtis sailed for Magdalena Bay to repair the Catarina. It was their intention to tow her to San Diego, where engines would be installed. The work was completed, and the towing of the sailing vessel by one of the Magdalena Bay Company's boats, the Freda, was begun. At Cedros Island Captain Blair of the Freda dropped his tow, as he discovered the oil was running low, and that he would be unable to make San Diego if he continued towing the sailing vessel.

Accompanied by three Mexican sailors, Blackman and Captain Curtis remained on the Catarina. They left the island on Sept. 17, but encountered a severe storm, which blew away all of their sails except a small one. With this one sail they worked their way back to the island, arriving there last Friday.

Blackman told a thrilling story of a battle with high winds and seas, during which the sails of the Catarina were torn into ribbons; of the near destruction of the vessel in the breakers off Cedros, and of finally reaching succor when the food and water supply was almost exhausted.

At 94 Takes His Fifth Bride.

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Sept. 29.—Major Charles A. Gordon, 94 years old, was married today to his fifth wife, Mrs. Margaret E. Dixon, aged 78. Gordon first married a millionaire's daughter in London in 1837. She died in Omaha in 1868. His subsequent marriages occurred here, and all his brides have been widows. His only child, a son aged 78, has fifteen children.

There Are Twelve LITTLE CHILDREN

for whom no provision has been made for maintenance. They all have pulmonary tuberculosis.

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BREWERS ABANDON SYMPATHY STRIKE

Continued from Page 1.

he said, "and if it has failed so far it is because it is a new idea. We are in no way discouraged with things as they stand. The public does not understand by how narrow a margin things were brought about as they were. I had information at noon yesterday that the building trades would go out. Just a few men held out and by a very narrow margin, simply deferred action."

OLD JOBS OPEN TO CARMEN.

10 Per Cent. New York Railways Strikers Go Back to Work.

Traction officials said yesterday that many of their striking employes have made applications for reinstatement. James L. Quackenbush, attorney for the New York Railways Company, said that 10 per cent. of the men who had quit had asked for their old jobs back and had been put back to work.

Officials of the New York Street Railways Company did not intend to establish a blacklist, according to Mr. Quackenbush and Mr. Shonts, who said that the only loss to the men who went out at the call of the Amalgamated would be their seniority. No matter how long their previous term of service may have been the returning strikers will have to take their place in the service list behind the newest recruits who were engaged during the strike.

When trolley service was resumed in Westchester yesterday it was discovered that switch points were plugged, stones were piled on the tracks in several places, and the rails were soaped on inclines. Sand and shovel soon overcame these difficulties. The cars were sent out in charge of old employes who are taking out extra men so that these will soon have the fifteen days' experience required by law in the county. Mayor Fiske of Mount Vernon refused a request of the strikers that the police guard be removed from the cars.

The Police Department has returned to President Shonts a check for $200 given to Policeman Frank Bye for arresting and securing the conviction of a strike sympathizer who threw a missile through a car window. While the letter from Commissioner Woods was not made public, it is said he took the ground that a reward for strike arrests was too much like placing a premium on the strikers' heads.

Traffic on the Interborough system yesterday was absolutely normal, it was said, and the crowds were being handled with "before-the-strike" regularity. According to Mr. Quackenbush the New York Railways Company was operating late in the afternoon over 75 per cent. of normal. The company had in operation 518 cars at 10 A. M., or twenty-seven more than at the same time on Thursday. At 3 P. M. there were 524 cars running, thirty-three more than at the same hour on the day before. There were 701 cars going at 6 P. M. As fast as sufficient men are recruited the company will increase the service at night.

TO JAIL FOR STONING CAR.

Policeman Hurt by Bottle Thrown Into Subway Train.

What little violence marked yesterday's progress of the strike was confined almost entirely to persons throwing missiles at passing cars. No one was seriously hurt.

Patrick Malley, a laborer, of 510 East 137th Street, was sent to the workhouse yesterday for thirty days by Magistrate Nolan, in the Morrisania Court, for throwing a stone through the window of a 138th crosstown car at St. Ann's Avenue. Policeman O'Connor, on strike duty on the car, ran into a crowd of strike sympathizers and arrested Malley.

Mrs. Fannie Wauschopsky of 1,464 Wilkins Avenue, the Bronx, was held for trial yesterday in the Harlem Court charged with having caused a disturbance in a Third Avenue elevated tram at 125th Street on Thursday night.

Three attacks on trains were reported. A southbound elevated train on the Third Avenue Line was struck by several stones near 138th Street in the morning. Two windows were broken. A Sixth Avenue elevated train was similarly attacked at 128th Street and Eighth Avenue. In neither case was a passenger injured.

Patrolman William Kennedy of the West Forty-seventh Street Station was struck on the shoulder by a seltzer bottle which crashed through a window of a Bronx subway train between Jackson and Westchester Avenues, in which he was returning to his home at 2,363 Lyon Avenue this morning. He was attended for lacerations.

HUSBANDS CURB THIS STRIKE

Many Won't Let Wives Quit Work at Long Island City Factory.

Ten women, representing the one hundred women on strike at the bagging works of Young & Netzner in Vernon Avenue, Long Island City, applied yesterday to Magistrate Fitch in Long Island City for warrants for the husbands of the one hundred or more women who, refusing to join the strikers, have continued at work.

The committee informed the Magistrate that they posted pickets to intercept the non-striking women, in an effort to persuade them to join their ranks, and their program, they said, would have worked all right but for the husbands of the non-strikers. The committee said the husbands acted as bodyguards for their wives, seeing them safely to work, before they go about their own occupations. The husbands, they said, wanted to keep their wives at work and resented the interference of the strike pickets. Annunciata Provista, one of the pickets, said that when she tried to persuade a woman to join the strikers she was beaten by the woman's husband.

Magistrate Fitch refused to issue the warrants, telling the committee that, while they had a right to strike, they must not interfere with women who wanted to remain at work.

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Young men will find their tastes provided for more elaborately than in any previous season.

Men who prefer reserve in their dress will find the newest designs along conservative lines.

Fall Weight Overcoats—$18.50

Loose Slip-on Coats of warmth without weight. Coats of style; serviceable for all kinds of weather. Shower proof. Oxford grays and heather mixtures. Sizes 34 to 42.

Fourth Floor.

FOR MEN
The Sale of the Season
Continues
SHIRTS, NECKWEAR, GLOVES, ROBES, PAJAMAS, UNDERWEAR AND HALF HOSE
At Wonderfully Low Prices

Extraordinary Values in
MEN'S FALL BOOTS

$10.00 and $12.00 Boots
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The Best Makes of Men's Shoes
Light or dark shades of tan calfskin, black Russia and patent leathers.

$6.50 and $7.00 Boots
$4.75
Smart New Laced Boots
Tan and black Russia calfskin.

Ground Floor.

Store Hours—9 A. M. to 6 P. M. Every Day.

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32nd ST.-BROADWAY-33rd ST.

GIMBELS
Men's New Fall Suits at $25

The newest in Men's Suits—in materials, colors and styles—are now ready for inspection on the Fourth Floor.

They are real GIMBEL Clothes in every respect, measuring right up to our very high standard of quality from the grade of texture to the last stitch in workmanship.

But—better than all we say about them—come in and look them over.

GIMBEL Standard Men's Suits, $25
GIMBELS—Fourth Floor

Men's Stetson Hats
$3.50, $4 and $5
In All Colors and Styles

This is the latest Stetson model, made exclusively for GIMBELS. It sets well, however worn, and is soft enough so that a man may shape it easily to suit his appearance.

These Stetsons come in the new flat brims for the young man, as well as the more conservative roll brims for the man of more quiet taste. $3.50, $4 and $5.
GIMBELS—Main Floor

Men's Handkerchiefs
Wonderful Values

6 for 85c—Men's Linen Initial Small Block and open work letters.

Box of 6 for $1.45—Men's Fine Irish Linen Handkerchiefs with small block initials.

12 for $1.45—Men's Soft-finish Handkerchiefs with satin woven borders.

GIMBELS—Main Floor

Men's New Fall
Neckwear at 35c
or 3 for $1

1,200 Ties for Fall wear, made of rich American silks, in all the newest colorings. Stripes, figures, Persian and novelty effects in large open-end scarfs.
GIMBELS—Main Floor

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Write for our new and handsome booklet.

YANKS BLANKED BY RED SOX—GIANTS LEADING BRAVES WHEN RAIN STOPS GAME

YANKEES BATTLE HARD, BUT IN VAIN

Donovanites Game to the Bitter End in Unsuccessful Struggle Against Champions.

RED SOX GET EARLY LEAD

Tally Three Runs in Second Inning and, Despite Several Rallies, the New Yorkers Fail to Score.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 29.—"Smiting Bill" Donovan smashed at the Red Sox this afternoon, but he did not mean it. He sent Bob Shawkey after the third ball game of the series, with little at stake, and his Yankees fought to the limit. However, they messed things up splendidly for the champions, and the generosity that allowed the Red Sox their three runs in the second inning, in which the final score was made, was not altogether intended. The Highlanders' play this afternoon was a great tribute to their fighting ability.

After the Sox had opened their 3 to 0 lead, many a team would have gone through the motions and hurried to get home. It was not like that with the Yankees, however. They fought until the finish, and that they did not at least tie the game as on the two previous afternoons, was because of accident, and not because of absence of earnest intent.

As in the preceding games, the Red Sox broke away into the lead early, but, unlike their experiences of the earlier games, they were able to hold the edge. They made nine hits against Shawkey during the matinée, but three of them were secured in the productive second, and were scored as hits because the official scorer was in a happy and friendly mood.

Second Fatal for Yanks.

In the first inning, the Sox failed to count, although they produced the usual double, and also had a life on a fumble by Gedeon. But in the next inning everything went the champions' way.

To start all the trouble, High was fooled by the strong wind and allowed Gardner's fly to drop to earth only a foot behind him, and very near where he was standing when the ball was hit. Scott then bunted, and Shawkey and Walters bothered each other long enough for the Boston runner to reach the base.

Here Scott did some sidestepping off first base, and when Shawkey whipped the ball to Pipp, it shot low and far enough toward the Red Sox bench so that Gardner could race home. It was at this stage that Thomas worked Shawkey for a base on balls, Ruth then advancing the runners with a bunt which Shawkey handled neatly.

Scott scored easily on Hooper's line hit to High, and then Janvrin followed with a triple, Miller playing the bounding ball badly. This scored Thomas. With three runs in, Shorten promised to score Janvrin with a bounding hit over the pitcher's head, but Gedeon made a beautiful play for the third out. In the third inning the champions wasted two singles, but after that only twice reached second base.

Donovanites Miss Chances.

New York had a fine chance to crawl up a little in the fourth when Baker was passed and Miller got a life on Janvrin's fumble. Gedeon also hit safely, but his fast drive to left was splendidly played to the plate ahead of Baker, and then, with men on third and second, Hobby made a rallying play on a savage drive by Walters.

The Yankees' best chance, however, was passed up in the eighth. Babe Ruth, after he had two strikes on Shawkey, passed him and then Magee doubled. Baumann, batting for High, hit to Ruth, and Shawkey was run out, but Ruth was wild with Peckinpaugh up and passed him.

Thus the bases were filled for the Yankees, but Nunamaker, who was sent to bat for Pipp, slashed a low liner straight into the Boston pitcher's hands, and Ruth drove the ball over to Gardner before Magee could rush back to third.

The Yankees made only five hits today, all of them singles until Magee's double in the eighth, but there was no bunching. Just one bad inning told the story and returned the Red Sox to their confident attitude toward landing the pennant, now so nearly within their grasp. The score:

BOSTON (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Hooper,rf	3	0	0	1	0
Janvrin,2b	4	0	1	1	5
Shorten,cf	4	0	2	3	0
Hob'tzell,1b	4	0	1	10	1
Lewis,lf	3	0	0	1	1
Gardner,3b	4	1	3	3	2
Scott,ss	3	1	2	0	2
Thomas,c	2	1	0	6	0
Ruth,p	3	0	0	2	2
Total....	30	3	9	27	13

NEW YORK (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Magee,cf	4	0	2	3	0
High,lf	3	0	0	1	0
Aragon,lf	0	0	0	0	0
Peck'p'h,ss	3	0	0	4	3
Pipp,1b	3	0	0	11	0
Mullen,1b	0	0	0	2	0
Baker,3b	2	0	0	0	1
Maisel,3b	1	0	0	0	0
Miller,rf	3	0	0	1	0
Gedeon,2b	4	0	3	0	4
Walters,c	3	0	0	1	1
Shawkey,p	2	0	0	1	4
aBauman	1	0	0	0	0
bNun'm'ker	1	0	0	0	0
Total....	30	0	5	24	13

aBatted for High in eighth inning.
bBatted for Pipp in eighth inning.
Errors—Janvrin, Pipp, Gedeon.

Boston ....0 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 .–3
New York 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0–0

Two-base hits—Shorten, Gardner, Magee. Three-base hit—Janvrin. Sacrifice hits—Scott, Lewis. Sacrifice fly—Hooper. Double plays—Gardner, Janvrin, and Hoblitzell; Ruth and Gardner. Left on bases—New York, 7; Boston, 7. First base on errors—New York, 1; Boston, 1. Bases on balls—Off Shawkey, 1; off Ruth, 4. Hits and earned runs—Off Shawkey, 9 hits and 2 runs in eight innings; off Ruth, 5 hits and no runs in nine innings. Struck out—By Shawkey, 1; by Ruth, 4. Time of game—One hour and thirty-eight minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Loughlin and Evans.

TIGERS' HITS ARE TIMELY.

Browns Get More Bingles, but Lose to Detroit by 4 to 1.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 29.—Detroit bunched hits off Wellman in the fourth and eighth innings today and beat St. Louis in a fast game by 4 to 1. The Browns out-hit Detroit, but except in the eighth could not get hits when they meant runs, and in almost every inning men were left on bases.

In the eighth, singles by Lavan and Paulette, who batted for Wellman, with a sacrifice fly by Rumler, hitting for Miller, gave St. Louis its only run.

Detroit made two runs in the fourth on singles by Dyer and Cobb, and a double by Veach. In the eighth, Young and Spencer singled, but Miller let Spencer's hit get past him, Young scoring and Spencer taking third. Spencer scored on Wellman's wild pitch. The score:

DETROIT (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Vitt,3b	4	0	0	1	1
Dyer,ss	4	1	1	0	3
Cobb,cf	4	1	1	3	0
Veach,lf	3	0	1	4	0
Crawford,rf	4	0	0	1	0
Heilman,1b	3	0	0	11	1
Young,2b	3	1	1	2	2
Spencer,c	3	1	2	4	0
Mitchell,p	3	0	0	1	2
Total.....	31	4	6	27	9

ST. LOUIS (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Shotton,lf	4	0	0	2	0
Miller,rf	3	0	0	1	0
aRumler	0	0	0	0	0
Tobin,rf	0	0	0	0	0
Sisler,1b	4	0	0	14	0
Pratt,2b	4	0	1	1	2
Lee,cf	4	0	0	4	0
Austin,3b	3	0	2	3	5
Hartley,c	4	0	2	1	0
Lavan,ss	4	1	1	1	4
Wellman,p	2	0	0	0	3
bPaulette	1	0	1	0	0
Hamilton,p	0	0	0	0	0
cHale	1	0	0	0	0
Total....	34	1	7	27	14

aBatted for Miller in eighth inning.
bBatted for Wellman in eighth inning.
cBatted for Hamilton in ninth inning.
Error—Miller.

Detroit 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 2 0–4
St. Louis 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0–1

Two-base hit—Veach. Stolen bases—Cobb, Austin. Sacrifice fly—Rumler. Double plays—Wellman, Lavan, and Sisler; Lavan, Pratt, and Sisler. Left on bases—Detroit, 1; St. Louis, 8. Bases on balls—Off Mitchell, 1; off Wellman, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Mitchell, 7 hits and 1 run in nine innings; off Wellman, 6 hits and 3 runs in eight innings; off Hamilton, no hits and no runs in one inning. Struck out—By Mitchell, 2; by Wellman, 1. Wild pitch—Wellman. Passed ball—Spencer. Time of game—One hour and twenty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Chill and Hildebrand.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Boston at New York.
(Called end of third; rain.)
Philadelphia at Brooklyn.
(Postponed; rain.)
Cincinnati at Pittsburgh.
(Postponed; rain.)

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Boston, 3; New York, 0.
Detroit, 4; St. Louis, 1.
Chicago at Cleveland.
(Two games postponed; wet grounds.)
Washington at Philadelphia.
(Postponed; rain.)

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Brooklyn	90	58	.608
Philadelphia	88	57	.607
Boston	84	60	.583
New York	84	62	.575
Pittsburgh	65	86	.430
Chicago	65	86	.430
St. Louis	60	91	.397
Cincinnati	57	93	.380

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Boston	89	61	.593
Chicago	86	64	.573
Detroit	86	66	.566
New York	77	73	.513
St. Louis	78	74	.513
Cleveland	76	74	.507
Washington	75	73	.507
Philadelphia	33	115	.223

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Boston at New York.
(Two games; first at 1:15 P. M.)
Philadelphia at Brooklyn.
(Two games; first at 10:30 A. M., second at 3 P. M.)
St. Louis at Chicago.
Cincinnati at Pittsburgh.
(Two games.)

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at Boston.
Chicago at Cleveland.
Detroit at St. Louis.
Washington at Philadelphia.

ROBINS' GAME CUT SHORT.

No Damage Except to Ebbets Field in Tilt with Phillies.

They tried to play a baseball game yesterday afternoon at Ebbets Field, Brooklyn, but old Jupiter Pluvius stepped in and knocked the attempt on the head before any damage had been inflicted. The diamond carnage was to have been between Colonel C. H. Ebbets's Dodgers, and Pat Moran's Philadelphia clan, but, the combat had not proceeded two full innings before the venerable Bill Klem bawled out an order which sent every player running, through a heavy downpour of rain, to the benches. Then the baselines and pitcher's box were covered by tarpaulin, as they had been on several occasions previously in the afternoon, and, after a conference in the dressing room it was announced that there would be two games played today, one at 10:30 A. M. and the other at 3 P. M.

At the scheduled starting time ominous clouds hovered over the field, and this caused the 4,000 or so spectators present a tinge of uneasiness, for it had been raining slightly in the early afternoon. Several times the diamond coverings were removed and replaced, by fourteen healthy men and true, including three special officers, and finally it was announced that the game would start at 3:30 if the elements permitted. Well, the self-same elements permittted a start, and the teams took the field, Jeff Pfeffer going to the mound for the Robins, against Eppa Jeptha Rixey, Pat Moran's elongated southpaw.

At the start Pfeffer seemed to have some difficulty in ascertaining the location of the plate, and out of five balls hurled at Paskert, only one of them looked good to Umpire Klem, so Dode romped. Bancroft flied to Wheat and when Milton Stock lifted one to Johnston in right field Paskert was caught off first for the third out. In Brooklyn's half Johnston started with a fly to Paskert, and Jake Daubert fanned, while Niehoff threw out Hy Myers.

Pfeffer settled down considerably as he faced the fighting Phils for the second time, and the side went out in order on two outfield flies and a strikeout. Zach Wheat started the Brooklyn second frame with a clean single to left field. He hovered about first until sacrificed to second by Cutshaw, and then the deluge came which caused a halt.

TENER ABSOLVES EBBETS.

High Cost of Baseball Not Due to Brooklyn Management.

The storm of disapproval and discontent which greeted the recent announcement of the Brooklyn Baseball Club in regard to the prices for the tickets to the world's series in the event that Brooklyn won the flag in the National League brought forth a statement from John K. Tener, President of the National League yesterday. President Tener journeyed over to Colonel C. H. Ebbets's ball yard in expectation of witnessing the second game of the Phillies' series with the Robins, and when asked to state officially who determined the scale of prices for the world's series tickets, said:

"The Brooklyn management has been unjustly criticised for something in which it had absolutely no voice. At the meeting to determine drafts in Cincinnati on Sept. 15 the National Commission arranged a tentative schedule and decided upon prices for world's series games in three pennant contending cities in both the National and American Leagues.

"The prices that have been announced in Brooklyn were determined by the National Commission at that meeting. The commission allowed some latitude to the Brooklyn and Detroit Clubs in the matter of $5 seats because of their limited grandstand and box seat capacity, and because all seats listed at $5 in each park were as choice in location as regular box reservations. This consideration and allowance was also made in other parks of the same character in previous world's series games."

PENNANT FOR LOUISVILLE.

American Association Flag Assured by Victory Over Toledo.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 29.—Louisville won from Toledo today and clinched the American Association pennant. If the team loses the three remaining scheduled games of the season, all with Toledo, it still will have a lead over Indianapolis, the nearest contender.

Louisville, to date, has won 100 games and lost 64. Defeat in those remaining would bring its losses up to 67 and make its percentage .598. Should Indianapolis win all of its remaining four games with Columbus it would give that club a percentage of .592 for 99 games won and 68 lost.

American Association.

Indianapolis, 2; Columbus, 0.
Louisville, 6; Toledo, 4.
Milwaukee, 6; Kansas City, 0.

WEEPING HEAVENS SAVE THE BRAVES

Rain Stops Game in Fourth Inning, with Another Victory for Giants in Sight.

The Giants came within three put-outs of winning their twenty-sixth straight victory at the Polo Grounds yesterday, for they led the Boston Braves 1 to 0 when the game was stopped by darkness and rain, with one Giant out in the last of the fourth inning.

If this inning could have been played out and the Giants had retired three of the Braves in the first of the fifth, they would have taken the game and would still be a menace to the other clubs in the spirited race for the pennant. The failure to finish the game makes Boston's chances, too, more remote than ever.

The managers of the two clubs, after the game yesterday, talked over the possibility of playing three games today, one in the morning and two in the afternoon. But as Manager McGraw looked at the matter, it would be too great a gamble for the Giants to try to win three games in a day. In fact, Manager McGraw looked upon it as an impossibility for any team. So it was finally decided that a double-header should be played this afternoon, the first game beginning at 1:15 o'clock.

The Giants, having won twenty-five straight victories, do not want to take any chances of breaking the run by trying to do such a phenomenal thing as taking three games in a day from the Braves. They regard the continuance of their string of victories as more important than anything else at present, and are still confident that they can beat the Braves twice today.

The teams took a long chance at starting yesterday's game, for it rained off and on right up to game time. It was sprinkling even when the game started. The game was delayed about four minutes in starting, and if it had begun on time, it is not at all unlikely that the four and a half innings could have been completed and the New York club have gained another victory.

In the fourth inning Kelly lined out to Konetchy, and it was so dark then that it was almost impossible for the players to see the ball. From the grand stand it was hardly possible to see the outfielders. Lew McCarty was the next man at the bat, and he singled to left. Umpire Byron then concluded that it was so dark that it would be wise to call a halt.

After the hostilities ceased the rain came down in torrents, and in a few minutes the infield and base paths were flooded. Shortly after 4 o'clock Byron called the game off.

At this time the Giants were in the lead by 1 to 0. New York got its lone run in the third inning. Herzog, the first batsman up in that inning, got a pass from Big Ed Ruelbach, and Davey Robertson again thrust himself into prominence by smashing a two-bagger to left centre field, sending Herzog across the plate. Zimmerman rolled a grounder to Maranville, and Robertson was run down between second and third. Fletcher raised a high fly to Chappelle, and Benny Kauff fouled to Hank Gowdy.

Pol Perritt was pitching for the Giants, and was in fine shape to carry the club safely over another hurdle on its winning streak.

A marvelous play by Herzog put an end to the Braves' enthusiasm in the first inning. Collins, the first man to face Perritt, singled to right, and died stealing, McCarty to Fletcher. Maranville got a pass, and Joe Connolly pumped a liner toward right field which seemed to be on its merry way to the right field wall.

Herzog made a mighty leap at the ball, sticking out his gloved hand. He nabbed the sphere with that single paw, and tossed it to first in time to trap Maranville in a double play. In the second inning, with one down, Smith whacked a double to left, but the next two batsmen, Chappelle and Egan, died without a whimper.

WILL RACE FOR GOLD CUP.

Stayers Trophy Chief Attraction at United Hunts Meet Today.

The most valuable trophy competed for on the American turf—the Stayers Cup, a solid gold emblem, worth $1,000—will be the principal prize raced for this afternoon at the final day of the Autumn meeting under the auspices of the United Hunts at Belmont Park Terminal.

Subscribed to by most of the sportsmen interested in that phase of racing which makes for the future of the breeding industry, this race, which will be run over the two miles and a quarter route, the longest event of the type decided in the metropolitan district, is expected to do much to prove that American horses can carry their speed over such a distance and show themselves possessed of that sort of stamina which, when transmitted, must aid in the improvement of the breed.

Allan Pinkerton's Paddy Kelly, with 150 pounds up, will be asked to carry top weight in this race. Ahara, Charles R. Fleishmann's colt, will pick up 142 pounds. The son of Voorhees has the distinction of winning two races in the same afternoon, which he did at the recent meet at the Rumson Country Club. Ahara was first in the Shrewsbury Plate at a mile, and a half hour afterward won the Shore Plate over a mile-and-a-half course. This performance should give a good line on his staying powers. L. Wood's Expectation, who has two races to his credit this Autumn, also is entered and will be required to pack away 143 pounds.

Aside from this feature there will be two other tests on the flat and a like number over the steeplechase course, all tending to keep the sport up to the high standard set in the races hereabouts this past season. The important steeplechase numbers will be the Queens, for four-year-olds and upward, at about three miles, which has the best chasers in the country engaged, and the Between the Flags at about three miles and a half.

The entries and weights follow:

FIRST RACE.—Steeplechase for maidens and winners of one race, three-year-olds and upward; about two miles over the brush. Ormes Head, 132 pounds; Guardian Saint, 145; Rubbub, 132; Brooks, 132; Bryn Chant, 132; The Decision, 132; Rusila, 142; Beethoven, 145; J. R. Johnson, 150; Superhuman, 147; Dom Moran, 142; The Brook, 132; Stonewood, 147; Sarsenet, 142; Elespian, 142; Belle of Bryn Mawr, 145; Meadowbrook, 132; El Biod, 145; Falmouth, 147; Grey Leg, 150.

SECOND RACE.—The Hollis Handicap, three-year-olds and upward; about one and one-half miles. Superhuman, 103 pounds; Cliff Edge, 105; Sand Hog, 105; Expectation, 117; Sky Pilot, 107; Cabaret, 107.

THIRD RACE.—The Between-the-Flags Plate, steeplechase for hunters; about three and one-half miles over the brush course. Association, 165 pounds; M. J. Shannon, 165; Induction, 158; Butler Thompson, 154; Aleppo, 144; *Paddy Kelly, 142; *Margery Jaque, 145.

*Weight on Margery Jaque includes 5 pounds penalty.

FOURTH RACE.—The Queens Steeplechase Handicap, four-year-olds and upward; about three miles over the brush course. Cherry Malotte, 147 pounds; Pebeto, 155; Martian, 142; Chupadero, 141; Skibbereen, 136; Louvois, 138; *Duke of Duluth, 151; Belle of Bryn Mawr, 136; Hibler, 151; Sandow, 137; M. J. Shannon, 139.

*Weight on Duke of Duluth includes 5 pounds penalty.

FIFTH RACE.—The Stayers Cup, for three-year-olds and upward; about two miles and a quarter on the flat. Ahara, 142 pounds; White Metal, 140; Cliff Edge, 145; Marchena, 135; Martasha, 147; Pebeto, 143; Sand Hog, 138; Expectation, 143; Solar Star, 145; El Biod, 145; Falmouth, 140; Paddy Kelly, 150.

SIXTH RACE.—High-weight Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile. Kenworthy, 140 pounds; Archdale, 143; Shine Maiden, 157; Raconteuse, 144; Sam Jackson, 160; Simon Jones, (Imp.,) 142; Jacobus, 144; Solar Star, 154; Mr. Specs, 154.

7-20-4 R. G. SULLIVAN'S

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LEAGUE PENNANT RACES.

Rain Lessens Giants' Slim Chance of Capturing Flag.

Not since the Giants started their unparalleled big league feat of winning twenty-five straight have they encountered the ill-fortune which befell them yesterday when rain and darkness prevented them from going to a conclusion with the Braves at the Polo Grounds. This game cannot be played, as the Giants' schedule ends next Thursday.

John B. Foster, Secretary of the New York Club, admitted last night that the Giants had little chance to carry off the honors. Besides the game that was scheduled for yesterday with the Braves, there is outstanding the game with Cincinnati that was stopped by rain when the Reds were making their final appearance at the Polo Grounds. Mr. Foster said that even if winning these two contests would put the Giants in the lead for the pennant, they could not demand that they be played. In case, by an extraordinary streak of luck, the Giants should be tied with any other team at the conclusion of the regular schedule, he said the tie would be decided by a game or games between the two clubs tied and that the conditions of the play-off would be decided by the Board of Directors of the National League.

The manner in which a tie for first honors in the Tener circuit might come about is this:

In the event that Brooklyn loses two games to Philadelphia today, and then drops four to New York next week, its total at the season's end would be 90 won, 64 lost; Boston losing two to the Giants and winning six from Philadelphia, would have a total of 90 won, 62 lost; Philadelphia, winning two from Brooklyn and losing six to Boston, would finish with 90 won, 63 lost; the Giants by winning two from Boston and four from Brooklyn would have a total of 90 won, 62 lost, throwing them into a tie with Boston. Had the Braves been beaten yesterday that would have been put almost out of the running. As it is, their chance of winning six straight from the Phillies is so slim as to be scarcely worth considering. The postponing of the game between Philadelphia and Brooklyn yesterday will have no material bearing on the race.

In the figures which give the Giants a chance to tie for the pennant, everything, including past performances, present form, &c., is entirely overlooked. That the team can go through its six remaining games without losing is quite possible. But it would be almost miraculous if Boston could take six straight from Philadelphia, and this event must take place for the Giants to have even the slightest chance.

A combination which is as likely as any other to materialize is this, which would give Philadelphia the pennant:

Philadelphia win two from Brooklyn and two from Boston, giving it a season's total of 92-61; Brooklyn lose two to Philadelphia and win one from New York, giving it a total of 91-63; Boston lose two to New York and take four from Philadelphia, giving it a total of 88-64; New York win two from Boston and lose one to Brooklyn, giving it a total of 89-63 and third place.

And still another one which might work about, and which also favors Philadelphia, is this:

Brooklyn win one from Philadelphia and New York, for a total of 92-62; Philadelphia win one from Brooklyn and four from Boston, for a total of 93-60; Boston lose two to Giants and four to Philadelphia, for a total of 86-66, and New York win two from Boston and three from Brooklyn for a total of 89-63, which would again give the Giants third place.

By winning one game from Philadelphia and getting an even break with New York, Brooklyn will finish with 93-61, while if the Phillies take only three from Boston they will be in second place with 92-61.

The deeper one goes in connection with these figures the more puzzling they become. The standing today is just as it was yesterday, and follows:

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	To Play.	Pct.
Brooklyn	90	58	6	.60810
Philadelphia	88	57	8	.60689
Boston	84	60	8	.58333
New York	84	62	6	.57534

Following their defeat of the Yankees yesterday, the Boston Red Sox are now in a position to clinch the American League pennant by winning two out of their four remaining games, one of which is with the Yankees and the other three with the Athletics. Their victory yesterday gave Boston a total of 89-61. Should they win two and lose two their total would be 91-63. Chicago still has four games to play with Cleveland, rain holding them up yesterday, and should they win them all their total would be 90-64. Detroit won from St. Louis yesterday, giving it a total of 86-66, and if the Tigers win their remaining two games they will have only 88 victories and 66 defeats. The standing follows:

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	To Play.	Pct.
Boston	89	61	4	.59333
Chicago	86	64	4	.57333
Detroit	86	66	2	.56579

Because of the tightening up of the pennant race in the National League, no official information on the world's series will be given out until next week, it was said at American League headquarters in Chicago yesterday. The meeting of the National Commission, which was expected to take place the latter part of this week for the purpose of arranging the schedule for the big series, has been postponed until early next week, when the members will assemble here to await the outcome of the National League fight.

CONVICTED FOR BOYS' BOUT.

Three Broadway S. C. Officials Found Guilty of S. P. C. C. Charges.

Three officials of the Broadway Sporting Club were convicted yesterday in the Court of Special Sessions, Brooklyn, on a charge, instituted by the Brooklyn Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, of permitting two boys under 18 years old to box for pay under their supervision. The men found guilty of approving a bout between Irving Wolkow, aged 13, and Isadore Brody, aged 14, were Dr. Richard J. Kenna, 105 Reid Avenue, the official physician of the club; Joseph McKeon, the matchmaker, of 788 Hart Avenue, and John Haukop, the referee, of 486 Flushing Avenue.

The case was heard before Justices Edwards, Herrman, and O'Keefe, and in view of the fact that this was the first conviction of the kind in this State, sentence on the three defendants was suspended. As far as the State Athletic Commision is concerned, the incident is closed, according to Chairman Fred A. Wenck. The Broadway Club was punished by the commission soon after the second complaint had been filed by the children's society. The first charges to the commission had been dismissed for lack of evidence, but after the second charges the club was suspended for thirty days.

Jimmy Duffy Knocks Out Forrest.

Jimmy Duffy, an aggressive west side lightweight, disposed of Frankie Forrest of California by the knockout route in the fifth round of a ten-round bout last night at the Olympic A. C. of Harlem. Duffy had the advantage throughout, flooring Forrest in the third and fourth rounds. In the semi-final, also of ten rounds, Bartley Madden of the west side knocked out Larry Desmond, also of the west side, in the second round.

SHORTSTOPS IN WORLD'S SERIES

Fullerton Sizes Up the Prospects of Glory for Scott, Olson, and Bancroft.

SHORTSTOPS.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Against Brooklyn.

	Offense.	Defense.	Total.
Red Sox	332	346	678

Against Philadelphia.

	Offense.	Defense.	Total.
Red Sox	325	341	666

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Against Red Sox.

	Offense.	Defense.	Total.
Philadelphia	327	359	686
Brooklyn	355	322	677

By HUGH S. FULLERTON.

This is the doggonedest funniest dope I ever encountered.

When you find a shortstop who is of nearly as much value to his team as a defensive player as he is on the offensive, you think you have a weak man. This stands to reason, because, as we have seen, the offensive part of baseball is 62 per cent. of the game, and the defensive is only 38 per cent. Besides that, the shortstop—or any one man— is only one factor of the defensive strength of a team.

Yet here are three shortstops, studied carefully and seriously with a view of getting at their worth as individuals in the coming series; studied as against the kind of pitching they will have to face, and not one of the three is worth much more to his team as a batter than as a fielder. It is uncanny. The three all figure as pretty fair hitters and run-getters in their own leagues—not great, of course, but strong enough to count on their winning a game once in a while. Olson is the leading slugger of the three, and he is pounding the pellet for about .250, while his rivals are down there fighting to keep above the .200 mark. In the batting averages, both Scott and Bancroft associate regularly with the pitchers, and Scott looks like an amateur batter compared with the hitting of his own pitchers.

Scott and Bancroft are the two greatest fielding shortstops in the world, barring Maranville, who, this season, is the most improved ball player I have ever seen. Olson, of course, is not their equal in the defensive end of the game, although their superior in attack.

In an average season against all pitchers as they come, these men, with the exception of Olsen, look pretty weak, but stack them up against world's series twirling—pit them against the pick of the best team of the opposing league, and they do not figure to do much except to take their swings and to indulge in some hoping.

Olson is the only possible one of the three who appears to have a chance of turning himself into a hero, yet, of the three, I would pick Bancroft as the most dangerous man in a pinch. He cannot hit much, but he is the kind of a poor hitter who is just about as likely to bat Walter Johnson as he would be to hit a dub. He swings and hits at the ball, and, if it is aimed at his bat, he busts it.

Scott is a very weak sister with the war club, when considered from a World's Series angle. It is a cinch he has been pulling for Brooklyn to win the National League pennant because he will stand much more show of making base hits against their pitchers than he would against either the Philadelphia or Boston Braves' boxmen.

In fact, victory for Brooklyn ought to have been the desire of all fans, because Brooklyn is a hitting, erratic, and uncertain team, with in and out pitching, and one is sure of action when that kind of a club faces even a much stronger one. A team may wallop the life out of the Dodgers, but the action will be there, and that makes for exciting baseball—a thing much too scarce in the world's series of these modern days.

Olson is a player who has improved a great deal since he got with the Brooklyn outfit. He is not brilliant, but he is a hard worker and a willing and enthusiastic one this year—which will be quite a surprise to the Cleveland crowd, which considered him a bone and not much of an enthusiast. The scent of victory seems to have spurred him along to greater efforts.

He does not figure to do much slugging against the Red Sox pitchers, but he is more fortunate than some National League shortstops would be in that he figures fairly well against the left-handers. Scott, of course, looks better against Brooklyn than against the Phils.

Of the three, Bancroft is much the better in defensive work. In fact, this fellow is one of the really great shortstops of all time, as a defensive man. He has improved this season even over his work of last year when he was the sensation of the National League. He is steadier, shows more brains and works better with the men alongside him. Especially has he helped the rather weak partner to his left.

His work at short is the nearest approach to that of Mike Doolan in his palmiest days that Philadelphia ever has seen. I would, of course, rate Walter Maranville above him as a ball player because of his fighting, aggressive brilliancy, but there is none other in the Rabbit's class.

Scott is a fast, brilliant and nervy ball player who holds a job on a championship team because of his fielding and defensive work on the infield. He is a tremendous help to Barry and works with him as did Eddie Collins. He does not work so well the other way, save in going back of third, and, in that direction, he covers an immense amount of ground. I have criticised him some in the past for failure to come in for the slow, high bounders, but then he plays deep and relies upon Gardner to cut across, and, when Gardner does his part, that omission is not observed.

Olson is the worst fielder of the three, but not a bad one. I fear that he will not look as well against the Red Sox as he does in his regular season's work, because the Red Sox are almost certain to hit the ball fiercely during the coming series, and, whether they hit it safe or not, they make infielders hustle to cut off their drives, or cripple them with their hot smashes. It is to be observed that many infielders are made to look like stars when the pitching is good, who appear to be dubs when the other team is lighting upon the ball.

In a world's series, when pitching is good, the value of defensive work rises in inverse ratio to the lightness of the hitting, so do not be surprised if the figures show a player far below what we would rate him in a regular season, and perhaps considerably above what we would rate him as a defensive player. In one of these close, light hitting games, a great stop may be of as much value as a long hit.

Tomorrow we will dope the third basemen, finishing up the job of figuring the regulars of the teams. After that, we will get down to the brass tacks—for remember that in a world's series catching and pitching count even more than they do in a regular season.

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KILMER WINS WITH EASE.

R. D. Earle's Entry Takes Feature at Havre de Grace.

HAVRE DE GRACE, Md., Sept. 29.—Rain and a muddy track helped to make racing here this afternoon anything but an agreeable pastime. There were only three starters in the three-year-old event, at a mile and seventy yards, which was the feature of the card. The race was won by R. D. Earle's Kilmer, which gained a two lengths victory over Sandmark, with Gifford A. Cochran's Air Man third. The winner assumed the lead soon after the start and was never headed.

A handicap for two-year-olds at five and a half furlongs brought together a field of six fairly good youngsters. Bearing the colors of W. Loney, Jr., Beautiful Morn, in a good finish, defeated Napoleon, which carried top weight, by half a length. Schuyler L. Parsons's Vixen was the same distance behind the second horse. Beautiful Morn showed his preference for the mud and came on from behind to beat the Walsh entry and Vixen, the contestants which made all the early pace.

The summaries, with straight, place, and show odds:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-old maidens, fillies and geldings, purse $600; five furlongs. Time—1:03.
Kilts, J. M. Zimmer's br. f., 112 pounds, by Broomstick-Flora Mac, $3.10, $2.30, $2.10, (R. Ball)....1[1]
Storm Nymph, Kentucky Stable's b. f., 112, $2.70, $2.20, (G. Byrne)....2¾
Supernal, J. Butler's ch. f., 112, $2.80, third, (A. Schuttinger)....3[2]
Patapsco, Sandale also ran. Whirling, Dun, Flora Finch, Polly J. scratched.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, mares, fillies, and geldings, selling, purse $600; one mile and seventy yards. Time—1:49 4-5.
Eddie T., H. G. Bedwell's b. g., 3 years, 109 pounds, by Golden Maxim-Maid of Promise, $3.50, $2.80, $2.30, (E. Taplin)..1[5]
Ed Weiss, Victory Stable's b. g., 4, 114, $17, $7.40, (W. Kelsay)....2[4]
Cliff Haven, Crown Stable's ch. g., 4 109, $3.70, (C. Watson)....3[1]
Woodfair, Little England, Infidel II., Sandhill, Maccabee also ran. Juliet scratched.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling, purse, $600, six furlongs. Time—1:16 2-5.
King Worth, R. O. Egan's br. g., 5 years, 127 pounds, by Kenilworth-Mitten, $3.60, $3, $2.30, (R. Troxler)....1[1]
Piquette, Mrs. R. Newman's ch. f., 3, 96, $9.90, $3.40, (B. Warscher)....2[1]
Wodan, P. Sheridan's b. g., 4, 118, $2.90 third, (M. Anderson)....3[1]
Estimable, Feminist, Sherwood, Ampere II., Navigator, Monmouth also ran. Beau of Menlo, scratched.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds, purse $600; one mile and seventy yards. Time—1:49 1-5.
Kilmer, R. D. Earle's ch. c., 115 pounds, by Plaudit-Expressing, $3.90, out, (G. Byrne)....1[2]
Sandmark, J. T. Gwathmey's b. f., 102, out, (L. Mink)....2¾
Air Man, G. A. Cochran's br. c., 115, out, (R. Troxler)....3
Only three starters. Tradition and Oratorium scratched.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, handicap, $600; five and a half furlongs. Time 1:09 1-5.
Beautiful Morn, W. Loney, Jr.'s, b. c., 112 pounds, by Peep o' Day-Janet Gray, $25.90, $8.70, $4.90, (G. Byrne)....1½
Napoleon, G. C. Walsh's ch. c., 116, $8, $5.40, (L. Mink)....2½
Vixen, S. L. Parsons's b. f., 111, $3.50, (T. Davies)....3½
Kathryn Gray, Kilace, and Triple Crown also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward, selling, purse $600, one mile and seventy yards. Time—1:49 4-5.
Humiliation, R. Newman's ch. g., 5 years, 102 pounds, by Aeronaut-Millie A., $5.20, $2.50, $2.50, (M. Anderson)....1[1]
Borax, H. G. Bedwell's ch. g., 4, 104, $2.50, $2.45, (A. Schuttinger)....2[2]
Altamaha, R. J. Power's b. g., aged, 104, $3.70, (P. Louder)....3[1]
Day Day, Ash Can, Mary Warren, Casaba, Goodwood also ran. Brave, Scorpii scratched.

SEVENTH RACE.—For two-year-old maidens; purse $600; five and a half furlongs. Time—1:11.
Night Owl, R. T. Wilson's b. g., 115 pounds, by Star Shoot-White Owl, $3.30, $2.20, $2.10, (J. McTaggart)....1[6]
Monomoy, T. Clyde's br. g., 115, $2.30, $2.30, (E. Haynes)....2[4]
Hail Columbia, L. Feustel's ch. g., 115, $2.70, (C. Watson)....3[3]
Dixie II. and Moonshiner also ran. Swoon scratched.

Girling Elected Tennis Captain.

SCHENECTADY, Sept. 29.—At a meeting of the Athletic Board of Union College Wallace S. Girling of Jamaica was elected captain and manager of the Union College tennis team for the season of 1917. Mr. Girling is a member of the Terrace Council and Psi Upsilon fraternity and is active in college athletics, including 'Varsity football and baseball.

Grand Circuit Races Postponed.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 29.—The Grand Circuit races were postponed here this afternoon because of a wet track. Some of today's events will be run tomorrow, the last day of the meet.

RECORDS IN DANGER IN ASTOR CUP RACE

New Speed Mark Over 250-Mile Course Expected at Sheepshead Bay Today.

Thirty-two daring drivers are expected to start at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon in the race for the Astor Cup over a 250-mile course on the Motor Speedway at Sheepshead Bay. If the weather permits, the only condition under which the race can be held, the management confidently looks forward to a new record for the distance, as it is believed that the cars will be able to travel at top speed over the route, which is 100 miles shorter than the initial race for the trophy last year.

As an indication of the extreme speed developed by the machines, two of the cars broke the world's record for a short burst in the trials on Thursday afternoon. These were both Sunbeams, an English make which is likely to rule favorite if there is any speculation on the outcome. One of these will be driven by Christiaens, a Belgian who formerly was the personal chauffeur for King Albert, and the other by Louis Chevrolet, noted for many years as one of the premier drivers in this country.

The Peugeot team of three and probably four cars is considered by the experts as the most formidable rival of the best of the English cars. Dario Resta will drive one of these, and he showed in the trials on Thursday that his car is almost, if not quite, as speedy as the flying Sunbeams. In covering the two-mile lap for his official test Resta was only a second slower than the Sunbeams, and it is quite likely that the Peugeot may stand the strain of a long race better than its chief rivals. There is a dark horse in the Peugeot camp in the car to be controlled by Ralph De Palma, a driver who has gained many laurels and is formidable in any company.

This car had been specially overhauled with the idea of eliminating any imperfections and arrived at the Sheepshead Bay track too late on the afternoon of the trials to be put through its paces. It has the reputation of being as fast if not faster than the one driven by Resta. A special trial test has been arranged for this morning, when it is believed De Palma and one or two other drivers will have no difficulty in qualifying.

The rain cut short the practice of the cars yesterday, and the mechanicians spent most of the afternoon grooming the machines for the big contest, for which $25,000 will be offered in prizes. Should the weather be unfavorable a postponement will be made, probably until Monday.

FALL ROWING AT COLUMBIA.

Coach Rice Announces Work Will Be Inaugurated Shortly.

James C. Rice, coach of the Columbia University crew, returned yesterday from a vacation at Saratoga Springs and in Canada and announced that the Fall rowing season would get under way in a few days, with the first practice probably late next week.

Rice was more concerned yesterday in the health of his 12-year-old son, James C. Rice, Jr., for several years mascot of the Columbia navy. The youngster was bitten on the face by a dog owned by Joe Wright, coach of the University of Pennsylvania crews, at Toronto several days ago, and is in a very serious condition as the result of a succession of operations.

Coach Rice gave assurances that Columbia would have a dual crew race this Fall, as last year, and that Yale would probably be its opponent again. It is understood that the Eli athletic authorities are favorable to inaugurating this Autumn rowing event annually, and it practically only remains to decide on the time and the course.

HAVRE DE GRACE ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—Two-year-olds, maidens; selling; five furlongs. Ed. Garrison, 107 pounds; Marblehead, 107; Rose Finn, 104; Black Vote, 99; Cherry Ripe, 113; Chelsea, 104; Ponce de Leon, 110; Flare, 107; Sargen II., 113; Morning Moments, 107; Moonshiner, 113.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; steeplechase handicap; about two miles. Bachelor, 155 pounds; Golden Vale, 140; Meshach, 143; Vid. Brother, 133; Tom Horn, 140.

THIRD RACE.—For all ages; handicap; selling; one mile and seventy yards. Corsican, 106 pounds; St. Charlcote, 109; Little Nearer, 102; Ninety Simplex, 113; Sandal, 95; Goldcrest Boy, 110.

FOURTH RACE.—For two-years-olds; the Eastern Shore Handicap; six furlongs. Ticket, 119 pounds; Bonnie Witch, 116; Manokin, 110; Wistful, 110; Lively, 104; Sight Forward, 106; Jock Scot, 104; Hourless, (Imp.,) 127; Wood Trap, 105; Piraeus, 97; Friendless, 107; Tragedy, 106; Kohinoor, 109.

FIFTH RACE.—For all ages; handicap; six furlongs. Pesky, 95 pounds; Anita, 100; Boots, 120; Sand Marsh, 128; Marse Henry, 113; Battle, 90.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; one mile and seventy yards. Juliet, 113 pounds; Disturber, 109; Goldy, 113; Preston Lynn, 115; Fair Weather, 100; Day Day, 114; Monmouth, 112; Finalee, 109; Bob Redfield, 106; Stellarina, 102.

SEVENTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; five and a half furlongs. Beau of Menlo, 97 pounds; Monty Fox, 108; Feminist, 94; Palanquin, 121; Thesieres, 106; Ancon, 103; Chesterton, 111; Sherwood, 105; Sevillian, 97; Striker, 111.

Today's Menu

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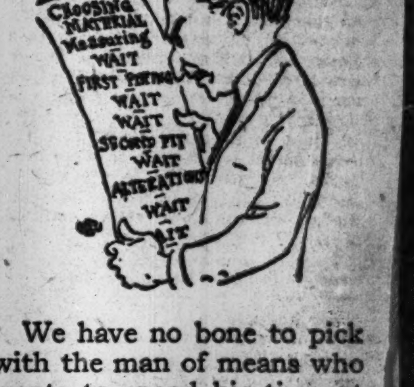

We have no bone to pick with the man of means who wants to spend his time at the high priced tailors.

They make just as good clothes as we do—use the same high grade of woolens.

Call on any of the crack tailors and you'll find that their plates for Fall include changes in waistline, lapels, shoulders and cuffs—same as ours.

They may not show you as many foreign novelties because they've been exceedingly hard to get.

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Price about half.

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UNITED HUNTS RACE MEETING

Steeplechasing and Flat Racing

BELMONT PARK TERMINAL

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First Race at 2:30 P. M.

Special Trains each day 12:30 and 1:35 P. M., connecting at Jamaica with trains leaving Flatbush Ave., at 12:28 and 1:30 P. M.

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Will Meet Massachusetts Team Today in Final Match for Lesley Cup.

KIRKBY TUMBLED BY DYER

Metropolitan Champion Beaten by 2 and 1—Bay State Players Defeat Quakers Handily.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 29.—As a result of the first day's matches in the play for the Lesley Cup over the links of the Country Club at Brookline, the Massachusetts team will engage the New York golfers tomorrow for the honor of guarding the trophy during the coming year. The Massachusetts aggregation defeated the Pennsylvania team today by 10 points to 5, and the Metropolitan golfers triumphed over the Veterans by 9 to 6.

For a time after the results of the foursomes had been noted, when the Metropolitan team was a point behind the Veterans, it seemed quite possible that the latter aggregation would upset all calculations and deprive the cupholders of the chance of competing in the final round tomorrow. However, though Oswald Kirby was defeated, the other defenders of the metropolitan district rallied strongly, and swept through the singles 7 points to 3.

The defeat of Kirby, the foremost Metropolitan player and present Metropolitan amateur and New Jersey State champion, was brought about by none other than that hardened veteran of the links, young Frank Dyer of Montclair. Here was a youngster in his early twenties, the Pennsylvania champion, playing as a New York Veteran against the golfers from his own district.

Dyer in Great Form on Greens.

He had to play a difficult part, and he played it beautifully through the whole day. In the morning, teamed with Dwight Partridge of Bedford, he disposed of Reggie Lewis and Max Marston, winning on the twentieth hole. Lewis and Marston were not exactly giving a wonderful exhibition of foursome play, but it was not their poor work, but the ability of Dyer to hole uncanny putts, that brought the victory to the Veteran pair by the margin of 4 up and 3 to play.

Dyer's afternoon match against Kirkby was spectacular in the extreme. The first two holes were halved, and then Dyer proceeded to hole a series of putts that won four holes in succession for him. Seeing how simple it was, Kirkby emulated his performance, and the match was squared at the tenth hole.

After driving into a road from the thirteenth tee, Dyer went into the lead once more by a wonderful recovery across a quarry trap to the green, and a putt that brought him a three on the 320-yard hole. He made it 2 up on the fifteenth by chipping out of a trap by the green and getting a par four, while Kirkby hit more sand than ball on his attempt to get out of trouble. Dyer clinched the match by 2 and 1 on the seventeenth, where Kirkby was short of the green and missed a putt for a half.

Herreshoff and Kammer Beaten.

The other New Yorkers to meet defeat in the singles were Fred Herreshoff and A. F. Kammer, the perennial champion of Staten Island. Dwight Partridge took Herreshoff into camp by the margin of 3 and 1, and after playing a close match for the entire round, Kammer laid himself a stymie on his putt for the match on the home green, giving the victory to another twenty-four-year-old veteran, R. Hornblower of Massachusetts.

There is joy among the Boston golfers over the fact that they won their way into the final round, but it is tinged with sorrow over the defeat of Jesse Guilford, the local favorite and State champion. Guilford was teamed with R. W. Brown against Eben Byers and W. L. Thompson in the foursome contests, and the Massachusetts golfers came through to victory, but when the Bay State titleholder undertook to dispose of Byers in the singles contest he found that the former national champion still retained enough of his old skill to win by the safe margin of 3 up and 2 to play.

Guilford was hitting a long ball from the tee, but it brought him little except trouble. As he required forty-five strokes to reach the turn it was little wonder that he was down at that point. Byers was not a miracle of accuracy, having lost his ball on the first hole and having abandoned another on the ninth, but his putts went down at the right time and he held the lead throughout.

On the tenth hole the former national champion sank a thirty-foot putt for a two and made it 3 up on the eleventh, where Guilford missed the green on his approach and took a five. The Pittsburgher missed a two-foot putt on the fourteenth for a half, but he clinched the match on the short fifteenth where Guilford put his tee shot into a trap short of the green.

Extra Holes in Foursomes.

The foursome point score in the morning was decided in each case by an extra hole match, the victory of Dyer and Dwight at the twentieth hole over Marston and Lewis giving the advantage to the Veterans over the New Yorkers, and the triumph of Ray Gorton and S. K. Sterne at the nineteenth hole over W. P. Smith and W. Hanson deciding the issue in favor of the Massachusetts golfers and against the Pennsylvanians.

Massachusetts had a wide margin in the singles, winning by 7 points to 3. The scores made by the players were nothing remarkable, although the course is in the best of shape. The chief disadvantage was a rough-and-ready gale of wind that seemed to attack from all four quarters of the globe at once. It blew the ball into the bunkers, blew the sand out, blew down branches, and blew up scores.

Frank Dyer's [illegible] the afternoon round against Kirkby was about the best score of the day. The summaries:

SINGLES.

NEW YORK.		VETERANS.	
O. Kirby	0	F. W. Dyer	1
F. Herreshoff	0	D. W. Partridge	1
M. R. Marston	1	C. M. Amory	0
J. G. Anderson	1	T. M. Claflin	0
R. M. Lewis	1	P. Gilbert	0
C. W. White	1	P. S. Douglas	0
A. F. Kammer	0	R. Hornblower	1
R. D. Webb	1	G. F. Willett	0
H. J. Topping	1	E. M. Barnes	0
J. M. Ward	1	M. C. Burton	0
Total	7	Total	3

Foursomes.—Kirkby and Herreshoff, New York, defeated Douglas and Barnes, Veterans, 4 and 3; Dyer and Partridge, Veterans, defeated Lewis and Marston, New York, 1 up, (20 holes;) Claflin and Gilbert, Veterans, defeated Anderson and Ward, New York, 3 and 1; Hornblower and Canan, Veterans, defeated White and Topping, New York, 6 and 5; Kammer and Webb, New York, defeated Willett and Burton, Veterans, 6 and 4. Point score—Veterans, 3; New York, 2.

Total point score—New York, 9; Veterans, 6.

SINGLES.

MASSACHUSETTS.		PENNSYLVANIA.	
J. P. Guilford	0	E. M. Byers	1
R. W. Brown	0	D. Herron	1
B. W. Estabrook	1	D. L. Armstrong	0
R. R. Gorton	1	H. Willoughby	0
P. W. Whittemore	1	W. P. Smith	0
W. C. Chick	1	N. H. Maxwell	0
S. K. Sterne	0	W. H. Reynolds	1
L. B. Paton	1	J. B. Crookston	0
F. J. Wright	1	W. L. Thompson	0
R. De Z. Pierce	1	L. H. Canan	0
Total	7	Total	3

Foursomes.—Guilford and Brown, Massachusetts, defeated Byers and Thompson, Pennsylvania, 5 and 4; Herron and Crookston, Pennsylvania, defeated Whittemore and Wilder, Massachusetts, 3 and 2; Gorton and Sterne, Massachusetts, defeated Smith and Hanson, Pennsylvania, 1 up, 19 holes; Reynolds and Willoughby, Pennsylvania, defeated Paton and Wright, Massachusetts, 2 up; Estabrook and Amory, Massachusetts, defeated Maxwell and Armstrong, Pennsylvania, 1 up, 20 holes. Point score—Massachusetts, 3; Pennsylvania, 2.

Total point score—Massachusetts, 10; Pennsylvania, 5.

PRO GOLF STARS FALL.

Smith and Nicholls Among Those Out of Tourney for Title.

The aspirations of a number of the most prominent contestants in the Metropolitan district qualifying round for the first championship tournament of the Professional Golfers' Association of America, to be held at Siwanoy the second week in October, fell with the rain on the links of the Inwood Country Club at Far Rockaway yesterday. Two former Metropolitan open champions dropped by the wayside and failed to finish among the first twelve who will be opposed to twenty others at Siwanoy, to be chosen from all sections of the country. Macdonald Smith of Greenwich and Gil Nicholls of Great Neck each turned in scores of 163 for the stiff thirty-six-hole course, and will not have a chance to share in the prize money to be offered in the titular tournament in October.

Willie Macfarlane of Hudson River and James West of the Rockaway Hunt led a field of sixty-one golfers in the two eighteen-hole rounds, each turning in cards of 78, 75—153. Both played a superb game, with fortune favoring West, who received an early start and completed the thirty-six holes before the storm broke. Macfarlane held up well under disheartening conditions, and his game was steady throughout. He played the inward journey on the second round with the rain at its height.

Macfarlane and West split the first and second money, which totaled $230, but will have to play off the tie for the qualifying medal. Others who qualified and who figured in the prize money, which ranged from $65 for third prize down to $15 for the twelfth, were Tom Kerrigan, Siwanoy; Tom McNamara, unattached; Joe Mitchell, Ridgewood; Jack Pirie, Richmond County; Jack Hobens, Englewood; Bob McDonald, Buffalo; Jimmy Ferguson, Spring Lake; Alex Smith, Wykagyl; George McLean, North Hempstead, and Walter Hagen, Rochester, former open champion, who just managed to break into the first twelve with 77, 84—161.

The card turned in by West was as follows:

FIRST ROUND.

Out	5	4	5	3	4	4	5	4	3—37
In	5	5	3	5	5	4	5	5	4—41—78

SECOND ROUND.

Out	6	5	4	3	4	5	4	3	3—37
In	4	5	4	4	3	6	4	4	4—38—75—153

Macfarlane's card, which indicates consistency even under the most adverse conditions, was as follows:

FIRST ROUND.

Out	5	5	4	4	5	4	4	5	3—39
In	4	4	3	5	4	4	5	5	5—39—78

SECOND ROUND.

Out	5	4	4	3	5	3	3	5	3—35
In	4	5	3	4	4	4	5	5	6—40—75—153

More than $800 had been subscribed by the members of the Inwood club to be divided among the professionals, but the special prize of $100 offered to the man establishing a new course record went untaken.

The following qualified: Willie Macfarlane, Hudson River, 78, 75—153; James West, Rockaway Hunt, 78 75—153; Tom Kerrigan, Siwanoy, 75, 80—155; Tom McNamara, unattached, 78, 78—156; Joe Mitchell, Ridgewood, 79, 78—157; Jack Pirie, Richmond County, 79, 79—158; Jack Hobens, Englewood, 77, 81—158; Bob McDonald, Buffalo, 81, 77—158; Jimmy Ferguson, Spring Lake, 83, 76—159; Alex. Smith, Wykagyl, 82, 77—159; George McLean, North Hempstead, 75, 85—160; Walter Hagen, Rochester, 77, 84—161.

Failed to Qualify.—Clarence W. Hackney, Atlantic City, 83, 79—162; Jack Dowling, Scarsdale, 80, 82—162; Bert Battell, Flushing, 78, 85—163; Isaac Mackie, Canoe Brook, 84, 79—163; Gilbert Nicholls, Great Neck, 85, 78—163; Patrick J. Doyle, South Shore, 82, 81—163; Macdonald Smith, Greenwich, 80, 83—163; James Maiden, Nassau, 80, 84—164; Jack Beckett, Yountakah, 84, 83—167; Carl Anderson, unattached, 82, 85—167; Harry Avery, Mountain Ridge, 82, 85—167; Eddie Gow, Inwood, 80, 88—168; Frank Belwood, Garden City, 82, 87—169; Jack Jolly, St. Mungo, 83, 86—169; David Hunter, Essex County, 87, 83—170; Robert White, North Shore, 85, 85—170; Joe Sylvester, St. Alban's, 90, 81—171; Jack Hagen, Cherry Valley, 88, 84—172; George Low, Baltusrol, 87, 85—172; Frank Noble, Siwanoy, 87, 89—172; Joseph Doeberl, Greenwich, 87, 87—174; A. J. Sanderson, Sleepy Hollow, 87, 87—174; William Kerrigan, Siwanoy, 91, 83—174; C. Callaway, Lockport, 89, 85—174; William Goebel, Middlebrook, 88, 86—174; C. W. Singleton, Oakland, 90, 85—175; R. D. Thomson, Port Chester, 87, 89—176; George Salling, Hotchkiss, 89, 88—177; J. D. Parr, Hoosick Falls, 90, 87—177.

Withdrew—Dave Honeyman, Forest Hill; Fred Pye, Rockland; Alfred Williams, Hartford; Herbert Strong, Inwood; Tom Boyd, Fox Hills; R. M. Thomson, Glen Ridge; Alex Pirie, Sunningdale; Willie Robertson, Woodmere; Frank McNamara, Sound Beach; Walter Stoddard, Bedford; William Gourlay, Suburban; Jimmie Norton, Trenton; B. A. Conroy, North Jersey; Jack Williams, Piping Rock; W. G. Green, Rumson; John Farrell, Siwanoy; Herbert Martin, Quogue; James Farrell, Siwanoy; John Bredemus, unattached; Gordon Smith, Norwood; Alex Bird, North Shore; Jack Davison, Woodmere.

Trade Golf Tourney on Oct. 5.

The Fall tournament of the Eastern Trade Golf Association will be held at the Canoe Brook Country Club, Summit, N. J., on Oct. 5. The events will include an eighteen-hole medal play handicap, four-ball competition and a competition against bogey.

SHOW RING STARS JUDGED IN STORM

Keen Competition at Mineola—Robert Graham Seriously Hurt in Taking Jump.

Not even a small-sized cloudburst nor a hailstorm apparently will dampen the ardor of horse show exhibitors or the spectators who are interested in these events, as it was under these conditions that the afternoon classes were judged at the second day's session of the Mineola Horse Show yesterday at the Fair Grounds. While thousands of the spectators who were attending the fair were able to obtain shelter in the various buildings on the grounds, the exhibitors and officials went right on with their schedule, with the result that in a few moments every one around the ring was pretty thoroughly drenched.

Fifteen classes were judged, and in every one of them the competition was keen and interesting. The events were all well filled, and among the exhibits were some of the best known show ring animals in this part of the country. Classes for ponies, saddle horses, and hunters comprised the larger part of the program.

In the class for hunters and jumpers, green or qualified, up to carrying 165 pounds to hounds, which was won by Miss Helen Hitchcock's Cavalier, Robert Graham, who was riding for Herbert L. Pratt, and had the mount on Pioneer, came a nasty cropper over the post and rail fence. The horse caught its front feet in the top rail and threw the rider against one of the uprights of the jump. Graham was knocked unconscious. Many persons rushed to his assistance, and found that he was unable to rise. It was feared that he had sustained internal injuries, and he was hurried to Mineola Hospital.

Mrs. Ralph Isham scored a marked success in the hunters' class, in which ladies were to ride. Mrs. Isham took first, second, and fourth ribbon with the Hitchcock horses, Cavalier, Calvinist, and Coniston. The yellow rosette went to Miss Lida L. Fleitmann, who was riding her gray mare, Cygnet. The latter was in much better humor yesterday than the day before, and took all the jumps in fine style.

Northman, by Northern Star out of Privilege, won the blue ribbon for the best thoroughbred saddle horse. The gelding is owned by Harry La Montagne. The red went to T. Ashley Sparks's Last Post, sired by Martimas. Miss Marjory Hubbs carried off the honors in the class for saddle horses at fifteen hands. She was riding George A. Anderson's handsome gelding MacGregor, which won a number of prizes at the Spring shows around New York.

The awards follow:

Hunters and Jumpers, to be shown over the regular course, performance only to count; the jump to be taken without wings.—Won by S. S. Morton's b. g. Confidence; C. D. Lanier's ch. m. Becky, second; Mrs. Hitchcock's ch. g. Coniston, third; Mrs. J. H. Burton's b. m. Ladylike, fourth.

Saddle Horses, horses 15 hands and not exceeding 15.2 hands.—Won by G. A. Anderson's ch. g. Macgregor; Sequatogue Farm's br. m. Springtime, second; Miss C. S. Regan's blk. m. Brunette, third; C. O. Pate's ch. g. Royston, fourth.

Branded Ponies, for the best branded pony not under 14.2 and not over 15 hands.—Won by Miss V. Cornell's gr. g. Sterling; H. La Montagne's White Chip, second; S. Inglehart's gr. m. Vinoha, third; J. Le de Saulles's gr. m. Vinilla, fourth.

Saddle Horses, horses any height, up to carrying 200 pounds.—Won by H. La Montagne's ch. m. Palmetto; H. S. Ladew's ch. g. Brampton, second; Miss V. A. H. Cravath's b. g. Warwick, third; H. Sanderson's b. m. Peg, fourth.

Saddle Horses, for the best saddle horse over 14.2 and not exceeding 15 hands.—Won by Powelton Farm's ch. m. Princess; Sequatogue Farm's ch. m. Nidalia, second; Miss V. A. H. Cravath's rn. m. Bonnie Lassie, third; Mrs. G. Ellis, Jr.'s, b. g. Dolphin, fourth.

Hunters and Jumpers, green or qualified middleweight hunters, up to carrying from 165 to 190 pounds to hounds.—Won by Miss Hitchcock's ch. g. Cavalier; Mrs. Frederick Lewisohn's ch. g. Elmhurst, second; W. R. Grace's blk. m. Diana, third; Ralph Ellis's b. g. Submit, fourth.

Children's Ponies, child's pony, not exceeding 13 hands, to be driven and thoroughly manageable by a child under 12 years old, who must be an amateur.—Won by Miss J. S. Regan's b. g. Bantamite; Miss J. S. Regan's b. m. Joy, second; Miss E. Sparks's b. g. Cupid, third; P. Wolisky, br. m. Beth fourth.

Roadsters, standard or non-standard, to be judged as road horses; their manners, conformation, style of going to be considered not their pedigrees or records; open to all.—Won by Lewis W. Boynton's ch. g. Country Tramp; V. Grunsfielder's br. g. Baron Spier, second; Lewis Smith's b. s. The Trip, third.

Thoroughbred Saddle Horses, any size, certificate of registration to accompany entry.—Won by Harry La Montagne's ch. g. Northman, by Northern Star-Privilege; T. Ashley Sparks's ch. m. Last Post, by Martimas-Flecker, second; C. D. Lanier's Down East, by Yankee-Lady Tarantella, third; Miss L. Fleitmann's Wathen, by High Order-Della Toluca, fourth.

Ladies' Saddle Horses—For the best lady's saddle horse (ladies to ride) over 15 hands.—Won by W. H. Rhodes's ch. g. Radiant; G. A. Anderson's ch. g. Macgregor, second; T. Ashley Sparks's ch. m. Last Post, third; Miss V. A. H. Cravath's b. g. Warwick, fourth.

Ladies' Hunters, to be ridden by ladies over jumps especially arranged for them.—Won by Miss H. Hitchcock's ch. g. Cavalier; Mrs. Hitchcock's br. g. Calvinist, second; Miss Lida L. Fleitmann's gr. m., Cygnet, third; Mrs. Hitchcock's ch. g. Coniston, fourth.

Polo Mounts, Heavyweight, to be judged for their speed, manners, handiness and conformation.—Won by Howard Phipps's b. g., Cobweb; Henry C. Phipps's ch. g. Lancer, second; G. M. Heckscher's br. g., Mellow Blossom, third; Henry C. Phipps's br. g., Lunnon, fourth.

Ponies Under Saddle, open to all ponies not exceeding 14.2 hands.—Won by Miss C. S. Regan's ch. m., Carlton Quality; Greentree Stable's br. g., The Swell, second; Miss J. S. Regan's b. g., Bantamite, third; W. B. Duryea's Silver Tiger, fourth.

Polo Pony Teams, best three polo ponies, the property of one exhibitor.—Won by H. and H. C. Phipps, with Lancer, Lizzette, and Lunnon; A. C. Cochran second, Sugar Babe, Mechanic, Ethel Frank; G. M. Heckscher third, Ethel, Arcadia, Caroline.

LEAVES HOSPITAL TO RIDE.

Mrs. Scott, Injured at Morristown, Shows Remarkable Pluck.

It was not what any of the horses did, but what one woman did that was the sensational feature at the Morristown Horse Show yesterday. On Thursday Mrs. Dora W. Voigt Scott, who was showing a hunter, was thrown from her mount in a very nasty fall and taken away from the grounds insensible, in which condition she remained for four hours. That evening the physician in charge at the Morristown Memorial Hospital would not say whether Mrs. Scott would live or die. He preferred to await a diagnosis to be made yesterday morning, she seemed so seriously injured, he said. Mrs. Scott saved the doctors the trouble. After a night's sleep she got up yesterday morning, declared herself "perfectly all right" and left the hospital against the advice of the physicians.

Yesterday afternoon, when the rain was coming down in sheets and the track was a mud gutter, Mrs. Scott rode into the ring on her mare Golden Rod, when the class for heavyweight saddle horses was called, and gave the few fans who were at the ringside, and the judge of the class the surprise of their lives. Everyone in Morristown interested in the show had been speculating all morning as to whether the plucky rider would live or die. She showed them she had decided to live for a time at least. To round out the amazing story, Mrs. Scott should have won the blue ribbon. Instead her horse was unplaced. Then the management promptly postpond until today the judging of all the hunter classes in which ladies could ride, for fear that this plucky woman would insist on putting some brute over the obstacles on the muddy track. They would not take that chance, no matter what Mrs. Scott was willing to do.

It rained so hard all day that the horse show did not amount to much as a spectacle. The horses plugged along through the mud and rain and the judges made the awards as best they could. It was the uncertain going, according to the judge, George B. Hulme, which accounted for the fact that the Hamilton Farm's pair of harness horses, Pireno and Fairy Tread, which had successively won championships at Rochester, Syracuse, and White Plains, were placed third to another pair from the same stable, Peacock Sensation and Primrose of Whitegate, Paul Moore's pair of station service horses Morrell and Kara, separating them. Mr. Hulme's explanation for the surprising award was that Fairy Tread did not like the heavy going and so did not show well enough with her mate to get the ribbon.

Following are the winners in the several classes judged yesterday:

Harness Classes.

Pairs, between 14.2 and 15.2 hands.—Won by Hamilton Farm, Gladstone, N. J., with bay mares Peacock Sensation and Primrose of Whitegate.

Pairs, over 15.2 hands.—Won by George Watson, Mamaroneck, N. Y., with chestnut geldings Royal Sutton and Latest Fashion.

Gig Horses, for Morristown Field Club Cup.—Won by Paul Moore, Hollow Hill Farm, Convent, N. J., with br. m. Kara.

Ponies, 13 hands or under, children to drive.—Won by Hamilton Farm, Gladstone, N. J., with br. m. Harvester Gem, 12.2 hands.

Pony Tandems, for ponies under 14.2 hands.—Won by Hamilton Farm, Gladstone, N. J., with the roan mares Sequel and Sequence.

Horse and Runabout, local class, horse between 14.2 and 15.2 hands.—Won by H. E. Niese, Jr., Morristown, N. J., with br. g. Jolly Bachelor.

Open Class, shown to a lady's phaeton, ladies to drive.—Won by Hamilton Farm, Gladstone, N. J., with br. m. Pireno.

Tandems, open class.—Won by Hamilton Farm, Gladstone, N. J., with br. g. Hamilton Star and br. m. Pireno.

Combination Class.

Open Class, shown first in harness and then under saddle.—Won by Mrs. A. J. Lindsay, New York City, with ch. m. Nancy Bright.

Saddle Classes.

Heavyweight, open class over 15 hands.—Won by W. D. Cleland, Peapack, N. J., with ch. g. Gay Deceiver.

Open Class, ladies to ride, horses 14.2 to 15.2 hands.—Won by Mrs. A. J. Lindsay, New York City, with ch. m. Nancy Bright.

Local Class, 15 hands or over.—Won by Vincent S. Mulford, Montclair, N. J., with ch. m. Early Morn.

Hunter Classes.

Heavyweight Qualified Hunters.—Won by W. D. Cleland, Peapack, N. J., with b. g. Gold Crest.

Middleweight Qualified Hunters.—Won by W. T. Kissel, Bernardsville, N. J., with br. g. Agamemnon.

Hunters and Jumpers, performances only to count.—Won by "Mr. Cloister," New York City, with b. g. Sturgis.

Polo Mounts.

Open Class, lightweight, shown with mallet and ball.—Won by Mrs. Le Roy Whitney, Morristown, N. J., with b. g. Chick.

FOOTBALL GAMES TODAY.

East and South.

Harvard vs. Bates at Cambridge.
Yale vs. Carnegie Institute at New Haven.
Princeton vs. Holy Cross at Worcester.
Cornell vs. Oberlin at Ithaca.
University of Pennsylvania vs. West Virginia at Philadelphia.
Dartmouth vs. Boston College at Hanover.
Army vs. Lebanon Valley at West Point.
Navy vs. Dickinson at Annapolis.
University of Pittsburgh vs. University of Buffalo at Pittsburgh.
Brown vs. Rhode Island State at Providence.
Colgate vs. Susquehanna at Hamilton.
Penn State vs. Westminster at State College.
Lafayette vs. Fordham at Easton.
Lehigh vs. Ursinus at South Bethlehem.
Washington and Jefferson vs. Geneva at Washington.
Williams vs. Rensselaer Poly at Williamstown.
Amherst vs. Middlebury at Amherst.
Hamilton vs. Clarkson at Clinton.
Phillips Exeter vs. Cushing at Exeter.
Rutgers vs. Villanova at New Brunswick.
Bucknell vs. Albright at Lewisburg.
Syracuse vs. Grove City, Syracuse.
Trinity vs. Norwich at Hartford.
Union vs. St. Lawrence at Schenectady.
Bowdoin vs. Fort McKinley at Brunswick.
University of Virginia vs. Davidson at Charlottesville.
Washington and Lee vs. Randolph-Macon at Lexington.
Wesleyan vs. Connecticut Aggies at Middletown.

West.

Indiana vs. De Pauw at Bloomington.
Michigan Aggies vs. Olivet at East Lansing.
University of Notre Dame vs. Case at Notre Dame.

School Games.

East Orange High School vs. Central High School at East Orange.
Fordham Prep vs. St. Francis Prep at Fordham.

HOLY CROSS READY TO TACKLE TIGERS

All Seats Sold for First Big Football Game of Season in Worcester.

Special to The New York Times.

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 29.—Princeton, the first of the big college teams to play football here, will meet Holy Cross on Fitten Field tomorrow. Every seat has been sold in advance, and thousands will see the game from the terraced slope of the field. Princeton alumni, 1,000 strong, will occupy a section and root for the Tigers. It will be a red letter day in local football history.

The best that Holy Cross has will be in the game, under Captain Lynch, and the Princeton squad that came here this morning under Coach Russ and Captain Hogg includes the strongest Tigers. The players attended the musical festival this morning, and 2,000 persons watched the light practice of Holy Cross this afternoon. Captain Lynch said: "Princeton will know she was in a hard, clean game. We will play to win until the whistle blows. We will score."

Tonight, while the players are in seclusion and quiet getting strength for the game, Holy Cross alumni are entertaining Princeton Alumni, State and city officials, the Faculty of Holy Cross, Worcester Polytechnic, and Worcester Academy at a banquet in the Bancroft Hotel. The decorations include five tiger skins, trophies of the skill of Dr. William Lord Smith, a local sportsman, who hunted in Africa with Colonel Roosevelt. Governor McCall, who will attend the game, was a guest. The speakers introduced by Toastmaster Judge Thomas H. Dowd included Congressman Winslow, Mayor Wright, President Morley of Chamber of Commerce, ex-Governor David I. Walsh, Harry W. Smith, Alderman Marvin Taylor, a Princeton alumnus, and the Rev. Father Dinand, Director of Holy Cross. The line-up:

Holy Cross.		Princeton.
Quigley	Left end	Highly
Conway	Left tackle	McLean
Lynch	Left guard	Nourse
Todderrell	Centre	Gennert
O'Connor	Right guard	Hogg
Zimmerman	Right tackle	Sinclair
Cummings	Right end	Wilson
Twitchell	Quarter back	Eddy or Eames
Foley	Left half back	Moore
Fitzpatrick	Right half back	Brown
Daly	Full back	S. Riggs

Referee—W. S. Langford, Trinity; Umpire—P. A. Magoffin, Michigan. Field Judge—W. A. Schwartz, Brown. Linesman—H. F. Plumer, Cornell. Game starts at 3 o'clock.

GRIDIRON BATTLES TODAY.

Many Big Eastern Colleges Will Open Season's Campaign.

Today will mark the opening of the football season for the majority of the big Eastern colleges, although it is the second week of the 1916 gridiron season. Harvard and Dartmouth both played games last week, but today Princeton, Yale, University of Pennsylvania, Army, Navy, Syracuse and Brown will begin their active campaign.

Interest will centre around the showing made by Yale, Princeton and Pennsylvania, and there is an added importance attached to the opening games of these teams because of the fact that two of them start their work under new coaches. The Pennsylvania pigskin chasers will have their first opportunity to display the effect of Bob Folwell's tutoring when they tackle West Virginia at Franklin Field. The same combination lined up against Penn last season and the U. of P. players were forced to their utmost to win by 7 to 0. Yale also will have a chance to show to what extent they have profited by Tad Jones's advice, when they oppose the Carnegie Institute eleven at New Haven.

Considerable interest will be attached to the game between Coach Rush's Princeton Tigers, and the Holy Cross combination, which will be played at Worcester. This will be the first time in many years that the Tiger eleven has opened its season away from home and, as Holy Cross beat the Connecticut Aggies by 7 to 0 last week, it is expected that the Nassau eleven will encounter stiff opposition. The Army will oppose Lebanon Valley and the Navy eleven will make its début against Dickinson, but as neither institution was played last year, their ability to hold the strong soldier and sailor elevens in check is uncertain. Cornell canceled its first game some time ago and will not start until next week. Harvard will clash with Bates while Boston College will try conclusions with Dartmouth.

Among some of the other important games today are:

Rutgers vs. Villanova; Colgate vs. Susquehanna; Amherst vs. Middlebury; Brown vs. Rhode Island; Syracuse vs. Grove City, and Wesleyan vs. Connecticut Aggies.

Rutgers 'Varsity Has Day Off.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, Sept. 29.—Only one of the selected men, Whitehill, half back, will be unable to start for Rutgers against Villanova in the opening game here tomorrow on account of injuries. The others who were out have all recovered. No practice was held today, and the men were given a good rest.

TO NUMBER YALE PLAYERS.

Blue Eleven's Members Will Wear Numerals in Every Game.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 29.—Yale has decided that its football players shall be numbered in every game this season. Plans were perfected tonight by Manager Olson for the numbering scheme to go into effect tomorrow in the game with Carnegie Tech.

No Yale eleven has ever been numbered, and Yale Captains have persistently opposed the scheme. Captain Black of the present eleven strenuously objected to it last Winter, but has since changed his mind. It is possible that the Carnegie Tech. players will also be numbered tomorrow.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 29.—The Yale eleven went into the bowl this afternoon for its final practice for its opening game of tomorrow with Carnegie Tech. here. Former practice has been on the gridiron of historic old Yale Field, which is still surrounded by one tier of seats. The turf in the bowl has been saved by the arrangement, but promise of a soft ground tomorrow has caused alarm that it will be damaged in the first match of the season.

Today's work was composed only of signal rehearsal and Yale was followed in its practice by a secret session of the Carnegie players soon after their arrival. The latter appeared remarkably advanced in football formations and likely to spring a lot of trick plays, especially of the broken line order.

HARVARD LINEUP CHANGED.

Heavier Team to Meet Bates in Second Game Today.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Sept. 29.—With a lineup changed slightly from that which started the Colby game last week, Harvard will play its second match of the season against Bates College tomorrow. The teams did not meet last year, but the Crimson coaches expect that the Lewiston boys will be as full of fight as were the Waterville players a week ago.

This afternoon was spent entirely on drill onplays, the three Harvard elevens putting on everything they have. The 'Varsity team included Caner at right tackle as the new man, while in the backfield Thacher and Casey have replaced Horween and Flower, the latter not being in the best of physical condition after his hard week's work. The team will be slightly heavier than a week ago, and is expected to play a lot smoother football against Bates than against Colby.

Charley Coolidge, a substitute end rush for two years, returned from China today and completes the string of 'Varsity material. He will take his time getting down to work, but before long is likely to be at left end in place of Phinney, who has played the position for the past week.

The lineup will be: Phinney, left end; Taylor, left tackle; Dadmun, left guard; Harris, centre; Clark, right guard; Caner, right tackle; Harte, right end; Robinson, quarter; Bond and Thacher, halfbacks; Casey, fullback.

CORNELL PROGRESS FAST.

Rain Does Not Deter Coaches from Putting Squad Through Drill.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Sept. 29.—A downpour of rain held no terrors for the Cornell football squad in practice on Alumni Field this afternoon. The first four teams went through long signal drills, and practiced kicking and running back punts. Captain Duke Mueller was again back in the harness after an absence of two days. With Mueller back, the coaches plan to have a long scrimmage between the 'Varsity and scrubs tomorrow. Zander, the left end, has been out two days with a sprained leg, but is expected back by the first of the week.

In today's practice Hoffman, last year's scrub back, replaced Haucke at left half back. Paul Miller, the left guard, who did all of the kicking off, is kicking in midseason form. Benedict and Shiverick are doing the punting for the 'Varsity, with results about even.

Practice next week will be aimed to complete the fundamentals before the first game against Gettysburg on Schoellkopf Field on Monday, Oct. 9, the day of the opening of college. Two more important candidates are yet to report for practice—Tilley, a veteran lineman, and George Brender, the national javelin throwing champion, who played a good game with the freshman team last Fall.

GREEN PRACTICES IN CAGE.

Stiff Indoor Drill Closes Work for Boston College Game Today.

Special to The New York Times.

HANOVER, N. H., Sept. 29.—Owing to the heavy rain and the soggy condition of the field the Dartmouth football squad went through its last practice before the Boston College game in the gymnasium cage today. The eleven which will start tomorrow's contest was put through a lengthy signal drill and worked on special defensive formations. The coaches, at the same time, put stress on the offensive play of the backfield, emphasizing the necessity of putting snap and initiative into the shift formations and warning the men against the loose handling of the ball which characterized the game of a week ago. The Green quarter backs spent the afternoon under the supervision of Assistant Coach Ghee. They were subjected to a half hour signal and formation quiz and were then instructed as to the method of executing the plays assigned for use in tomorrow's game.

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NICKALLS BACK AT YALE.

Returns from England and Orders Crew Practice Begun.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 29.—Guy Nickalls, coach of the Yale crew, returned today from England, where he has been spending the Summer in employment in a munitions plant. He and Captain Cord Meyer have ordered out the Yale crew candidates next Monday for the Fall coaching.

A race with Columbia has been discussed, but not definitely arranged. Aside from the Fall regatta no plans have been laid for any other race.

GIRL WINS AT BRYN MAWR.

Frances Powell Marks Sixteenth Birthday by Taking Blue.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Sept. 29.—Miss Frances Powell, the diminutive daughter of Dr. Edgar W. Powell of Bryn Mawr, celebrated her sixteenth birthday at the Bryn Mawr Horse Show today by winning a blue, driving a Delchester Farm's entry in the horses and harness class.

Only because this was Miss Powell's sixteenth birthday was she enabled to drive. A rigid rule of the State Health Department bars all children under that age from the show because of the infantile paralysis quarantine. Today Miss Powell announced proudly that she had passed the limit, and straightway handled the reins of Dr. Thomas G. Ashton's Roan Anne so cleverly that the judges awarded the entry the first prize. Today's victory compensated Miss Powell for her disappointment yesterday, when she was refused permission to show ponies of her own because she was still twenty-four hours under the age limit.

It required a titled spectator, Sir Adam Beck of Canada, to make the final decision in the opening class of the day. So closely did the two leading horses, F. Ambrose Clark's Red Oak and Miss Constance Vauclain's Sugar Plum, approach perfection in the event for novice hunters that the official judges, F. S. Von Stade of New York and H. S. Page of Hempstead, were unable to determine which should have the blue.

Sir Adam Beck, a noted authority on hunters, was called in consultation. After a thirty-minute study he awarded the ribbon to Red Oak. Miss Vauclain's Sugar Plum carried away the red, with Highland Farm's Bromide third and Ardency of the Valley Forge Farm fourth.

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We shall bake a small unwrapped loaf of bread to retail at five cents for those who may demand it.

The five-cent unwrapped loaf is too small a bulk to make satisfactory in quality, and we would recommend that you buy the six-cent wrapped loaf or the ten-cent wrapped loaf of either of our well-known brands, the General or Butter Krust breads. Either of these loaves you will find to be highly satisfactory as to quality.

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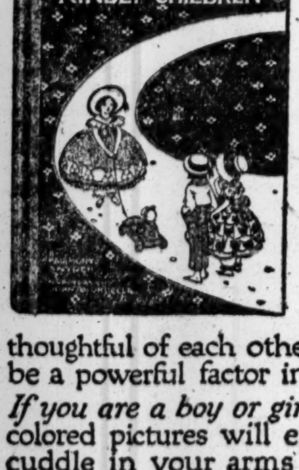

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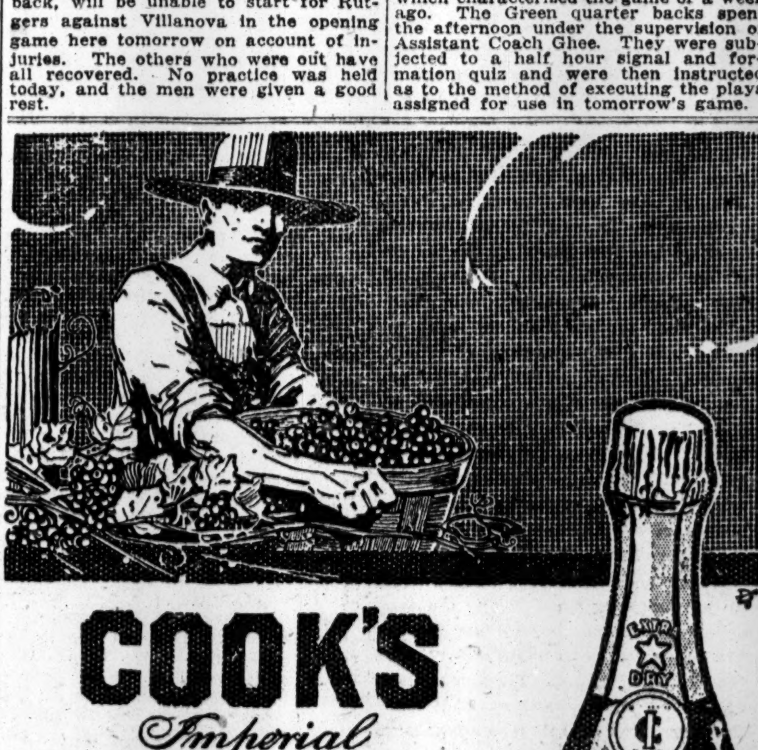

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPT. 30, 1916.

BAD ADVICE REJECTED.

No President of the United States has ever taken the stump as the candidate of a political party to urge his own re-election. Had President WILSON yielded to those who wished him to make stump speeches, he would have broken the rule followed by all his predecessors, without exception, from WASHINGTON to TAFT. The rule is a good rule and should remain unbroken. It is not a fetich or an empty custom; it has a reason. The President, even though he be a candidate, is the President of the whole people, not of a party. There is a repugnance to the spectacle of the President, whether a candidate or not, going about the country attacking one-half of his people and praising the other half in the interest of his own election as the representative of one of the halves. This is the true foundation of the custom, and to depart from it would be to detract from the dignity of both the office and the man who temporarily fills it, besides leaving an unpleasant impression. No President has any business on the stump.

There have been Presidents who were less careful of the dignity of the office than others, but not one has been so careless of it as to break this rule. ANDREW JOHNSON, the least dignified of Presidents, made a political tour, but it was in the middle of his Administration and for the purpose of putting before the country his view of the reconstruction question; not as a candidate for office. President TAFT, in the main a most dignified President, was ill-advised in making a political tour, but he did not violate the rule. He appeared before the public only in the primaries, not in the campaign. His position was intelligible and technically correct; as long as the nominations had not been made, while there was only a quarrel within the Republican Party, he had a right, as a Republican, to participate in that family quarrel. But when the two parties had made their nominations, President TAFT felt that he had no right, as the candidate of one party, to appear before the nation as the opponent of the other and make speeches in the campaign for his own election. He followed the precedent and stayed off the stump. Even his entrance into the primaries was a mistake, though a defensible one, and was hurtful to him

Mr. WILSON has broken some precedents, but they were unimportant ones. This is an important one, with solid reasons behind it that are as good today as they were in JEFFERSON's time. If he had broken it, as some politicians tried to get him to do, his example might have had important and injurious results at some future time, and his innovation would have done no good to his own fame.

GIVING THEM ALL A CHANCE.

In relieving from duty on the Mexican border 10,000 more militiamen and supplying their places with others from various States who have not yet had the valuable training that severe service produces, the War Department is proceeding according to a well-devised plan to subject the Hay law to a test. That law, in defiance of the judgment of the most experienced and unprejudiced army officers, and the will of a majority of the thinking people of this country, establishes the organized militia of the States as an important branch of the United States Army, the most important, in fact, in point of numbers, but leaves it, except when called to national service by the President, in the political control of the State Governments. In a sense, it was fortunate that the opportunity to put this system to the test occurred so soon.

That large numbers of the militiamen have shown themselves to be of soldierly stuff is well understood. Many of the organizations have made splendid records on the border. On the other hand, the disposition to resent the calling of private citizens away from their homes and their civil pursuits for the sake of performing Federal military duty does not decrease. The idea that the militia has been made by the Hay law a national military body subject to the President's call has not been generally accepted. The counter-proposal to create a body of citizen soldiers always under the direction of Federal army officers was defeated largely by the influence of a strong National Guard lobby. Yet the National Guard as a whole obviously had little idea of the enormous responsibility that was to be placed upon it.

The law being as it is, it is well that it should have a fair trial. No State should be permitted to escape bearing its full share of the responsibility while the need of guarding the border lasts. It is no secret that some of the States, in spite of the money paid out for thirteen years previously by the United States Government for the equipment and training of the militia, under the old Dick law, were quite unprepared to answer the President's call. They are all to have a chance to make up their deficiencies and send troops to the border, where they will get the sort of practical training that makes soldiers of men. If a majority of the citizens of any States do not like it, they should protest against the transformation of the militia into a branch of the Federal army and reject the plan of paying militiamen out of Federal funds. Such action by only a few of the States would soon lead to a repeal of the Hay bill and the substitution of a wiser military law.

THE DOOR AND THE SLEEPER.

Every once in a while, as lately at the time of the Russo-Japanese treaty, and still more lately at the time of the Japanese demands upon China after the fracas in Inner Mongolia, the United States wakes up, asks wearily if the Open Door is still open, receives somnolently the assurance that it is, and returns to happy dreams. The Open Door is become a talisman, a "word of power," a magic spell, and an anodyne for American commercial ambitions in the Far East. There is a tonic bitterness of truth in Dr. IYENAGA's talk to the Japan Society Tuesday:

> For many decades the door has been open. What has America been doing? Her trade with China has not seen much progress, while Japan's has increased by leaps and bounds.

In 1907 China bought from other countries $343,000,000, in 1913 $427,400,000, worth of goods. Meanwhile, Great Britain's part in that trade grew from sixty to seventy millions, Germany's from twelve to twenty millions, Japan's from a little less than forty-five to eighty-six-odd millions. The exports of the United States to China dropped from $29,400,000 to $25,700,000. Then came the war, the great American opportunity to recover trade with China. American sales there, the foreign department of the National City Bank tells us, were $26,346,000 in 1914, $17,540,000 in 1915, in 1916 $26,358,000, $3,000,000 less than in 1907.

What of it? Let the exports sag. So long as the sacred Door is open, who cares how little Yankee stuff passes in? The Door is open. The United States can snore again in peace.

THE RESERVE ACT AND RURAL CREDITS.

The President of the American Bankers' Association, Mr. J. K. LYNCH, has official standing to represent banking opinion throughout the country, particularly so because his home town is San Francisco. That is as far from Wall Street as geography allows. He is sympathetic with the country bankers who criticise the Reserve system because they fear that they will lose their check collection charges, but he shows how they are wrong. All that the member banks are called on to do for nothing is to remit for checks on themselves. Charges for the sale of drafts or services in the collection of mercantile drafts and notes are not interfered with. On the other hand, charges which originated in pioneer conditions have been continued, although they are no longer justified. There is no place in continental United States where a charge of 1 per cent. is legitimate, and yet such charges are made. In short:

> We must all recognize that improved transportation, lessened time in transit, reduced express and insurance charges, together with competition, have worked to eliminate or reduce exchange charges, and the Reserve act is doing no more than to hasten a process which already was well under way.

It is true that the transfer of funds is a service which should be paid for if the funds are transferred. That is rather a function of an express company than of a bank. Checks substitute a transfer of credit for a transfer of funds. A scratch of a pen does the work instead of a railway train. When the express companies invaded the banking field by charging for the transfer of funds which they did not transfer the banks were quick to resent the invasion. Now the shoe is on the other foot, and the banks are bettering the practice of the express companies. For the small banks to oppose such a fundamental banking betterment is to put themselves in danger of losing something more than banking profits which they do not earn or deserve. They are in danger of losing their credit as good bankers or good citizens. There is yet time for them to fall into line.

Mr. LYNCH puts himself in line with Mr. WARBURG on the reserve question. The only thing entitled to be considered banking reserve is gold, and it is futile to attempt to meet extraordinary demands by paying out gold. Redeposited reserves are useful in the payment of ordinary debts to depositors, but when there is an abnormal demand for funds credit runs off too swiftly with the disbursement of reserves. That disperses the basis of credit when it ought to be massed, and transfers it from the centres where it is invaluable to the circumference, where its reserve qualities are wasted. Therefore he favored the much-criticised policy of the reserve banks in impounding gold. Mr. WARBURG has said that it would not be excessive preparation for possible demands if the Federal Reserve should have control of a billion of gold. At present it has less than half that, although the country is supersaturated with gold. A larger part of the billion which the Federal Reserve ought to have against any possible emergency is wasted in pockets and tills, where it performs no other function than Federal Reserve notes might. It is worth noting that the positions of the Federal Reserve Bank administration and the spokesman of the banks of the country in general are similar, and go far to settle the matter in principle. But the great activity of the officials at Washington has not included the lifting of a finger in that direction.

Regarding rural credits, Mr. LYNCH said that "the men who have the "most intimate experience with farm "conditions generally believe that "borrowing is already too easy for "the farmer." He thought that the motive was rather sociological than financial, to stimulate the "back to the land" movement, but he doubted that cheap funds would accomplish that result. On the same day the Federal Farm Loan Board furnishes an account of farm loans at rates ranging to 5 per cent. a month, with uncertainty that credit could be had even on extortionate terms. It is no defect of the plan itself that tricksters are trying to put it to improper uses. That they have been discovered and officially denounced is the best security against their success. The contrasting reports emphasize the equal danger and harm in either too much or too little credit for farmers. Good banking is a safeguard which is better than any excellence of plan not well administered. In that respect the Washington officials and the bankers' spokesman are both entitled to credit.

BIG GUNS.

It is an axiom of modern naval warfare that a ship should carry no heavier gun than is required to pierce armor plate at a vital spot at the probable maximum fighting range. For that reason the report that the British Navy will adopt eighteen-inch guns for its newest fighting ships does not necessarily indicate that the naval gun of the future will be of so great a calibre. Even our proposed sixteen-inch guns have not yet been subjected to a sea test. We know what they can do when fired from a stationary base on land. But they weigh more than a hundred tons each, and the eighteen-inch gun will weigh 150. A dreadnought thus armed would carry fewer guns and more men to fire them.

Our standard fourteen-inch guns, such as the Pennsylvania carries, have had as thorough a sea test as is possible, except in war. With them, an object aimed at can be struck at a range of 22,000 yards. Eleven miles is a long range. But with an eighteen-inch gun the range could be very much greater, and if the new British guns equal expectations, and are proportionately as effective, every navy must have guns of that size. It remains to be seen. There must be a limit to the possible size of an effective gun on the largest and most powerful ship. Probably it will not be necessary to scrap modern armaments yet awhile.

BREAD AND WHEAT.

Local representatives of the Department of Justice began at Chicago some weeks ago an investigation concerning a proposed increase in the price of bread, and reports from Washington said that there might be indictments for violation of the anti-trust law if such a change should be made by a bakers' agreement. This inquiry was discontinued on the 15th by orders from Washington, but the evidence obtained has been submitted to a Grand Jury. In many places the price of bread has been raised or the weight of the ordinary loaf has been reduced. The bakers in Birmingham, Ala., have substituted for the five-cent fourteen-ounce loaf a ten-cent loaf of twenty ounces. Here an addition of 100 per cent. to the price is accompanied by one of only 43 per cent. to the weight. In this city a prominent baking company has raised the price of the five-cent loaf to six cents, and many retailers are to be prosecuted for deceiving buyers by short-weight loaves.

Why are the American people asked to pay more for bread? For one reason, because the bakers are paying more for flour and certain other things that they must use. Those who look at market reports will see that since the first week of July the advance in the price of wheat has been 50 cents a bushel, or nearly 50 per cent. To the price of flour in the same time from 44 to 47 per cent. has been added. And the baker must take into account the higher cost of sugar, salt, and some other products, due to the war. The cost of his raw materials justifies him in asking a higher price for what he makes and sells. At present there is no good reason for expecting that the prices of wheat and flour will be reduced in the near future.

These prices are high because our wheat crop and the crops of the whole world are short this year, and the war has caused an abnormal demand. Our crop, which does not exceed 611,000,000 bushels, is not enough to satisfy our own needs, (for which 625,000,000 are required,) and the quantity carried over from last year's great yield permits the exportation of not more than 100,000,000 bushels. Canada has only 168,000,000, against last year's crop of 376,000,000. But Europe bought from us 338,000,000 bushels in the fiscal year 1915, and 250,000,000 in the year that ended with June last, and seeks as much in the current year. The price here is determined by the price she is willing to pay.

There has recently been a change in the attitude of certain public officers and various associations. Those who asserted a few weeks ago that the price advance was due to "manipulation" in the Chicago wheat market, and were demanding the prosecution of "price-fixers" there, now admit that the facts given above warrant high prices for wheat, flour, and bread. This change is seen in letters sent by city officers to the Federal Trade Commission and the Department of Agriculture. An embargo forbidding the exportation of wheat is now sought, and petitions for this, with millions of signatures, it is said, will be sent to President WILSON and Congress. Exports have not been checked; the weekly average, from this country and Canada, since Aug. 1 has been about 7,500,000 bushels. Probably there will be no embargo.

BAY STATE DEMOCRATS.

The Democratic primaries in Massachusetts have turned out some surprising candidates this year. It may be said that such is the habit of primaries, but at least the Bay State Republicans have been fortunate in them. Governor McCALL and Senator LODGE were renominated without opposition. What bedevilment of the Democrats allowed their nomination for Senator to go to the Hon. "Honey" FITZGERALD? But Mr. FITZGERALD, if rather a curious specimen of a would-be Conscript Father, has a hundred amiabilities and popularities. He was born with a piece of the Blarney Stone in his right hand. He has been a Representative in Congress six years and Mayor of Boston for five. He is an Atlas of intellect compared with the new-school statesman, FREDERICK W. MANSFIELD, who has just beaten in the Democratic primaries former Adjt. Gen. COLE.

Mr. MANSFIELD is in favor of the "popular" sale of State bonds. "Popular issue" of bonds was one of his issues. He pointed with constant pride to his "genuine" military record. He was proud of it, and loved to dwell upon it. According to his opponents, that record is a service of a few months in the Spanish war as "an apothecary's clerk on a noncombatant hospital supply ship."

Worthy laurels, if scarcely martial. "Pills" MANSFIELD, chuckled the heathen. No doubt the nickname helped rather than hurt him. Labor unionism of the extreme sort that thrives in Lawrence supported him. In his campaign he was far from being the pink of courtesy to his rival. Former Governor WALSH, Mr. FITZGERALD, MARTIN LOMASNEY, the Boston and the State Democratic machine fought him in vain.

The Massachusetts Democracy may well deplore its primaries. It seems to be admitted that in a State convention the hero of the Spanish war would have had no chance.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Strikers Get a Surprise.

At last the calm of the street car strike up in Westchester County has been broken. The sending out in Mount Vernon of a few cars manned by company employés who could meet the requirements of the local ordinance as to local experience caused instant resort on the part of the strikers, this week, to the violence without which a street car strike for any except good and real reason is hopeless. Feed wires were cut down, tracks piled with obstacles, and switches made immovable.

These nefarious doings were observed by the general public with the patience that is so truly American, and when the Mayor ordered the police to perform the fundamental police duty of protecting life and property from criminal attacks, the very men who, if not personally guilty of those attacks, were their willing beneficiaries, so far as anybody can be the beneficiary of crime, had the amazing impudence to make formal protest against that sort of interference in the strike. The representatives of the strikers really seemed to think it a violation of official neutrality to put policemen on the street cars, but the Mayor told them that, just as the railway company would have to obey the fifteen-day ordinance while that strange product of Aldermanic wisdom remained in force, so it would be protected in running such cars as it could send out with qualified men.

How a Mayor could say or do anything else is beyond the comprehension of anybody with old-fashioned notions of law and order, but the unionists manifested a sense of bitter grievance, and presumably they will make the feeling felt the next time Mayor FISKE runs for office. There must be a good many inhabitants of Mount Vernon, however, whom his words encouraged to believe again that the general public, too, has a few rights besides the right to walk whenever and as long as a trolley strike is on. These citizens also have votes, and it is not quite impossible that some day they may do a little organizing for protection on their own account.

A Secret Ballot Unnecessary.

One of our correspondents suggests that there would be fewer strikes if votes in the unions were taken by secret ballot. Possibly that is so, but it is not easy to see how such bodies can be compelled to do their voting in any way except the one that best suits the majority of their members. And, anyhow, the suggestion depends for force on the assumption that the members of unions do not vote as they please, but under the coercion of a few militant leaders and the more devoted or reckless followers thereof.

This assumption is probably true in some individual instances, but a labor union is a democratic organization, and in it, as a rule that cannot have many real exceptions, the only coercion exercised is the one with which we are all more or less contentedly familiar—that of majorities over minorities.

That the present method of voting in unions does not always lead to strikes has been very clearly illustrated here this week, and illustrated vastly to the discomfiture of the eminent and supposedly powerful leaders who wanted to stop all of the city's more important activities. They ordered and they exhorted, for the most part quite in vain, and the great sympathetic walkout on which their last hope of beating the transportation companies depended has not taken place. One great union after another has either refused to strike or has deferred action, which comes to the same thing, and there are no visible chances that the recalcitrant unionists are to be punished by anybody for voting as their judgments dictated.

Milk Prices Continue to Increase.

Something very much like a crisis seems to be developing in the milk business, and at almost any other time than now, when great excitements are so numerous, the situation as it exists with respect to this highly important food would receive the anxious attention it deserves. That milk is not, or need not be, a necessity of human life could be argued from the fact that many large aggregations of humanity have managed to get along without it, except as supplied to babies by their own mothers. Indeed, not a few nations still do so, and they include, too, some that are great stock raisers. In most of the countries called civilized, however, milk has come to be much more than the sustenance of infants. Its steadily advancing price ranks among serious calamities, therefore, and the thought of deprivation of it is next to intolerable.

Curiously enough, though we are all paying for milk so much more than we did in other days, the protests of the consumers are hardly more bitter than those of the distributers, while the producers insist that they are making no money at present prices or are actually losing it. For this lamentable state of affairs the explanation most often given is that modern requirements in the way of quality have enormously increased the cost both of production and of distribution, and the complaining consumer is told that, as he insists on having better milk than contented his ancestors, he should be willing to meet the added expense. There is something in this contention, of course, and yet there are economies as well as costs in the improved methods imposed on the modern dairyman, and care and intelligence are demanded of him rather than expensive additions to his plant. There were huge wastes under the old uncleanly system of production, but these the farmers seem to have forgotten.

The expenses of the distributers unquestionably are rising, but these they can and do impose on the consumer—and the latter is lucky if the original increment is not multiplied two or three times before it reaches him. The truly philosophic consumer, by the way, may well ask himself if milk really does cost him more now than it did in the days when with it he bought most kinds of filth and the seeds of several sorts of diseases. His monthly bills do not tell the whole story. A part of their totals he should charge off to life insurance and as taking the place of still larger amounts formerly paid to the doctor and the undertaker.

ANTI-STRIKE LAWS.

Will the President State What He Proposes to Do?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"America," says President Wilson in a recent address, "is never going to say to an individual 'you must work whether you want to or not,' but it is privileged to say to an organization of persons 'you must not interrupt the national life without consulting us.'"

"Privilege?" Nonsense. "Efficiency," "preparedness," "social justice" are chatter if the Republic must, for the continuity of "national life," rely on privilege instead of on power. And why discuss our relations with foreign Governments if our own is weak in the heart? And so the open surrender of the Government to the railway brotherhoods is developing a patriotic demand that its dignity be restored. Hence the President is expected to do his utmost to repair his error by instantly reaffirming his promise to pass a railway arbitration law.

The President is not called upon to present his ideas with statutory precision. Much thought and labor must be given to the phrasing of a just and effective measure, but if he has grasped the principle of a law that shall record the determination of the Republic to keep "national life" free from interruption by arrogant groups of citizens he will promptly proclaim it in the plain, stern language Grover Cleveland used when he meant business.

CARMAN F. RANDOLPH.
Morristown, N. J., Sept. 28, 1916.

New Guards at Crossings.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The endeavors of the Long Island Railroad Company to lessen the number of grade crossing accidents are laudable, but to a motorist who frequently is held by the newly stationed monitors there appears room for improvement. Why do these monitors stand and stare open-mouthed at the trains as they pass? Time and time again you will see them with their backs to the roadway, the "Stop" signal over their shoulder, just plain staring at the train. It may be that they are new to the job and that after the novelty of the situation works off a bit they will be able to see the futility of attempting to scare a train into stopping merely by looking at it. But in the meantime it might not be remiss for the Long Island Railroad Company to instruct these crossing guards that they are put there to flag the automobiles, and they can't flag automobiles without seeing them, and that they can't see them through the backs of their heads.

S. P. McMINN.
New York, Sept. 27, 1916.

PLACE IN THE SUN.

Stand up! Shall man, a gifted spirit, burrow
Grov'ling for space?
Move back! Thy neighbor's free and well-tilled furrow
Is not thy place!

Think not to find the sun in trenches, living
'Neath cannon's gloom.
E'en now that way engulfs thy millions, giving
At home more room!

Look up! Sunlight enough for every nation
Is there unfurled!
Thy strength needs only leverage and station
To lift the world!

MABEL URMY SEARES.

GERMAN WAR NEWS.

Reports Included Fall of Verdun and Capture of Lyons by Italians.

New York, Sept. 28, 1916.
To the Editor of The New York Times:

Apropos of the jubilation in Germany over the "arrival of the Bremen in New London" the following examples of the Teutonic system for keeping both the army and the civilian barometer at "set fair" may have a certain psychological interest.

It was last April, shortly before I sailed for France, that a lawyer friend, coming to say good-bye, told me of an amusing conversation he had had with a client that afternoon. She had just arrived from Germany and hastened to his office on business. When this was over she said to him: "What is this I see in the newspapers about the siege of Verdun? Why, I attended a gala performance in Berlin a few days before I left celebrating the fall of Verdun. It was quite splendid to witness the exaltation of the German people."

Voila!

An American friend of mine married to a Frenchman has an estate in the south of France. All their laborers of military age were mobilized, of course, at the beginning of the war, and in several instances German prisoners had taken their place. My friend was walking in the grounds one day when, noticing that one of these men limped, she stopped and asked if his wound still bothered him. Then, naturally, she asked him where he received his wound.

"In Paris," he replied.

"Paris?"

"Yes, Madam, in September, 1914."

"But Paris! That must have been very interesting for you—to see something of Paris. Do you happen to know just what part of Paris it was?"

"Yes, Madam. Vitry."

Vitry is some four hours by rail from Paris!

It was about four months after the war began that a German officer was captured and taken to Lyons. Here he was put through a course of questions by a board of officers, one of them the brother of a friend of mine, who told me the story.

They were all very amiable, the German officer, with an eye to future comfort, as amiable as the others. He told them all that was possible without injury to his country. When the inquiry was over he said: "Now, I have answered your questions as completely as lay in the power of a man of honor. Will you answer one of mine?"

"If possible, certainly."

"Tell me the name of this large city. I have never been in France before, but I know that it is not Paris."

"This is Lyons, the great city of the south of France."

But the German officer had thrown his head back and was shouting with merriment. When he could speak he exclaimed: "Now, do you really take me for a fool!"

The French spines had stiffened. "Explain yourself, if you please."

"I beg your pardon," replied the German, the tears still in his eyes, "but I could not help laughing at your attempt to fool me when I happen to know that Lyons was taken by the Italians three weeks after the war broke out."

It was a very thoughtful German when finally convinced that Italy had not entered the war on the side of the Central Powers in August, 1914, and that the south of France was still governed from Paris.

One of the most interesting questions that presents itself to the neutral mind is: What will the German people, particularly the non-Prussian German people, do when the war is over and they learn how systematically they have been lied to?

GERTRUDE ATHERTON.

A Change in Germany.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Formerly, when victory followed victory, the reports of the German General Staff were wonderful examples of military brevity. The occupation of Brussels was reported in seven words, dry facts, nothing but dry facts. Things seem to have changed. The loss of the small village of Combles is announced with a phraseology entirely out of proportion with the famous seven words of Brussels. The General Staff is "compelled to admit the loss of Combles, but we must remember the heroism of the troops who withstood assaults backed by ammunition delivered to our enemies by the whole world. * * *"

I wonder if there is any connection between the sentence pointing to the shipments of ammunition to the Allies, the recent agitation for a resumption of submarine warfare, and the reassembling of the Reichstag today?

PRO ALLY.
Gloversville, N. Y., Sept. 28, 1916.

Advance of the Police Force.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Every one of your readers who has the slightest spark of enthusiasm for the proper administration of this great city must have felt that spark rekindled when reading your excellent editorial article entitled "The Police in the Strike." Your comparison with the conditions which existed at the time of the Brooklyn strike of 1895 is especially interesting, particularly so to those who, like myself, served in the National Guard at the time of that strike. In the twenty-one years which have elapsed such a complete reconstruction has taken place in the Police Department that it is difficult to realize; a wholly different tone exists in the department today. The police officer who does his duty knows that he will receive a fair deal and the entire personnel of the force has improved in direct ratio to this spirit. The city is fortunate in having a very exceptional Police Commissioner who has made good where many others have failed. Formerly the "finest" were the natural butt of the joke writers; today we have every reason to be proud of our policemen, from the Commissioner and Chief Inspector down to the latest appointed patrolman.

HARRY P. ROBBINS.
New York, Sept. 28, 1916.

Against a Kuklux Statue.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a Southerner, I wish to disagree with Joseph W. Little's letter regarding the opinion of the South on the Kuklux Klan. True, the purpose of the Kuklux was a chivalrous one, and all Southerners have cherished the memory of the brave men that founded it. But soon after its organization a lawless element asserted itself and forced the original founders to desert, leaving the remaining members to instigate a reign of terror, which the gentlemen of the South were forced to suppress. The idea of building a statue to commemorate the deeds of this lawless band will, I am sure, not find favor with the majority of the Southern people, as it will serve to commemorate, not the traditions of the original founders of the Kuklux Klan, but a reign of terror which we should like to forget.

DOUGLAS I. MANN.
Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 28, 1916.

The Source of "You All."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a recent Sunday edition there were citations from the Old and New Testaments and from Shakespeare, wherein the expression "you all" and similar expressions were used, quoted in justification thereof. Allow me to add a classical authority, no less than Cicero, who repeatedly uses the expression "vos omnes"—"you all." Just as this is of the Augustan age of Latinity, its high water mark in literature, so "you all" is English of the purest type. I once was ashamed of the speech of our Southern mountaineers, thinking that it arose from ignorance and lack of cultivation, but I have since realized that they were speaking a purer type of English than were our college men, believing, as I now do, that the nearer the source the purer the issue therefrom.

KENTUCKIAN.
New York, Sept. 12, 1916.

INSIDE "THE OPEN DOOR."

Japan's Policy in China as Viewed by the British Press, with Some Recent Comment by Japanese Writers.

By PATRICK GALLAGHER,
Editor The Far Eastern Bureau.

New York, Sept. 26, 1916.
To the Editor of The New York Times:

"God loves all men."—Mo Ti, Chinese Philosopher, B. C. 550.

Despite the present world situation, it would, of course, be impious to doubt the infinite forbearance of the Almighty. Mo Ti, who, according to the learned Bishop James W. Bashford, "anticipated the Christian doctrine of love," not merely acted up to his own beliefs, but by his three tests of truth he contrived to convince and maintain convinced, through more than 2,000 years, the accumulating millions of the Chinese people. So far as we know, Mo Ti was the original pacifist.

No reasoning American can doubt the desire of the President to deal justly as between the people of this country and those of other nations.

No reasoning American will doubt the desire of a President to extend the trade and thereby increase the prosperity of the American people. That is not merely his privilege and his right; it is his duty, in part fulfillment of his oath of office. Yet a Chinese proverb reminds us that "it is easy to open a shop, however often hard to keep it open." These reflections are suggested by the very important communication addressed to the Secretary of State by the President of the American Manufacturers Export Association, an organization which is composed of over 500 leading manufacturing exporters of the United States whose combined investment of capital exceeds the enormous sum of eight and a half billions of dollars. The concluding paragraph of this communication is as follows:

> The Government of the United States, acting through its Department of Commerce, has inspired the American people with visions of the possibilities of the Chinese market for the products of American workmen and American factories. The increasing attention given to the advantages of trade with the Far East has been noted by our legislators as well as by our business men. The very vital interests of the members of the American Manufacturers Export Association, in common with the broader interests of the country, are at stake in the present crisis. Wherefore, this association respectfully urges upon the Government of the United States that it take such action in the premises as seems proper to meet the conditions arising from the fresh demands of Japan upon China.

A few days ago the National City Bank of New York issued an analysis of the international commerce of China which gave proof of the gloomy fact that "American imports into China are declining, while those of the other leading countries are increasing."

On Sept. 21 THE NEW YORK TIMES printed a letter written by Jiuji G. Kasai, a Japanese, the purport of which was to make it appear that the Chinese were the aggressors in the recent Chengchiatun incident, and reiterating once more the oft-repeated Japanese assurance that "Japan adheres faithfully to the principle of China's territorial integrity and equal opportunity, which has been her guiding policy and the spirit of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance."

England is the ally of Japan and, therefore, it is fair to assume that a British judgment of Japanese actions can be accepted as unlikely to be purposely unfriendly or unfair toward the Japanese.

On Sept. 12 the North China Daily News, the senior and most respectable British publication in the Far East, declared editorially:

> Great Britain and Japan are bound by many ties of esteem and confidence. It is our hope that they may continue to be so bound for many years, but it would not be the part of true friendship to pretend that Japan will not commit a great injustice if she persists in her demands.
>
> If China were twenty times as much to blame, as is alleged, the demands of Japan would be excessive, and it has not yet been shown that China is to blame. There was no reason for posting Japanese troops at Chengchiatun. There was every reason why Japanese troops should not have forced an entrance into the Chinese headquarters. We urge that the dispute be referred to a Chino-Japanese commission.

The Manchester Guardian is one of the greatest newspapers in England. In authority and in influence no paper published outside of London—not even The Yorkshire Post—approaches it in dignity and general national influence; it rivals the best and the greatest among the London dailies. Perplexed by dispatches from the Far East questioning Japan's sincerity toward England, The Manchester Guardian recently dispatched to the Orient one of the ablest members of its staff—a journalist internationally celebrated for his keenness and good judgment in sizing up a difficult situation. The following is an extract from one of his dispatches printed some days ago in The Manchester Guardian:

> The real root of [Japanese] dissatisfaction with the Anglo-Japanese Alliance is the feeling that it hampers Japan in the pursuit of her ambitions in China. That is just only if Japan's ambitions are irreconcilable with the fundamental purpose of the alliance: "The preservation of the common interests of all powers in China by insuring the independence and integrity of the Chinese Empire and the principle of equal opportunities for the commerce and industry of all nations in China."
>
> If Japan is striving after something antagonistic to the independence and integrity of China and the open door, then it is absurd to hope to adjust matters by "revising" the alliance. The whole meaning of the alliance would be gone.

It may be pertinent to observe that the staff correspondent of The Manchester Guardian thus merely confirms conclusions come to eighteen months ago by the representatives of both The London Times and The London Morning Post that Japan, because of her bludgeoning of China since the outbreak of the world war, is "undermining the foundations" of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance.

"Opportunism represents the real spirit of Japanese foreign policy," says the special commissioner for The Manchester Guardian. "Japan's course of action will be determined not by sentiment but by calculation."

Permit me to prove the soundness of this judgment. I shall try to prove it from exclusively Japanese sources.

Certain Japanese propagandists and their American disciples have for some time past been engaged in a deliberate attempt to discredit George Bronson Rea, one of the very ablest, as he is one of the most experienced, American editors in the Far East. According to Mr. Rea's assailants now, anything and everything that Mr. Rea says should be taken with a plentiful pinch of salt. Yet only a few years ago it was different. When America was beginning to doubt Japan's activities in Manchuria Kiyoshi K. Kawakami wrote a book entitled "American-Japanese Relations," on Pages 114 to 116 of which he said that the one man who alone perceived the crux of the Manchurian question was George Bronson Rea, and he quotes Mr. Rea as follows:

> It is a far cry from high diplomacy to the humble soya bean, yet we hold to the belief that the past and present commercial situation and ultimate solution of the vexatious Manchurian question are bound up in the control of this one product.

"That really furnishes the key to the Manchurian question," writes Mr. Kawakami in the next sentence. And I agree with him. Keep your eye on the bean and you will not miss the direction of Japanese diplomacy in the ancient patrimony of North China.

In its issue for Sept. 9, the Japanese-American Commercial Weekly, (New York City,) in the course of an editorial entitled "Japan's Secret Agreement with Russia," explains one of the clauses in the Russo-Japanese Alliance in the following language:

> It will be recalled that at the peace conference at Portsmouth Japan insisted upon securing the Russian railway from Port Arthur to Harbin, measuring some 576 miles. Russia, however, strenuously opposed the Japanese demand, and agreed to cede over 436 miles, between Port Arthur and Changchun. Japan has ever since been coveting the remaining 140 miles, from Changchun to Harbin, the Russian metropolis of Manchuria, for that section of the line traverses the heart of a rich agricultural country, producing enormous quantities of beans, Manchuria's premier product. Although much of the beans produced in that section have been transported to Darien over Japan's South Manchuria system, no small quantity has been shipped north over the Changchun-Harbin line of the Russian system, ultimately to find an outlet at the Russian port of Vladivostok. With the acquisition by Japan of the southern half of the Changchun-Harbin line, at least 200,000 sacks of beans will be added to the traffic of the South Manchurian Railway.

I have already referred to Mr. Kasai's letter in THE TIMES attempting to saddle the blame for the Chengchiatun incident on the back of the Chinese people. It is a curious fact that Mr. Kasai's version of the affair is discredited by accounts and comments printed in Japanese newspapers, some of them violently and notoriously anti-Chinese. The Japan Advertiser, a respectable and reliable newspaper, declares:

> The action of the Japanese police and military in Chengchiatun seems to have been high-handed. * * * Conditions in Mongolia are not those of ordinary civilized countries, but a police station is a police station, and if the armed troops of another nation, whose right to be there at all is open to question, go out prison-breaking, they must expect their action to be scrutinized somewhat closely by cold-blooded observers. * * * The presence of Japanese troops in that part of Mongolia is another of the unexplained features. Chengchiatun is twenty-three miles from the railway, and the soldiers whom Japan has the right to employ in Mongolia are restricted to the railway zone.

But, bearing in mind what the Manchester Guardian Commissioner said (i. e., "Opportunism represents the real spirit of Japanese foreign policy. Japan's course of action will be determined not by sentiment, but by calculation,") and returning to Mr. Jiuji G. Kasai's letter in THE TIMES, which is, as one might say, to return, not to our muttons, but to our soya beans:

> Chengchiatun is a town in Manchuria near the border of Mongolia, and has a population of about 22,000. It is about twenty miles northwest of Shi-Pingai, on the South Manchurian Railway, and is a key to the Mongolian trade. In the fiscal year of 1915 the imports amounted to 3,170,000 yen, ($1,585,000,) consisting chiefly of cotton goods, kerosene, hardware, and salt; while the exports, amounting to 1,270,000 yen, ($635,000,) consisted of kaolin, soya beans, leather, and furs.

Another Japanese quotation will bring my point home. On Sept. 2, the Japanese-American Commercial Weekly editorially explained the reasons for American trade elimination in Manchuria as follows:

> Japanese cotton goods have, to a considerable extent, replaced American cottons. This, however, mainly is due to the fact that Japan has been almost the sole buyer of Manchuria's premier product, beans, and their by-products, bean-cake and bean oil, amounting in value to some $20,000,000. The secret of Japan's commercial success in Manchuria lies chiefly in the operation of the fundamental economic law that the country consuming the major portion of the exports of another country holds the most advantageous position in supplying its necessary imports.

The argument is incontestable. Japanese writers, curiously enough, are never more candid than when they seek to deceive. That is not merely my judgment. It has been pronounced regarding them by more celebrated, more distinguished friends of the Japanese people—Dr. Griffis and Dr. Gulick among the number. But the conclusion is obvious, and whether we will it or not, the issue is joined.

The opportunist and callously calculating policy of Japan in relation to China, which is affecting vested American interests in China, takes no account of right or wrong. Japan is determined to oust all competing nations from the markets of China. So she is proceeding under specious, where not flagrantly false premises, to set up in series a succession of political claims which carry in their train economic predominance. She is now bludgeoning China because of an incident which she herself deliberately provoked and precipitated at Chengchiatun in order that she may pave the way for further similar pretexts. Unless she is stopped, as the President of the American Manufactures Export Association warns our Secretary of State, we may whistle good-bye to what is left of our trade with China, consign the Hay doctrine to the waste-paper basket, and cease to prate about our lofty interests in the welfare of humanity because, by culpable omission, we shall have foresworn ourselves as the guardian of the "Open Door" and of the sovereignty of China.

So, on the one hand, you have the ruthlessness of a militarist materialism allied with the soya bean, and on the other you have the fruition of Occidental civilization and the seed given in Galilee from the hand of the same eternal Sower who, in the Sung period, through the sage, Mo Ti, said to the Chinese,

"God loves all men," and
"Man, without divine assistance,
Cannot move an inch of distance."

PATRICK GALLAGHER.

Outside the Eight-Hour Day.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A Pullman conductor has asked me if Pullman conductors are included with the railroad men to whom is applicable the law under which men work eight hours for ten hours' pay. This man told me that Pullman conductors work anywhere from sixteen to twenty hours a day.

AN OBSERVER.
Richmond, Va., Sept. 26, 1916.

ASK STATE TO GIVE $500,000 FOR WILSON

Thomas L. Chadbourne Placed in Charge of Collecting Funds Here.

WANTS 100,000 ASSISTANTS

Henry Morgenthau Says Responses from All Sections of the Country Have Been Phenomenal.

Henry Morgenthau, Treasurer of the National Democratic Campaign Committee, told yesterday of the attempts of the committee to collect funds for the re-election of President Wilson. Although there has been a generous response from voters all over the country, Mr. Morgenthau said that special attention was to be directed from now on to New York State. A committee of 100 prominent Democrats has been formed to gather in contributions, and Mr. Morgenthau said he hoped that New York would respond to the extent of half a million dollars.

The New York end has been put in charge of Thomas L. Chadbourne of the law firm of Chadbourne & Shores of 14 Wall Street. Some of those who will assist him are Morgan J. O'Brien, Robert B. Van Cortlandt, John B. Stanchfield, and S. R. Bertron. Mr. Chadbourne's title is Chairman of the State Finance Committee of the Democratic National Committee, and in accepting the position he said:

"Democratic funds to pay the expenses of this campaign have got to be obtained from the many, and I propose giving every Democratic and independent voter in the State of New York a chance to make an investment of which the next four years will make him proud. I have no intention either of relying upon letters or a chain of letters to accomplish this. I intend to make my campaign through a human chain which will reach every part of the State of New York. I have only a month to work in and I need help and need it quickly. I want a hundred good Democrats to help me to get a thousand to help me to get ten thousand to help me to get one hundred thousand as a beginning."

Mr. Morgenthau made no secret of the fact that he expected New York to respond generously to the invitation. He asserted he expected to raise between $450,000 and $500,000 in this State. He said the response from all sections of the country had already been phenomenal. About 20,000 people, he declared, had sent in contributions, and these came from every State of the Union as well as from Hawaii, Porto Rico, the Philippines and Alaska. The smallest contribution received was 10 cents, which came from a widow on Blackwell's Island, while a number of contributions of $10,000 had also come in. Only three men had contributed more than $10,000. One $10,000 contribution came from North Carolina and another from California.

Mr. Morgenthau would not say just how much the National Committee had received to date, but he told of the organization under Wilbur Marsh, Chairman of the Finance Committee, of 8,015 local committees in all parts of the country, containing a membership of 61,800, every one of which was collecting money for the cause. He admitted that the contributions were running in the neighborhood of $20,000 a day. In President Wilson's home town, Staunton, Va., 400 residents have contributed to his re-election.

Mr. Morgenthau admitted that contributions were far in excess of 1912. Up to Sept. 25, he said, just 65 per cent. more contributions had been received as compared to the same date four years ago. The total contribution in 1912 was $1,110,952.25. He said, however, that the expenses this year were greatly in excess of 1912, the cost of printing alone being three times as much as it was in the last Presidential election. He asserted that an intensive campaign would be conducted in New York State from now on and that he was very hopeful of the result.

"How much money do you need this year?" Mr. Morgenthau was asked.

"All we can get," he replied.

"What is the irreducible minimum?"

"About a million and a half dollars," was the reply.

Miss Elsa Maxwell Is Hostess.

Miss Elsa Maxwell of London gave a dinner last evening for Mrs. Gertrude Atherton at the Ritz-Carlton, followed by a theatre party. There were about thirty guests, and among them were Mrs. Lawrence Townsend of Washington, D. C.; Dr. and Mrs. Preston P. Satterwhite, Mr. and Mrs. James Lowell Putnam, Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont, Mrs. Cyril P. Dugmore, Mr. and Mrs. James H. Kidder, Mrs. Fletcher Ryer, and Miss Fellowes Gordon.

No Reception After Baird Wedding.

Owing to the death of their sister, Miss Jeannette F. Baird, Mr. and Mrs. J. Stuart Baird of 125 West Eighty-fifth Street are recalling the invitations for the reception which was to have followed the marriage of their daughter, Miss Isabel Imlay Baird, to George F. Butterworth, Jr., on Oct. 4 in St. Bartholomew's Church. There will be no change in the church ceremony, which is to take place at 4 o'clock.

Miss Whitcomb to Wed J. A. King.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Whitcomb of Stratham, N. H., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Dorothy Whitcomb, to John Allen King of this city, formerly of Nashville, Tenn. Miss Whitcomb spends the Winter with her parents at the Hotel Wolcott. No date has been set for the wedding.

Daughter to Judge and Mrs. Weil.

A daughter was born yesterday morning to Judge and Mrs. David L. Weil of 601 West 115th Street. Mrs. Weil was Miss Rena G. Levy and was married about two years ago.

Important War Books

International Government

An International Authority for the Prevention of War, by L. S. Woolf and a Committee of The Fabian Society.

With an Introduction By BERNARD SHAW Net, $2.00

England and Germany

By Dr. E. J. Dillon

With an Introduction by the Hon. W. M. Hughes, Prime Minister of Australia. Net $3.00.

Causes and Consequences of the War.

By Yves Guyot, Late French Minister of State. Net, $3.00.

This book has made a great impression in France. A Special Preface has been written by M. Guyot for this translation.

BRENTANO'S

5th Ave. and 27th St., New York

BATTLE OF SOMME IN FILM.

Gripping Views of the British Army's Offensive Privately Shown.

A private exhibition of motion pictures of the Battle of the Somme was given last night in Wurlitzer Hall in West Forty-fifth Street. The films were brought here by Charles Urban, official photographer for the British Government, who exhibited pictures of the training of Kitchener's army and the North Sea Fleet at the Lyceum last Spring.

In many respects the pictures are the most remarkable seen here since the world war began. They cover the first phase of the British Army's part in the Somme offensive up to July 12. Every detail of the forward movement from the assembling of munitions back of the front before the artillery preparation began to the bringing back of wounded and prisoners and the burial of the enemy dead is recorded in these films. The effect of the whole is startling.

One of the most gripping sections of the film shows a detachment of Tommies climbing over the parapet when the signal for the first advance was given on July 1. Of the dozen men within the focus of the camera two slide back down the parapet as soon as they have come into range above it, while just beyond others are seen to drop. Then there is a view of a charge in which a large body of British troops is seen deployed over a wide plain with men dropping by scores.

The advance of field artillery under fire, the police work of searching out snipers and rounding up the enemy hiding in dugouts after the tide of battle has passed, the handling and firing of guns of every calibre from the smallest field pieces to the great howitzers, the incessant bombardment of the German trenches, the engineers' work of preparing shell and mine craters for occupancy by the troops are a few of the interesting features of the world's greatest battle pictured.

The film offers an interesting study in the morale of victors and vanquished —the Tommies in high glee as they pass before the camera, the prisoners still dazed and showing plainly in faces and apparel the horror they have been through. The pictures of the returning wounded and of the winrows of dead are for the strong only. It is all like a visualization of chapters from the books of Patrick MacGill and Ian Hay.

Warfield Revives 'The Music Master'

WILMINGTON, Del., Sept. 29.—David Warfield appeared in the Playhouse here tonight in a revival of Charles Klein's drama, "The Music Master," in which he first acted twelve years ago. Several members of the original cast are again in the rôles they created, William Boage, Marie Bates, Tony Bevan and Thomas Gilbert among the number. The play will be presented in Baltimore next week and the following Monday will begin an engagement at the Knickerbocker, New York.

Sarah Bernhardt Sails Today.

PARIS, Sept. 29.—Sarah Bernhardt will sail for the United States tomorrow.

CRITICISES HIGHER COURT.

Landis Calls Appeals Bench Department of Chemistry and Microscopy.

CHICAGO, Sept. 29.—The United States Court of Appeals was referred to by Judge Landis from the bench of the United States District Court as the "department of chemistry and microscopy."

"I make that statement advisedly," Judge Landis added. "Any one who reads the opinions of that court knows what I mean."

Judge Landis's comment on the higher court was made in the case of the blackmail syndicate. He had referred to the appellate body's release of a prisoner whom he had cited for contempt and sentenced to a year in prison for perjury, and who had been allowed to qualify as bondsman for Miss Buda Godman, alleged "lure" in the blackmailing of Edward R. West, a Chicagoan, out of $15,000.

BREAKFAST TO MRS. HUGHES

Women's Campaign Committee to Entertain 500 at the Plaza Monday.

A breakfast of 500 covers, in honor of Mrs. Charles Evans Hughes, will be given on Monday morning at 9 o'clock at the Plaza Hotel. The breakfast has been arranged by Mrs. Payne Whitney and the members of the Women's Campaign Committee of the Republican National Committee and the Hughes Alliance.

Besides Mrs. Hughes, the guests will meet the members of the Woman's Hughes Campaign train, which will leave on its transcontinental trip at 11 o'clock Monday morning, from the Grand Central Station.

The patronesses of the breakfast include Mrs. William B. Willcox, Mrs. Nicholas Murray Butler, Mrs. James Wadsworth, Mrs. R. Livingston Beeckman, Mrs. E. T. Stotesbury, Mrs. Elihu Root, Mrs. J. Murray Crane, Mrs. Henry W. Taft, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Mrs. Nicholas Longworth, and Miss Ruth Morgan.

Schwab-Becker Wedding.

The marriage is announced of Miss Anna L. Becker, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Becker of 283 Clarkson Avenue, Brooklyn, and Anton H. Schwab, which took place on Thursday evening at the home of the bride. Mrs. Schwab is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and Mr. Schwab is related to the family of steel fame. They are now making an extended bridal trip, and on their return will reside in Brooklyn.

Walker-Devereux Engagement.

Mrs. Louis Bowman Walker of Elizabeth, N. J., announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Margarette Louise Walker, to James Henry Devereux, Jr., son of J. H. Devereux of this city. Mr. Devereux is a graduate of Princeton, class of '15. No date has been set for the wedding.

Tourists for West Indies.

Some of the passengers booked to sail today for Havana on the Ward Line steamship Havana are:

Carlisle Mason, G. H. S. Rollinson, Mr. and Mrs. Emilio Mendez, Miss Angelina Mendez, Antonio Gonzales, Miss E. Salas, J. C. Hanna, W. J. Coleman, Dr. Ricardo Alvarez, M. Steinhart, Mr. and Mrs. J. Morales de los Rios.

MUNAMAR, (Antilla)—Dr. and Mrs. M. Lopez, J. Wilson, Mrs. Wilson, Miss E. Caldwell, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Barrett, Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph Muller, Erle White, C. H. Picot, S. A. Barrett, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Bearman.

FOSBROKE TO HEAD GENERAL SEMINARY

Trustees Call Cambridge, Mass., Man to be Dean of Episcopal School Here.

KNOWN AS HIGH CHURCHMAN

Bishop Brent of the Philippines, Dr. Shepard, and Dr. Pomeroy Are Also Voted For.

Professor Hughell E. W. Fosbroke of the Episcopal Theological Seminary of Cambridge, Mass., was elected yesterday Dean of the General Theological Seminary, one of the most influential offices in the Protestant Episcopal Church in America.

He received, on the first ballot, a majority of the votes of thirty-three Trustees of the seminary, clergymen and laymen, who had gathered for the meeting from all parts of the country. The second highest vote was cast for Bishop Charles H. Brent of the Philippines. Two others who received votes were the Rev. Dr. Charles N. Shepard of the General Theological Seminary and the Rev. Dr. Ralph B. Pomeroy of Princeton. Five other clergymen, nominated at the meeting of the Trustees last May, did not enter the final contest.

Professor Fosbroke is a "high churchman." Although the Dean of the General Theological Seminary has been said to wield more influence over the teaching of the Protestant Episcopal Church than any other man, no sharp issue was made in this election, it was said yesterday, between the high and low church factions.

The nominating speeches occupied two hours, but it was said yesterday that the arguments were made not on questions of doctrine, but on the matter of individual fitness for the place.

Bishop Rhinelander of Philadelphia put Professor Fosbroke in nomination and was seconded by the Rev. Dr. William T. Manning of Trinity Episcopal Church of this city.

Professor Fosbroke was asked, in the formal announcement of his election, to come to this city and take active charge of the position before the first of next year. He has been, for the last seven years, Professor of the History and Religion of Israel at the Episcopal Theological School at Cambridge.

He was born in England and came to this country as a child; was educated in the public schools and for a time attended Harvard University. Later he engaged in business. He lived for some time in Alaska, but returned and prepared to become a clergyman by studying in the seminary at Nashotah, Neb., where he became one of the instructors and later head of the preparatory department. After serving for eight years as a Professor of Old Testament History, he was called to his present position at Cambridge.

Professor Fosbroke succeeds the Rev. Dr. Wilfred L. Robbins and insures a continuation of the teaching which prevailed in the seminary under Dean Robbins, who was a high church leader until illness compelled him to retire early this year.

MRS. BLATCH GOES WEST.

Women's Party Campaigner Will Vote in Kansas for Hughes.

Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch, who helped draft the platform of the National Woman's Party, will leave New York this morning for the West, where she is to join other party workers in the campaign against Democratic candidates for President and Congress in the Suffrage States. She has already been on long speaking tours for the party in the West and will take a well-worn voice with her to continue the work. She will be joined in the West by Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer.

All the women campaigners will return to Chicago for a big meeting to be held by the Woman's Party the night before election. Mrs. Blatch, who took up a residence in Kansas in the Spring to be able to vote for President this year, will leave Chicago after the meeting in time to get to Topeka, where her residence is at 323 West Tenth Street, and will cast her first Presidential vote.

"Don't say that we are fighting the men," said Mrs. Blatch yesterday. "People are saying that and it is not true. We are only fighting a party that is opposed to us and because it is opposed to us."

RATIFY DEAL WITH BERLIN.

Economic Agreement Is Ratified by Swiss Federal Council.

BERNE, Switzerland, Sept. 29, (via Paris.)—The Federal Council has ratified the economic agreement between Germany and Switzerland.

Germany threatened in June to put an embargo on exports to Switzerland unless the Swiss Government permitted the export to Germany of cotton and foodstuffs, collected by German agents. Switzerland failed to have the Entente Allies act in the matter, and in August resumed negotiations with Germany.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

George Broadhurst decided last night to postpone the first performance of his new play, "Rich Man, Poor Man," at the Forty-eighth Street Theatre from next Monday to Thursday night on account of the large number of premieres scheduled for the first half of the week.

Emmett Corrigan will return to vaudeville next week at the Palace in a melodramatic playlet by Oliver White, entitled "The Van Lowe Diamond."

The Hippodrome hung up a new record yesterday. The attendance for the day and the preceding day totaled 22,526 persons, the biggest business for two September days in the history of the institution.

When "The Flame" moves from the Lyric to the Forty-fourth Street Theatre Oct. 9, "The Girl from Brazil" will be transferred across the street to the Shubert.

Sidney Mather has been engaged by E. H. Sothern for the role of Rene de Montigny in his revival of "If I Were King."

The Lexington Theatre will be reopened tomorrow afternoon with a program of vaudeville and motion pictures.

Since "UNCLE TOM'S CABIN"

Nobody Has Dared To Write The TRUTH About The SOUTH

Until Now, KAUFFMAN has Done It In His Fearless Novel

"THE MARK OF THE BEAST"

By REGINALD WRIGHT KAUFFMAN

KAUFFMAN'S "HOUSE OF BONDAGE" Was Rightly called The Uncle Tom's Cabin of White Slavery.

"THE MARK OF THE BEAST" IS AN "UNCLE TOM'S CABIN" OF A NEW and AMAZING Kind!

At All Bookstores $1.25 Net. MACAULAY CO. N.Y. Publishers

COL. C. H. RAYMOND DIES.

Partner of McCurdy in Mutual Life General Agency Investigated by Hughes.

Colonel Charles H. Raymond, a partner of Richard H. McCurdy and his brother-in-law, Dr. Louis A. Thebaud, in the general agency of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, died on Thursday night at his home, 46 McCullough Avenue, Morristown, N. J., in his eighty-third year. He fell and fractured his leg a short time ago and never recovered.

Colonel Raymond was born in Albany, N. Y., and was educated in the Albany Academy. After being graduated he went abroad and later returned to enter the State Insurance Department, of which he served as Deputy Superintendent for four years. At the outbreak of the civil war, Colonel Raymond joined the 177th New York Volunteer Infantry, with which he served until the end of the war.

He was one of the founders of the Widows' and Orphans' Life Insurance Company, of which he was President until it was merged into the Mutual Life in 1871. Colonel Raymond became prominent when the Mutual Company was investigated by the Hughes Committee during 1905, and was called upon several times to testify regarding details of the management of the company.

Colonel Raymond was actively identified with insurance for many years and was the first President of the Life Insurance Underwriters' Association of America. He was prominent as a sportsman and owned a number of fine horses. In addition, Colonel Raymond owned a fine collection of sporting literature comprising many of the earliest publications.

He was a member of the Morristown, Fort Orange, Maryland, Union League and Westminster Kennel Clubs, and was one of the pioneer members of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion. Colonel Raymond left a daughter, Mrs. George T. Maxwell, from whose home, 14 East Seventy-seventh Street, he will be buried on Monday.

John Schenck Van Cleef.

John Schenck Van Cleef, a retired hat and cap manufacturer and a member of an old Brooklyn family, died from heart disease on Thursday at his home, 71 Livingston Street, Brooklyn, in his seventy-sixth year. Mr. Van Cleef was born in Brooklyn and was a son of Ruluf Van Cleef and a grandson of Peter Van Cleef, who came from Holland and settled in Monmouth County, N. J. He served in the civil war with Company H, Thirteenth Regiment, and at the end of the war he had attained the rank of Captain. His wife, who died a year and a half ago, was Mary A. Robbins, a daughter of the late Daniel A. Robbins, one of the biggest builders in Brooklyn, and after the death of his father-in-law Mr. Van Cleef was made executor of the Robbins estates in South Brooklyn. Mr. Van Cleef is survived by a son, John Schenck Van Cleef, and three daughters, Lois, Edna, and Jean Van Cleef.

Jas. H. Southgate, Prohibitionist.

Special to The New York Times.

DURHAM, N. C., Sept. 29.—James Haywood Southgate, Vice Presidential candidate on the National Prohibition ticket in 1896, and President of the North Carolina Peace Society, died at Southgate's Cabin, his country home, near here today. He was born in Norfolk, Va., 58 years ago, and his career extended from insurance agent to minister of the gospel. He was President of the National Association of Insurance Agents in 1913-14. Mr. Southgate was President of the Board of Trustees of Trinity College. He aligned himself with the Prohibition Party in 1885 and when the party split into two camps he became an advocate of the wing which held to the absolute restriction of the sale of whisky.

H. Sedgwick, Oldest Bank President

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Sept. 29.—Henry Sedgwick, founder and President of the Lenox Savings Bank since it was chartered in 1889, and a relative of the Goelet family of Newport, died this morning, aged 86 years. He was born in Lenox, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Sedgwick. He was the oldest citizen of the town and its wealthiest resident. Mr. Sedgwick was said to have been the oldest national bank President in the United States. He left five children, the Rev. Arthur Sedgwick of Vienna, Va.; the Rev. Edward C. Sedgwick, Manton R. Sedgwick, Thomas L. Sedgwick, and Miss Carrie C. Sedgwick of Lenox.

Mrs. Bradley, Diplomat's Wife.

MONTREAL, Sept. 29.—Word has been received here that Mrs. Bradley, wife of William H. Bradley, Consul General of the United States in Montreal, died today at Ridgefield, Conn., where she went on a visit to her daughters.

OFF FOR EUROPE TODAY.

Some of the Passengers on Three Steamships—The Arrivals.

Transatlantic liners sailing today and some of those booked to leave on them are:

NEW YORK, (Liverpool)—J. Abbott, Mrs. E. L. Adams, Mrs. J. Anderson, the Hon. Mrs. Alfred Anson, J. S. Armstrong, Jr., U. S. Consul at Bristol; Mrs. Armstrong, Mrs. S. H. Ayer, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Barton, Miss Florence Beckwith, Mrs. F. M. Billington, Miss Florence L. Brookes, George W. E. Brooks, J. D. M. Burnside, Professor Lester Cook, Lawrence Crowe, Harry J. Crowe, W. Cutter, Albert D. Cummins, Mrs. Melville Davis, Miss Mary Dexter, Albert C. Dodge, Henry Duveen, Miss Jane Evans, Edward Eyre, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Findlay, Mrs. J. H. Goldsworthy, W. H. Grapes, Percy Jennings, Gerald Laughlin, William A. Lowry, Miss Sybil Maitland, A. S. Miller, Miss Grace Monk, Walter Hines Page, U. S. Ambassador to Great Britain; Arthur W. Page, Miss Elizabeth Page, Sir John Pringle, Allen Ramsey, John Sampson, Mrs. T. E. Taylor, Mrs. E. Torrence, Mrs. Stewart Tupper, Miss Kate Wakefield, W. W. Weller, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Whigham, and W. P. Wise.

ROCHAMBEAU, (Bordeaux)—Miss Kate Austin, J. H. Andersen, Mrs. Pasquale Amato, Louis Bichet, Arthur L. Bliss, Miss E. H. Butler, Mrs. Louise R. Coolidge, Miss Margaret Curtis, J. A. Carter, Miss Anna Demay, Dennis Dallaway, Miss Winona M. Farr, Miss L. I. Franklin, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Fisher, Miss Lucie Ferris, Mrs. Marion H. Goodsell, Dr. Charles H. Gans, Mrs. Lydia H. Green, Ernest Guy, Miss Mabel Hatcher, Miss Sophie Hess, Miss Mathilde Hess, C. Hilborn, Lawrence Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Keller, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Ledreux, Sidney Litner, Mrs. Jessie S. Moore, Charles A. Moore, F. Melchior, J. F. Neely, R. A. Pearce, Miss Margaret Palmer, H. A. Purcell, Miss Lucy Rodet, Walter D. Stern, William J. H. Spencer, Mr. and Mrs. Norman Smith, Miss M. R. Sturgis, Miss A. Tate, Mr. and Mrs. Hobart Tuttle, Miss M. D. Tuttle, D. Taylor, and Mrs. H. Whatley.

DUCA DEGLI ABRUZZI, (Naples)—G. L. Albright, L. Benedetto, Mrs. Isola Biserne, Miss Maria Biserne, Mr. and Mrs. E. Cetrini, Mrs. Lucia de Mildo, C. T. Rossi, Mrs. Inez Lotti, and Miss Carrie Lotti.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday on the White Star liner Baltic from Liverpool were:

John G. Barber, Charles E. Berg, Miss B. M. Y. Biggs, T. Bilsbury, W. T. Birch, W. Buchanan, Miss Harriett Butler, Dr. Hugh Cabot, Charles E. Cox, Dr. P. M. Dale, T. H. Davison, Mrs. H. L. Eddison, F. Ellison, Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Fell, C. E. Geddes, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Godfrey, W. E. Gaynor, Mr. and Mrs. Jeffrey Hale, Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Halsey, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Haselwood, Herbert Hey, Andrew J. Jordan, Hon. Mrs. Hanbury Lennox, T. W. Lyons, Major Anson A. Maher, Charles M. Manley, Captain C. R. Metcalf, A. G. Mountfort, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Newcombe, Guy Nickalls, Miss N. Noyes, William S. Pitcairn, Mrs. R. P. Porter, G. H. Powell, H. Rankin, E. I. Read, John W. Ross, C. E. R. Rowland, W. W. Rycroft, C. W. Scott, Major G. M. Sheehan, F. Shenstone, John B. Snow, A. Spencer, Charles W. Tannant, Alfred Turner, W. K. Wardner, Mr. and Mrs. B. E. H. Whitcombe, Francis Willey, Mr. and Mrs. Pierce Williams; W. J. Wilson, C. W. G. Wood, the Rt. Rev. Lord Bishop of Worcester, the Venerable Archdeacon Greig of Worcester, Captain J. A. Beith, L. E. Allen.

ASK FOR and GET

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MALTED MILK

Cheap substitutes cost YOU same price.

HAVE GREAT HOPES FOR CUBAN POTASH

Government Expert Says Final Analysis Shows an 11 Per Cent. Solubility.

CROWDS SEEK PROFITS

Offices of Company Holding 10,000-Acre Claim Besieged by Speculators.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Sept. 29.—A potash expert sent by Armour & Co. of Chicago arrived today. He leaves tomorrow to inspect the recently discovered Cuban potash fields. Until he views the deposits and gives his expert opinion nothing definite can be established, because while it is known that potash exists there in immense quantities, still it is not known whether it is present in such a form as to be commercially profitable, although other chemists assert that it is.

Chemist Cardenas, expert of the Cuban Department of Agriculture, made his final analysis today, declaring that the sample submitted to him and said to have been picked at random from the potash fields shows an 11 per cent. solubility in water. His first analysis, made at the instance of THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent, showed 12½ per cent. soluble in acid.

H. M. Walcott, Vice Consul in charge of the American Consulate General, denied to THE TIMES correspondent today that he had been correctly reported in the United States as saying "nothing of the potash discoveries." He declared that his only report so far was to cable "that a sufficient investigation had not been made to warrant a definite statement as to the value of the reported discoveries. I am investigating further."

The Vice Consul told THE TIMES correspondent that his investigations were necessarily confined to Havana, because "I have no authority to send an expert to the fields reported discovered, as should be done, nor any appropriation for such expenses. I have been unable to verify the reports in Havana, but I certainly hope they may prove true."

The inability of the Consul to verify the news in Havana is probably due to the earnest efforts of those most interested to keep down excitement.

Those who staked out the 10,000-acre claim and hold the cream, if not all, of the alleged deposits have no stock for sale, and, therefore, are not interested, but on the contrary are handicapped by publicity, because their offices are crowded daily with persons, some of them representing immense United States interests, seeking, even begging, for a share in the enterprise, which, while appearing good may even yet prove unavailable for commercial purpose owing to the elusive nature of potash.

The company that registered the 10,000 acres with the Department of Mines had until today to pay the $4,000 registration fee, but the fee was paid yesterday. The correspondent of THE TIMES has received private advices from Santa Clara Province saying that the Trust Company of Cuba, one of Cuba's largest financial institutions, has filed a protest, claiming previous discovery in an effort to prevent the first company's registration fee being accepted, but the protest was held to be untenable and the fee was accepted and a receipt given.

THE TIMES correspondent also learns, apparently on good authority, that the Trust Company of Cuba had been investigating these fields and had even attempted registration but had been refused because the manner of presentation was not in conformity with the law governing such matters.

Col. William P. Evans, U. S. A.

Colonel William P. Evans, U. S. A., retired, a veteran of the Indian and Spanish-American wars, died on Thursday at the Soldiers' Home in Washington, D. C., of which he was Quartermaster. He retired in 1912, when Colonel of the Twenty-fifth Infantry, and later became editor for a time of the Infantry Journal. Colonel Evans was in his sixty-fourth year and was a native of Wisconsin. He was graduated from West Point in 1878, and his first assignment was as a Lieutenant of the Nineteenth Infantry.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. MARY SOPHIA REHBEIN, wife of J. William Rehbein and a daughter of the late John Nix, a wholesale produce dealer of Manhattan, died on Thursday at her home, 914 Eighth Avenue, Brooklyn, in her sixty-seventh year. She is survived by her husband and two sons by a former marriage.

ADAM GEORGE SNYDER, a retired meat dealer of Brooklyn, died in the Post-Graduate Hospital on Wednesday, aged 58 years. He was a member of the Knights of the Maccabees.

Mrs. CLARA MARGARET ASKIN, wife of David Jerome Askin, proprietor of the Concord Theatre in Cypress Hills, died on Wednesday at her home, 726 Marcy Avenue, Brooklyn, from heart disease. She was 40 years old.

Mrs. ANNA MARGARET MADISON, wife of Lawrence Madison, died on Thursday at her home, 447 Halsey Street, Brooklyn, and the funeral services will be held this evening at the home of her mother, 301 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn. Mrs. Madison was 21 years old and was married last November.

ERNST AUGUST GRIEME, 72 years old, a retired employe of the American Sugar Refining Company and a member of Livingston Lodge, I. O. O. F., and the Norddeutscher Bruden, died at his home, 681 Onderdonk Avenue, Brooklyn, on Thursday. He left two daughters and two sons.

GEORGE J. TURNBULL, general manager of the Goodell Company, 150 Chambers Street, died on Thursday in an automobile while on his way from his home in Westerleigh, S. I., to the St. George Ferry. He was in his fifty-seventh year.

KENDALL FELLOWES, an actor and a veteran of the Spanish-American war, died on Thursday at his home, 336 West Forty-sixth Street, in his thirty-eighth year.

ALFRED THOMPSON, a pitcher with the New York, Boston, and Pittsburgh National League teams fifteen years ago, died on Thursday at his home in Chicago.

WILLIAM W. SMITH, a real estate dealer with offices at 96 Broadway and a resident of Rosebank, S. I., died on Thursday in St. Vincent's Hospital there, in his sixty-first year.

WILLIAM J. KNIGHT, a veteran of the civil war, died on Thursday at his home in Stryker, Ohio, in his seventy-seventh year.

Mrs. JENNIE GORDON, widow of Louis Gordon, for years a real estate agent here, died on Wednesday at her home, 188 St. Nicholas Avenue, in her sixty-second year.

HANS VON GOEBEN, an importer of lace and trimmings, died on Wednesday at his home in Hoboken, N. J.

Mrs. PHOEBE ANN HOFFMAN, widow of William J. Hoffman, died on Thursday at the home of her son in Millburn, N. J., in her eighty-third year.

Miss ELIZABETH DODD, one of the oldest residents of East Orange, N. J., died on Thursday at her home there, in her eighty-first year.

WILLIAM H. CLEMENTS, a member of the Clements Leather Company of Nutley, N. J., died yesterday at his home there, in his forty-seventh year.

CHARLES GIESSON, a resident of Belleville, N. J., for many years, died yesterday at his home there, in his forty-sixth year.

ALVIN C. MUELLER, a private in Company E, Twenty-seventh United States Infantry, and formerly a resident of Belleville, N. J., died on Monday in Houston, Texas, in his thirty-first year.

ALBERT WALLACE, a member of the firm of Wallace Brothers and a former member of the Legislature of New Hampshire, died on Thursday at his home in Rochester, N. H., in his sixty-third year.

Captain EDWIN P. THOMPSON, U. S. A., died on Thursday in the base hospital at Fort Bliss, Texas, in his thirty-eighth year.

HERBERT BEAGLEY, butler for several years for Mr. and Mrs. Robert Bacon of 1 Park Avenue, died yesterday at their Summer home in Westbury, L. I., in his thirty-fifth year.

Miss JEANNETTE FERGUE BAIRD, suffrage worker and formerly President of the Portia Club of this city, died on Thursday in the Champlain Valley Hospital in Plattsburg, N. Y., after an operation. She was a daughter of John Baird, the engineer who designed the elevated railroad system here.

Dr. A. MAGNAN, one of the foremost alienists in France, is dead. Dr. Magnan was chief of the Paris Insane Bureau and Director of the French School of Advanced Research.

ALBERT T. WAIT, a retired business man of Rochester, N. Y., died on Thursday at his home in Orange, N. J. He was in his seventy-fourth year.

Mrs. GENEVIEVE ROLLO BELLOWS, wife of Walter Clarke Bellows, playwright and stage director, died on Thursday from heart disease, at 3,844 Alta Vista Terrace, Chicago, Ill.

JACOB R. RILEY DIES AT 92.

Mexican War Veteran Was Oldest Customs Inspector When He Retired

Jacob Rich Riley, one of the last survivors of the Mexican War, during which he served as a Sergeant of the old Second New York Regiment, died on Thursday at his home, 340 West Twelfth Street, in his ninety-third year. He was born here in the old Fourth Ward, and when he retired was the oldest Customs Inspector in the New York branch of the service. His father was a soldier in the war of 1812, and his more remote ancestors fought the Indians. His son, Winfield Scott Riley, is a member of the Twenty-second Regiment, N. G. N. Y.

Mr. Riley went with his regiment from this port to Vera Cruz in the bark Jubilee, and from there the United States troops under General Winfield Scott, marched on Mexico City. He fought through the battles at Contreras, Turrubusco, and Cerro Gordo, being wounded in the last. His regiment was commanded by Colonel Walter B. Burnett, and was in active service for three years before it came home to New York. Mr. Riley was a member of the Exempt Firemen and of several other organizations.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

HOLIDAY GREETINGS.

SHAPIRO.—Mr. and Mrs. Solomon Shapiro of 55 West 110th St. and 98 Canal St., New York, wish all their friends and relatives a happy New Year. No cards.

Born.

BACHRACH.—Sept. 29, 1,624 Union St., Brooklyn, to Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Bachrach, a son.

Married.

SCUDAMORE—BROWN.—Sept. 28, at Church of the Transfiguration, Leta May, daughter of William D. Brown of Bridgetown, Nova Scotia, to H. F. Scudamore, New York.

HOWELL—OWEN.—Sept. 28, Helen M. Owen to Albert M. Howell, Jr.

MARTIN—CULLEN.—Sept. 28, Dorothy E. Cullen to Harry W. Martin.

Died.

ARNOLD.—Suddenly, at Plainfield, N. J., on Thursday, Sept. 28, 1916, William F. Arnold, in his 57th year. Funeral services at the Crescent Avenue Presbyterian Church Sunday, Oct. 1, at 2 P. M. Carriages will meet train leaving Liberty St. at 1 P. M., Central R. R.

BAIRD.—On Sept. 28, at the Champlain Valley Hospital, Plattsburg, N. Y., after a brief illness, Jeannette Fergus Baird of 239 West 70th St., New York City. Funeral services will be held at the University Place Church, 10th St. and University Place, New York City, on Sunday evening, Oct. 1, 1916, at 8 o'clock.

BEAGLEY.—Thursday, Sept. 28, Herbert Beagley, the beloved and faithful husband of Caroline Beagley, aged 34. Funeral services will be held at the Church of the Advent, Westbury, Long Island, Sunday, Oct. 1, at 3 o'clock.

BELLOWS.—Suddenly, Sept. 28, of heart failure, at 3,844 Alta Vista Terrace, Chicago, Genevieve Rollo, beautiful and gifted wife of Walter Clarke Bellows and only child of Alice Brookfield and the late William Rollo of New York. Denver papers please copy.

BODINE.—On Friday, Sept. 29, 1916, at Teaneck, N. J., Maryum, wife of William H. Bodine. Funeral services (private) at her late residence on Sunday, Oct. 1, at 4 o'clock P. M.

BRODIE.—In Brooklyn, on Sept. 29, after a lingering illness, James Augustus Brodie, in his 72d year. Funeral services in Plymouth Church Lecture Room on Sunday, Oct. 1, at 4 P. M. Interment private. Kindly omit flowers.

BURLINGAME.—At his home in Syracuse, N. Y., on Wednesday, Sept. 27, Walter Angell, son of the late Anson and Jane Livermore Burlingame, in his sixty-fifth year.

COBB.—Suddenly, on Sept. 28, 1916, Elizabeth H., widow of George W. Cobb, Jr. Funeral service at her late residence, 769 Ocean Av., Brooklyn, N. Y., on Sunday, Oct. 1, at 2 P. M. Interment in Greenwood Cemetery.

DALLY.—In Seattle, Wash., Sept. 28, Mary A. S. Rutter Dally, widow of the late Samuel Dally, in her 86th year. Interment (private) Greenwood Cemetery.

DODD.—At Amagansett, L. I., on Thursday, Sept. 28, 1916, Martha Parker Dodd, widow of Frank H. Dodd and daughter of Rev. Joel Parker. Funeral services will be held at the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, 73d St. and Madison Av., Saturday, Sept. 30, at 10:30 A. M.

DRISCOLL.—Mabel, beloved daughter of James A. Driscoll and Mabel V. Driscoll, (nee Bennett.) Funeral from residence, 883 Irvine St., Sunday, 2 P. M. Interment St. Raymond.

FALKENAU.—At Deal, N. J., on Friday, Sept. 29, in the 73d year of his age, Moritz, beloved husband of Henriette Falkenau, father of Claire F. Schimmel. Funeral services at his late residence, Deal, on Sunday morning at 8 o'clock. Special train due to arrive Pennsylvania Station, New York, at 10:10 o'clock.

GORDON.—Jennie, widow of the late Louis Gordon, beloved mother of Jacob, David, Samuel, Frank, Irving, Anna, Mrs. Ray Finkelstein, Mrs. Victoria Edelson, and Mrs. Gertrude Rothenberg. Funeral Sunday, Oct. 1, 10 A. M., at residence, 188 St. Nicholas Av. Please omit flowers.

GRIFFIN.—Mrs. Ann E. Appleton Griffin, daughter of the late James Appleton and Ann Lawrence of Philadelphia and widow of Chaplian Griffin, at the residence of her daughter and son-in-law, Rev. and Mrs. J. Madison Hare, at Scotch Plains, N. J., Thursday, Sept. 28. Services at the residence Sunday at 3 P. M.

GRIFFITH.—Suddenly, on Sept. 29, Elizabeth M. Griffith, 939 St. Mark's Av., Brooklyn. Funeral services at 1514 North Gratz St., Philadelphia, 2:30 P. M., Sunday.

HADLEY.—At Roselle, N. J., Thursday, Sept. 28, Laura Howell Wickett, beloved wife of Harry W. Hadley. Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 154 5th Av. West, Roselle, N. J., on Sunday, Oct. 1, on arrival of the train leaving Liberty Street Station, Central Railroad of New Jersey, at 2:30 P. M. Interment private.

HENDERSON.—Sally Yandell, widow of Isham Henderson, at New York City, Sept. 28, 1916. Funeral private.

HILLEN.—Suddenly, Sept. 27, 1916, at Manhattan, Nev., Rose Hillen. Notice of funeral later.

HOGAN.—Suddenly, on Thursday, Sept. 28, 1916, Minnie F. Hogan, daughter of the late James and Mary A. Hogan and beloved sister of Mrs. A. Kerwin, Mrs. William Harrigan, John J. Hogan, and James Hogan. Funeral from her late residence, 69 Magnolia Av., Jersey City, Monday at 10 A. M., thence to St. Joseph's Church, Baldwin Av. Relatives and friends invited to attend.

HOWARD.—In New York City, Sept. 27, 1916, Mary E. Howard, daughter of the late Thomas and Ellen Dale Howard of Lewisburg, Penn. Services and interment at Lewisburg, Penn.

HYATT.—On Thursday, Sept. 28, 1916, Mortimer A. Hyatt, in his 89th year. Funeral services from his late residence, Croton Av., Ossining, N. Y., Saturday, Sept. 30, at 2 P. M.

LYNES.—On Friday, Sept. 29, 1916, Edward Lynes, son of the late Stephen C. and Caroline S. Lynes. Funeral private.

MARKS.—On Sept. 28, in his 45th year, Harry A. Marks, dearly beloved husband of Selma Froehlich Marks, brother of Joseph E., Simeon, and Goldie Marks and Dora M. Strauss. Funeral services Sunday, Oct. 1, at 10 A. M., from his late residence, 117 East 80th St. Cleveland papers please copy.

MEEHAN.—Sept. 27, John Meehan, beloved husband of Susan E. Meehan and father of William F., Edwin M., and John J. Meehan, in his seventy-second year. Funeral from his late residence, 66 West Fifty-third Street, Saturday, 8:30 A. M., thence to St. Patrick's Cathedral, where mass of requiem will be offered at 9 o'clock. Interment Tarrytown, N. Y. Automobile cortege.

MEEKER.—At Bay Head, N. J., on Thursday, Sept. 28, 1916, Stephen Jones Meeker, in his 74th year. Funeral private.

MURRAY.—On Sept. 28, Margaret V. Murray, in her seventy-fourth year. Funeral from her late residence, 116 West Fifty-eighth Street, Saturday, 9:30 A. M., thence to St. Patrick's Cathedral, where a mass of requiem will be offered at 10 o'clock.

PEARSALL.—At Cragsmoore, N. Y., on Sept. 29, 1916, Sarah Louise Pearsall. Funeral service at Union Methodist Episcopal Church, 48th St., New York City, on Sunday, Oct. 1, at 2:30 P. M.

RAYMOND.—On Thursday, Sept. 28, 1916, at his residence, 46 Macculloch Av., Morristown, N. J., Charles H. Raymond, surviving son of the late Benjamin C. Raymond and Lois Mather of Albany, N. Y. Funeral services will be held Monday, Oct. 2, 1916, at 11 A. M., at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. George T. Maxwell, 14 East 77th St., New York City. Interment private.

REHBEIN.—Suddenly, on Thursday, Sept. 28, 1916, at her home, 914 Eighth Avenue, Brooklyn, Mary S. Mix Rehbein, in her 67th year. Funeral services at Fairchild's funeral parlors, 86 Lefferts Place, Brooklyn, on Sunday, Oct. 1, 1916, at 2:30 P. M.

RILEY.—On Thursday, Sept. 28, 1916, Jacob Rich Riley, aged 92, veteran of the Mexican war and Exempt Firemen. Funeral services will be held from his late residence, 340 West 12th St., Saturday, Sept. 30, 1916, at 8 P. M.

ROGGER.—On Sept. 29, 1916, Caroline Rogger, (nee Bloch,) beloved wife of Moritz Rogger. Funeral from her late residence, 149 West 118th St., Sunday, Oct. 1, at 10 o'clock.

ROYSTON.—On Thursday, Sept. 28, 1916, Ralph, beloved husband of Emily Royston, in his 45th year. Funeral from his late residence, 1,349 85th St., Brooklyn, on Sunday, Oct. 1, 1916, thence to St. Philip's Episcopal Church of Dyker Heights, 80th St. and 11th Av., at 2 P. M. Interment Greenwood.

SCHNEITTACHER.—On Wednesday, Sept. 27, Fannie, (nee Duzian,) beloved wife of Louis, mother of Beatrice and Frances Schneittacher. Funeral from Meyers's Chapel, 228 Lenox Av., Sunday, Oct. 1, at 1 P. M. Relatives and friends invited.

UHLIG.—On Thursday, Sept. 28, 1916, Charles H., the beloved husband of Alma Uhlig, in his 76th year. Funeral from the late residence, 147 St. Mark's Av., Saturday, 3 P. M. Please omit flowers.

VAN CLEEF.—Suddenly, on Sept. 28, 1916, at his late residence, 71 Livingston St., Brooklyn, John S. Van Cleef, husband of the late Mary A. Robbins. Funeral service at his residence on Sunday afternoon, Oct. 1, 1916, at 3 P. M. Interment private.

WARDELL.—At Ocean Grove, N. J., Thursday, Sept. 28, 1916, George Phelps Wardell, son of the late Rev. William H. and Harriet Phelps Wardell. Funeral Sunday at 3 o'clock. Interment Meriden, Conn., on Monday, Oct. 2.

CARROLL.—William L., 82 Christopher St., Sept. 27. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

EISMANN.—Rudolph C., Sept. 27, aged 36. Funeral 304 West 126th St. today, 1:30 P. M.

FRITZ.—August, 233 West 68th St., Sept. 27.

GEGAN.—Bridget, 437 10th Av., Sept. 28. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

KEELING.—John H., 520 East 146th St., Sept. 27. Funeral today.

KINNEY.—George F., 514 West 146th St., Sept. 28. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

MICHAEL.—Kunigunda, 1,187 Clay Av., Bronx, Sept. 27, aged 59. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

MURTHA.—Catharine, 104 West 106th St., Sept. 28.

NOLAN.—Robert A., 644 East 235th St., Sept. 27. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

RIGBY.—Henry, 157 Manhattan Av., Sept. 27, aged 58. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

RIGGS.—Eva F., 1,529 Vyse Av., Bronx, Sept. 28. Funeral services today.

RYER.—Katherine, 292 Mulberry St., Sept. 28. Funeral tomorrow, 1:30 P. M.

SANDERS.—Henry, 593 Lexington Av., Sept. 27, aged 70. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

SEIBERT.—Sarah, 243 East 18th St., Sept. 27, aged 64. Funeral services today.

SOLDANO.—Mrs. J., 171 East 81st St., Sept. 28, aged 60.

SULLIVAN.—Michael, 126 East 84th St., Sept. 28. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

SUMTER.—Julia, 270 1st Av., Sept. 27. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

YOUNG.—John, 381 Greenwich St., Sept. 28, aged 56. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

Brooklyn.

APPLEBLOOM.—Sophie, Brooklyn State Hospital, Sept. 27, aged 39.

ASKIN.—Clara M., 726 Marcy Av., Sept. 27. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

BUSHINSKY.—Philomena, 95 South 2d St., Sept. 27, aged 49.

CASSIDY.—Catherine, 2,551 East 13th St., Sept. 28, aged 57. Funeral today.

COLEMAN.—John S., 19 Cooper St., Sept. 28.

ENGBERG.—Peter, M. E. Hospital, Sept. 27, aged 68.

EYRING.—William P., 632 Belmont Av.

FUSZNER.—Joseph H., Kings County Hospital, Sept. 28.

GRIEME.—Ernst A., 681 Onderdonk Av., Sept. 28, aged 73. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

GUNDERSON.—Theodore M., 701 Lexington Av., Sept. 28, aged 12.

HATOFF.—Dora, 645 Williams Av., Sept. 27, aged 19.

KAUFMANN.—George, 1,565 East 4th St., Sept. 27.

KEHOE.—Maria, 1,336 Jefferson Av., Sept. 28, aged 80. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

KUNZE.—Theresa E., 38 Weirfield St., Sept. 27. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

McHUGH.—James, Brooklyn State Hospital, Sept. 27, aged 46.

MADISON.—Anna M., 447 Halsey St., Sept. 28. Funeral service today.

MAHER.—May, 43 Driggs Av., Sept. 27, aged 44.

MANAGLAN.—Annie, 55 Pine St., Sept. 27, aged 61.

MARTIN.—Mary C., 1,302 Avenue R, Sept. 27, aged 53.

NALER.—Thomas, 1,403 15th Av., Sept. 27, aged 47.

O'CONNOR.—Margaret, 5,315 2d Av., Sept. 27, aged 51.

SAVILL.—Frances, Kings County Hospital, Sept. 27, aged 56.

SCHNEIDER.—Beatrice, 1,880 Putnam Av., Sept. 28, aged 81.

SCHWEIGER.—Rudolph, 1,663 Shore Road, Sept. 27, aged 41.

SHEA.—Gertrude, Brooklyn State Hospital, Sept. 27, aged 27.

STAUDER.—Catherine, 93 Essex St., Sept. 28. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

STILLGER.—John B., 547 Monroe St., Sept. 27, aged 45.

STRUSZ.—Elizabeth A., 206A Moffat St., Sept. 28, aged 77.

TRACEY.—Patrick, 1,666 Atlantic Av., Sept. 28. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

UPTEGROVE.—Edward A., 265 12th St., Sept. 28. Funeral Oct. 2.

WEST.—William, Long Island College Hospital, Sept. 27, aged 7 months.

Hoboken, Jersey City, and Newark.

APPELMANN.—Harry, Jersey City, Sept. 28. Funeral today, 8:30 A. M.

DESMOND.—John, 25 Bridge St., Newark, Sept. 28. Funeral today, 8 A. M.

DURBOROW.—Capt. Michael, 398 Grove St., Jersey City, Sept. 28.

EBERLEIN.—Paul G., 36 Irving St., Jersey City, Sept. 27, aged 58. Funeral tomorrow, 1 P. M.

EGLE.—Barbara, 334 Clinton Av., West Hoboken, Sept. 28, aged 52. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

HAMMOND.—Robert F., 332 Ocean Av., Jersey City, Sept. 28, aged 36.

HORNETT.—Ellen, 4 Mill Road, Jersey City, Sept. 28. Funeral Oct. 12.

LINDNER.—Philip, 626 Monroe St., Hoboken, Sept. 27.

McCARTHY.—George M., Jersey City, Sept. 28.

MARING.—Elizabeth, 1,105 Broad St., Newark, Sept. 28, aged 34. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

MORRISSEY.—Dora, 419 Demott St., West Hoboken, Sept. 27. Funeral today, 8:30 A. M.

NOON.—William, 24 Bidwell Av., Jersey City, Sept. 29.

OLSEN.—Johannah, 6 Wayne St., Jersey City, Sept. 27. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

PICHE.—George E., 808 Bergen St., Newark, Sept. 28, aged 51. Funeral tomorrow, 2:30 P. M.

RAINBOW.—James J., Newark, Sept. 27. Funeral today.

RYAN.—Edith, 99 Central Av., Newark, Sept. 28. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.

SIEBERT.—Josephine, 745 South 18th St., Newark, Sept. 28, aged 11 months.

SWEENEY.—Ida, River Road, Hoboken, Sept. 27, aged 31.

VETTER.—Anna, 244 Hunterdon St., Newark, Sept. 27, aged 31.

VON GOEBEN.—Hans, 1,033 Bloomfield St., Hoboken, Sept. 27, aged 45. Funeral private.

WANGERSHEIM.—Charlotte, 121 Hudson St., Hoboken, Sept. 28, aged 81. Funeral tomorrow.

ZARE.—Marco, 140 Central Av., West Hoboken, Sept. 27.

Long Island.

ALFORD.—Harold, Ridgewood, Sept. 27, aged 1.

BLUMM.—John, Ridgewood, Sept. 27, aged 1 month.

BUCALO.—Philip, Corona, Sept. 27, aged 39.

CALLAHAN.—Arthur F., Woodhaven, Sept. 27, aged 32.

CASTERLINE.—Grace, Corona, Sept. 27, aged 22.

FOSTER.—Sophie, Evergreen, Sept. 27, aged 33.

LEFFLER.—Rosina, College Point, Sept. 27, aged 1 month.

LONIGAN.—Thomas J., Corona, Sept. 27, aged 37.

McCULLY.—Gladys, 147 18th Av., Long Island City, Sept. 27. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

MADSEN.—Bessie, Springfield, Sept. 27.

SCHNECKENBERGER.—August, 94 Crescent St., Long Island City, Sept. 27, aged 46.

SHEATH.—Margaret, Elmhurst, Sept. 27, aged 67.

SUTTON.—Mary, Woodhaven, Sept. 27, aged 27.

TARTARO.—Angelo, Brooklyn Hills, Sept. 27, aged 35.

In Memoriam

COHEN.—The unveiling of monument in memory of Mrs. Bessie R. Cohen takes place at 10:30 A. M., on Sunday, Oct. 1, at Washington Cemetery. Relatives and friends kindly attend.

HOEY.—Mary, in memory of; died Sept. 30, 1915.

MACOMBER.—Elizabeth, mass, St. Joseph's Church, Newark, today, 8 A. M.

SHINE.—Ellen, mass, St. Aloysius's Church, Newark, today, 8 A. M.

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It predicted in advance the result of every national nominating convention from 1896 until the present time.

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The HERALD has begun its "straw vote" feature and will

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It consists of polls of actual voters, including all classes, in all parts of the country.

This will show an unmistakable drift, although the indications early in an exciting campaign are by no means conclusive. There may be a great change as the campaign progresses.

Now to the result of the "straw vote" to date:—In twenty-two States 26,997 representative voters have cast their ballots. Of these 14,052 are for Mr. Hughes and 12,403 are for Mr. Wilson. Mr. Hughes gains 2,474 from Mr. Wilson's and Mr. Roosevelt's vote in 1912. Mr. Wilson gains 592 from the Taft and Roosevelt vote of that year.

As the ballot progresses it will be instructive to note whether the progressive vote divides differently than on these general lines. The progressive vote will decide the election of 1916.

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DYE REPORT BLOCKED BY GERMAN PROTEST

Secretary Redfield Withdraws Expert's Researches from Chemists' View Here.

DEUTSCHLAND SHIPPERS ACT

In Concert with Local Importers They Resent Steps to Aid American Industry.

The thousands of chemists attending their annual section meetings and the second annual National Exposition of Chemical Industries now being held here, were surprised yesterday when word was passed around that William C. Redfield, Secretary of the Department of Commerce, at the behest of German dyestuff importing interests, had directed the withdrawal from public consultation of proofsheets of the proposed report on the statistics of dyestuffs prepared under the supervision of Dr. Thomas H. Norton, the Government's color expert. The proofsheets were placed at the disposal of visitors to the exposition early in the week, and had attracted deep interest on the part of American dyestuff manufacturers and others charged with the upbuilding of a big color industry in this country in order to make the United States independent of Germany.

It developed that Secretary Redfield took action after receiving protests from representatives in this city of the leading manufacturers in Germany of colors.

Singularly enough, the manufacturers were almost, without exception, the same who made up the million dollar cargo of the merchant submarine Deutschland, and this latest move was hailed by the chemists as another angle to the intensive dye competition that is resulting from the war.

Among those filing protests with Secretary Redfield were Herman A. Metz, President of the Farbwerke-Hoechst Company, 122 Hudson Street, with large dyeworks located in Germany; the Badische Company, and Charles J. Hardy, attorney for the Republic Trading Corporation, 165 Broadway. The last-named corporation is selling agent for many large German firms selling dyestuffs in this country, among them, in addition to the houses named above, being the Bayer Company, the Berlin Aniline Works, the Cassella Color Company, Geisenheimer & Co., and the Geigy ter Meer Company.

See Obstruction from Berlin.

Dr. Norton received a telegram early yesterday morning from Dr. Edward E. Pratt, Chief of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in Washington, advising him of the Secretary's decision, and directing him to withhold the proofsheets until further notice.

When the Secretary's order was brought to the attention of domestic dyestuff manufacturers exhibiting at the exposition, and prominent chemists, the charge was made that the German color manufacturing interests, working through their importing representatives here, were seeking to obstruct the promising development already reached and contemplated, in building up an American dyestuffs and allied industry.

It was made plain that the domestic interests proposed making a determined fight to have the dyestuff census now in type in the Government Printing Office not only published without abridgement, but accorded the full publicity planned originally by the Department of Commerce.

The telegram of Herman A. Metz, sent to Secretary Redfield, read:

By what authority does Dr. Norton quote in detail amounts of various products and prices paid for same by importers of dyestuffs? Is not this making public private information obtained from the Custom House records unlawful?

Attorney Hardy, on behalf of the Republic Trading Corporation, representing the collective German color importing interests, sent this protest:

May I ask to be informed whether your official consent to this publication has been secured. If your permission has not yet been secured, I respectfully request that your permission be withheld until the houses I represent have had an opportunity to be heard.

A protest was also sent by the Badische Company against the display or publication of the dyestuffs census in its present form.

Explains Importers' Position.

It was contended last night by representatives of the importing interests that the detailed information contained in Dr. Norton's pamphlet regarding private marks and colors was, under regulations of the Treasury Department, to be regarded as confidential and not of a character to be made public.

The position of the importers of German dyes was set forth in a statement made last night to a TIMES reporter by Robert Alfred Shaw, Treasurer of the Cassella Color Company, selling agents in this country of the firm of the same name manufacturing colors in Germany.

"The United States Treasury regulations," said Mr. Shaw, "recognize as confidential all invoices of importers. They are only to be made public under order of the Secretary of the Treasury. These are the records from which Dr. Norton has compiled his statistics. Have these statistics been tabulated in a manner which safeguards the legitimate trade interests of the importer? That is the question raised by these protests. The American chemical manufacturer is undoubtedly entitled to all possible Governmental aid, but no American manufacturer in any field will expect to have his own records which he files at Washington made public in extenso without compensation as to form and character.

"The importers ask no less courteous treatment. Neither the Treasury Department nor the Department of Commerce has consulted any importer on this subject so far as we know."

Attorney Hardy said that the making public of the secrets of the German dyestuff importing trade would be a clear violation of the Treasury Department rules. The inference to be drawn from the statements of the importing interests was that they were really questioning the authority of the Secretary of Commerce to publish the census at all, the claim being that the authority to reveal such trade secrets lay with Secretary McAdoo.

The significance of the importers' action was not lost upon the domestic manufacturers of dyestuffs and chemicals. They regarded the protest as a plain attempt to retard the growth of the American industry, and made tentative plans for a fight in Washington.

Dr. William Becker, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the W. Becker's Aniline and Chemical Works, Brooklyn, whose concern has just completed a plant covering forty acres in South Brooklyn at a cost of several million dollars, said the action of the German interests was resented.

"It is absolutely essential," said Dr. Becker last night, "that the factors engaged in building up the domestic dyestuff and chemical industry have access to the information gathered by Dr. Norton. Millions of dollars have been put into dyestuff and allied plants in this country since the start of the European war. It is now desired to make a survey of the different kinds of dyes actually imported and consumed in America, in order to form a basis for a properly-proportioned industry here."

Chemists Object to Censorship.

Dr. Becker said his firm, as well as all other American manufacturers of colors, would be represented at a hearing to be called in Washington by Secretary Redfield to consider the objections of the importers.

J. A. Schoellkopf, Jr., of the Schoellkopf Aniline and Chemical Works, the largest color plant in America, with factories in Buffalo, will also file a protest against allowing the German interests to interfere with the publication of the dyestuffs census in its original form. It also was said that the Council of the American Chemical Society would probably come to the aid of the domestic color manufacturers.

After consultation with Dr. Norton, the compiler of the dyestuff census, a statement was drawn up at the exposition, which it was said represented the views of American manufacturers, urging the necessity for the publication of the census wholly unabridged.

Charles J. Hardy, counsel for the Republic Trading Company, said last night at his Summer home in Good Ground, L. I., that he had received assurances from Secretary Redfield that the dyestuff census would not be published until the importers had been heard formally at a hearing to be held in Washington, probably next week.

OFFICIALS EXPLAIN RULING.

Complaints Were Based on Use of Proprietary Symbols.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—The protest of German dyestuff producers and importers against the publication of the dyestuff census prepared by the Department of Commerce is likely to be disposed of within a few days. The proofsheets of this census were withdrawn from the Chemical Exposition in New York because of the protest, and are not open to consultation at the Department of Commerce. This action was taken as a matter of fairness to the firms that made the protest, but is regarded as only temporary.

As soon as the proofsheets can be examined thoroughly to determine if they violate the rights of dyestuff manufacturers the census will be published. It does not now seem likely that the protest will result in any change in the text of the publication. The particular thing which was objected to was the use of certain sympols in the designation of colors which disclosed the particular concern that made that color. This was done in the compilation of the work, not so much to make that disclosure as to conform to a standard.

The incident is illustrated by saying that there is a shade known as orange red, but this shade may, as produced by different firms, never be in any two instances identically the same. The Department of Commerce experts simply took one certain firm's shade as a standard of comparison. No trade secrets were revealed in this, department officials said tonight, and no intention to make public trade processes was thought of in preparing the work.

The criticism that has come from some quarters that a concession had been made to the German dye interests is entirely without foundation, according to statements made at the Department of Commerce. It was said there was nothing that affected the German dye industry in the particular respect in which the census publication provoked protest. The use of the symbols referred to was more objectionable, if at all, because it designated the goods of one American concern as a standard for other American concerns.

DISEASE COSTS A BILLION.

Chemists Hear Suggestions as to Machinery and Sanitation.

Members of the American Chemical Society, the American Electrochemical Society, and the Technical Association of the Paper and Pulp Association devoted yesterday to discussions of the disease hazard in the chemical trade, the Russian chemical industry, biological chemistry, physical chemistry, and rubber chemistry. The meetings were held at Columbia University, the Chemists' Club, and in Grand Central Palace.

It was brought out at the meeting held at Columbia, under the auspices of the American Chemical Society, that this country is losing close to $1,000,000,000 a year through preventable occupational diseases. A paper by Dr. W. A. Lynott of the Federal Bureau of Mines contained statistics to show that every worker in the United States loses an average of nine days' work a year through occupational diseases that could be prevented with proper machinery and sanitation.

According to Professor Charles Baskerville, Chairman of the society's committee charged with the investigation of these conditions, and Dr. J. W. Schoreschewsky of the United States Marine Hospital Service in Pittsburgh, there is a growing movement in the direction of better working conditions. Dr. Alice Hamilton, an investigator of occupational diseases for the Federal Bureau of Labor Statistics, gave a general description of her experiences in munitions and chemical factories.

The Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry put in a full day at Exposition Hall in the Grand Central Palace. P. S. Lovejoy, Assistant Professor of Forestry at the University of Michigan, submitted a paper on "Guesses About the Pulpwood Supply of the Future," in which he said:

"We do not know within 25 per cent. what our stand of saw-timber is for the whole country. At the lowest estimate, we are cutting pulp forests at the rate of several million acres a year. We actually need in the United States 5,000,000 cords a year, requiring a cutting of only 100,000 acres."

Announcement was made yesterday at headquarters of the American Chemical Society of the action of the council meeting held Wednesday. Professor M. H. Whitaker of Columbia University, who has been the editor of The Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry, resigned because of pressure of duties at Columbia. It was the expressed opinion of the council that Professor Whitaker had brought The Journal from a burden of expense to the society into a prosperous standing as one of the leading chemical publications of the country. It was announced that Dr. Charles H. Herty, President of the society, was appointed editor. Dr. Herty will on Jan. 1 next resign as head of the Department of Chemistry at the University of North Carolina and devote his entire time to editorial work.

The council also re-elected Dr. Charles L. Parsons of Washington Secretary, and Dr. E. G. Love, chief chemist of the Consolidated Gas Company of this city, the new Treasurer. The new President to succeed Dr. Herty will not be appointed until the Spring meeting of the society.

Today there will be several meetings to discuss chemical industry, while many of the visiting chemists will embark on a steamer for a sail up the Hudson River.

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WOMRATH'S LIBRARY 15 East 28th Street. 21 West 45th Street. 642 Madison Avenue. 2 Rector Street—Arcade U. S. Express Bldg. 30 Church Street, Room 305. Grand Central Terminal. 2191 Broadway (near 78th Street.) 2544 Broadway (near 95th Street.) 2792 Broadway (near 108th Street.) 3489 Broadway (near 143d Street.) Hotel Majestic (Central Park West at 72d St.)

TRACE PARALYSIS SPREAD TO AN ADULT

Health Authorities Hear How Man 50 Years Old Is Thought to Have Infected Family.

26 MORE NEW CASES HERE

Fund to Buy Braces for Little Victims Is Swelled in Day by More Than $1,000.

Record of the Disease in the City.

Borough.	Deaths. Thursday.	Deaths. Yesterday.	New Cases. Thursday.	New Cases. Yesterday.
Manhattan	4	3	13	12
Brooklyn	3	4	4	5
Bronx	2	1	4	6
Queens	1	3	4	3
Richmond	0	1	1	0
Total	10	12	26	26

Total deaths to date.........2,489
Total cases to date.........9,010

A tramp in New Jersey is believed to have furnished the best evidence on record so far that infantile paralysis is spread by adults, and the health authorities of the State, as well as those of the United States Government, are now working on the case. On July 24 a farmer named Clark was living at Patricks Corners, near South River, N. J. Clark had five children, the oldest of whom was 8 years of age. When the epidemic first began in July Clark quarantined his house. On Aug. 8 a tramp, 50 years old, was hired as farm hand, with the understanding that he sleep in the barn and not come near the house. On Aug. 12 one of Clark's sons had poliomyelitis, and then within two weeks all of the children had been afflicted.

The tramp had disappeared before the New Jersey Health Department had received the facts of the case, but inquiries are now being made with a view to ascertaining all facts concerning his previous wanderings.

In spite of the fact that the number of new cases of infantile paralysis reported yesterday was the same as that for the day before and also last Tuesday, the New York health authorities are not worrying about the epidemic's growing any worse. Commissioner of Health Emerson said yesterday that New York had had its share of the disease, but that it came out of the epidemic with fewer cases per capita than most of the other places which were visited.

Contributions amounting to $1,041 were received by the Health Department yesterday for its fund to buy braces for the crippled children. The total is now $42,057.

The contributors were Mrs. M. Alexander, $530; Mrs. Henry L. Lascherman, $400; The Globe, $30.25; Mrs. David W. Jayne, $25; Mrs. W. H. Hunter's eight little children, $16; The Jewish Daily News, $11; Miss Pauline Titus, $6.25; from THE NEW YORK TIMES, Thomas E. Victor, Michael Levy, and S. D. Holiner, $5 each; Mrs. F. Hoffman, $3.

Readers of THE TIMES subscribed $17 yesterday to the fund to buy toys and braces for the victims of poliomyelitis. The contributors were Miss Madeline A. Cohn and Grace Charles Auerbach, $5 each; Mrs. R. Miller, $3; three children, "M. B. C., J. E. C., and E. S. C.," and anonymous, $2 each.

Mrs. William Alexander, President of the National Special Aid Society, yesterday announced that she had received a package containing 1,200 pennies, representing the gift of about 1,000 children, the pupils of the Episcopal Vacation Schools, for the society's fund for children crippled by poliomyelitis.

Ten additional cases of poliomyelitis were reported yesterday to the New Jersey State Board of Health. They were distributed as follows: Newark, 2; Westwood, Milburn, Hampton Borough, New Brunswick, Butler Borough, Pompton Lakes Borough, Upper Penns Neck, and Plainfield, 1 each.

NEW CASES AND DEATHS.

Names and Addresses of the Latest Victims of Paralysis.

The following names and addresses of new cases of infantile paralysis and of persons who had died as a result of the disease were given out yesterday by the Health Department:

NEW CASES—MANHATTAN.

Rose Colli, 144 Sullivan St.
Nellie Scharbetsky, 1 year, 435 E. 6th St.
John Duside, 1 year, 620 E. 17th St.
A. Lavinsky, 11 years, 374 E. 10th St.
Helen Roben, 1 year, 332 W. 20th St.
Jerome Baronatz, 5 years, 461 W. 26th St.
Fred Bauman, 1 year, 212 E. 54th St.
John O'Neill, 1 year, 101 W. 103d St.
J. Suzek, 1 year, 202 W. 82d St.
James Corbett, 1 year, 24 W. 99th St.
William Burtz, 2 years, 108 E. 130th St.
E. Nosea, 2 years, 162 E. 103d St.

DEATHS—MANHATTAN.

Harry Moran, 2 years, 641 Hudson St.
Joseph Gegert, 5 years, 1,746 1st Av.
Peter Fornie, 1 year, 368 W. 50th St.

NEW CASES—BRONX.

Morris Cheny, 1 year, 1,876 Hornado Place.
William Stag, 1 year, 128 E. 169th St.
Vera Morgan, 2 years, 2,421 Clay Av.
Dave Wootshi, 21 years, Riverside Hospital; home address, 120 Jackson St., Passaic, N. J.
Annie Markus, 2 years, 518 E. 139th St.
Helen Garvey, 1 year, 358 E. 135th St.

DEATHS—BRONX.

Phillip Arnold, 28 years, 2,081 Southern Boulevard.

NEW CASES—BROOKLYN.

Harold Haggerty, 6 years, 56 Lenox Road.
Joseph Ogulnyck, 2 years, 316 Atlantic Av.
Jos. O'Brien, 9 years, 1 Windsor Place.
Erick Stark, 10 months, 547 58th St.
Anna Blecker, 40 years, 56 Grafton St.

DEATHS—BROOKLYN.

Warren Henderson, 17 years, 49 Henry St.
Julia Iwanchik, 3 years, 54 Box St.
William West, 1 year, 134 Butler St.
Sallie Eros, 1 year, 89 Johnson Av.

NEW CASES—QUEENS.

Raymond McKenna, 1 year, 2,050 Radde St., Long Island City.
Louis Knudson, 2 years, Carlton and Archer Av., Springfield.
E. Shurer, 3 years, 103 Forest Av., Ridgewood.

DEATHS—QUEENS.

Raymond McKenna, 1 year, 2,050 Radde St., Long Island City.
Leo Pokarfki, 2 years, 28 Hobson Av., Long Island City.
George Weeks, 1 year, 707 Crescent St., Astoria.

DEATHS—RICHMOND.

Harold J. Scillitoe, 2 years, 40 Quinn St., Stapleton.

Dr. Charles V. Craster, Health Officer of Newark, called attention to the fact yesterday that in the New York papers of Sept. 27 it had been said that there were in Newark on Sept. 26, twenty-three cases of poliomyelitis, whereas on that day, Dr. Craster said, Newark had only six.

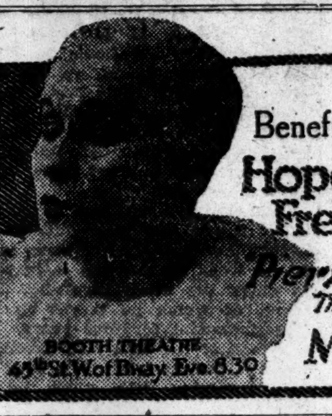
ROCKEFELLER ESTATE CASE.

Quarantine at Tarrytown Likely as Result of Child Taken Ill.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, Sept. 29.—John D. Rockefeller's estate will probably be placed under quarantine because of the discovery of a case of infantile paralysis. The 3-year-old daughter of Carl Nelson became ill with the disease today, and there are three other children in the house. Mr. Rockefeller has been taking every precaution to keep the disease from the children on his estate, and they were not allowed to leave it and no children were allowed to enter.

The discovery of the case will not alone keep Mr. Rockefeller in Cleveland, but it will keep John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and his family away probably for the rest of the year. They have been at Seal Harbor, Me., since the epidemic broke out.



Benefit Performance for the Hopelessly Crippled French Soldiers

"Pierrot the Prodigal" The Pantomime with Music

Monday Oct 2

BOOTH THEATRE 45th St. W of B'way. Eve. 8.30

B'way at 50th St. Eves. at 8. WINTER GARDEN Mats. Tues., Thurs & Sat. 2.

THE PASSING SHOW OF 1916

A MANGLER OF MELANCHOLY

MATINEE TODAY 50c to $1.50. AFTER THE ASTOR CUP RACE See Garage Scene in The Passing Show.

Sunday Night Concert

Always the Best Sunday Night Bill.

48TH ST. THEATRE. Beg'g MON., OCT. 2 SEATS NOW

GEORGE BROADHURST'S New Play, RICH MAN, POOR MAN

Today Mat. & Eve., Broadway Thea., Long Branch

WINTHROP AMES' LITTLE THEATRE REOPENS TUESDAY, OCT. 3 With Violet Pearn's Uncommon Comedy, HUSH! SEATS NOW ON SALE. Eves. 8:45. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

CASTLES IN THE AIR ATOP 44TH St. THEA. NIGHTLY at 11. DANCING THE BULL-RING GREATEST MIDNIGHT SHOW ON EARTH.

44th St. Thea., Just W. of B'way. Eves. 8:15. Matinees Today & Wed. 2:15. THE LATEST TOWN PET. THE GIRL FROM BRAZIL TYPICAL SHUBERT MUSICAL SHOW—THEREFORE A1.

39TH ST. Thea., near B'way. Evgs. 8:20. Matinee Today 2:20. Last 2 Times at This Theatre. VERY GOOD EDDIE

MONDAY NEXT—Walter N. Lawrence offers

SEATS NOW BACKFIRE A New Play by Stuart Fox.

BEGINNING NEXT MONDAY. VERY GOOD EDDIE RETURNS HOME TO THE PRINCESS THEATRE To continue its Triumphal Run. Seats Now on Sale 4 Weeks in Advance.

MAXINE ELLIOTT'S Beg's Wed. OCT. 4 WILLIAM HODGE Seats Mon., Oct. 2. In a new comedy drama of New York life, FIXING SISTER

Pierrot THE Prodigal THE PANTOMIME WITH MUSIC. BOOTH Thea., 45th St., W. of B'way. Ev. 8:30. Matinees Today & Wed. 2:30.

ASTOR Thea., 45th & B'way. Evs. 8:30. Matinee Today 2:30. THE GUILTY MAN Cast Includes IRENE FENWICK Beg's MONDAY, OCT. 2 (Seats on Sale.) TAYLOR HOLMES in a new comedy, HIS MAJESTY BUNKER BEAN

MAT. TO-DAY THE MAN WHO CAME BACK PLAYHOUSE, W. 48th.

CASINO Broadway & 39th St. Evgs. 8:15. Matinees Today & Wed. 2:15. LINA ABARBANELL Smashing Big Success FLORA BELLA

LYRIC 42d, W. of B'way. Eves. 8:15. Matinees Today & Wed. 2:15. RICHARD WALTON TULLY'S THE FLAME DIFFERENT

SHUBERT 44th, W. of B'way. Ev. 8:30. Matinees Today & Wed. 2:30. HENRY E. DIXEY In a New Comedy MR. LAZARUS

Comedy, W. 41. Evs. 8:45. Mats. Today, Thurs. 2:30. Wash'n Sq. Players Last Week of Four Comedies

LONGACRE W. 48th St. Tel. Bryant 23. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:30. WILLIAM COLLIER IN THE GREATEST OF ALL FARCES, "NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH"

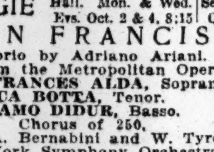
THE SILENT WITNESS Will return to New York in October. Date and Theatre to be announced later.

CORT West 48th Street. Evenings 8:20. Matinees Today & Wed. 2:20. Oliver Morosco's Great Laughing Success, "UPSTAIRS AND DOWN"

STANDARD B'way & 90th St. Evs. 25c to $1 JANE COWL in Mat. Today 25c to 5c. "COMMON CLAY." Next Wk. "The Guilty Man" with Irene Fenwick.

Park Thea., 59th & B'y. Daily & Sun. 2:15&8:15. Mats. 25c, 50c. Evs. 25c to $1. Boxes $1.50 Thos. H. Ince's $1,000,000 Photo Spectacle. CIVILIZATION

HIPPODROME



Eves. At 8:15. MATINEE TODAY The Big Show SURPASSES ALL NEW ICE BALLET with Anna PAVLOWA Mammoth Minstrels FOTO Toy to Every Child Today, Mat.

CARNEGIE Hall. Mon. & Wed. Evs. Oct. 2 & 4, 8:15 Seats Now On Sale "SAN FRANCIS" Oratorio by Adriano Ariani. Soloists from the Metropolitan Opera Co.: Mme. FRANCES ALDA, Soprano. Mr. LUCA BOTTA, Tenor. Mr. ADAMO DIDUR, Basso. Chorus of 250, Maestro A. Bernabini and W. Tyroler. New York Symphony Orchestra Conducted by the Composer. Prices 50c. to $2. Boxes (Seating 8) $50.

LOEW'S NEW YORK THEA. & ROOF 10,15,25c Cont. 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Roof to 1 A. M. THEDA BARA in "Her Double Life."

Loew's American Roof 42d St., W. of B'way Every Eve. at 8:15 "A Telephone Tangle," Al Wohlman & Co., "Songland," others. L. Gish, "Diane of the Follies." ALL SEATS RESERVED 25c, 35c, 50c

Universal Pictures present LOIS WEBER & PHILLIPS SMALLEY in "IDLE WIVES" MAXINE ELLIOTT THEATRE, B'way at 39th St. 3 Performances Daily, 2:30, 7:30 & 9:30 P. M. PRICES 25 & 50c. SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.

Lexington Theatre 51st St. & Lexington Ave. OPENS TOMORROW. 10 Big Vaudeville Acts AND TRIANGLE Feature Photo Plays Mts. 2:15—10, 15, 25c. Eves 8:15—15, 25, 35 & 50c.

Irving Place Theatre, Irving Place & 15th Street Today Mat. 2:15 (pop. prices), & Eve. 8:15. "WIE EINST IM MAI." Sun. Sac. Conc. "Glueck im Winkel" by Sudermann

BANDBOX THEATRE 57th Street & 3rd Ave. Today, Mat. 2:15 (Pop. Prices), & Eve. 8:15, and Tomorrow Sacr. Concert (Pop. Prices). "DAS EXEMPEL"—Comedy by L. Fulda.

RIALTO Bessie Barriscale in "A Corner in Colleens." Soloists, Scenic, New Comedy & Rialto Orchestra.

B'WAY & 47th St. STRAND NOON to 11.30 E. H. SOTHERN in "The Chattel" and Maurice & Walton in Photo Dramatic Debut.

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th Twice Daily 2:15 & 8:15 Popular Prices. THE SPORTING WIDOWS

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE, West 42d St. EVES. 8:15. MATS. TODAY & WED. 2:15. A VERITABLE FURORE! Klaw & Erlanger's New Musical Comedy, Miss Springtime

DANSE DE FOLLIES (Atop New Amsterdam) Closed Temporarily for Preparations of NEW ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC Opening Next Monday Night, Oct. 2.

HUDSON West 44th St. Evenings 8:20. Matinees TODAY & Wed. 2:20 POLLYANNA "If you liked 'Daddy Long Legs' and 'Peg o' My Heart' you will like 'Pollyanna' better."—Globe.

Turn to the Right! GAIETY Theatre, B'way & 46th. Evs. 8:20. Matinees TODAY & Wed. 2:30.

GEO. M. COHAN'S B'way, 43d St., Evs at 8:30 Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:30 DAVID BELASCO PRESENTS Seven Chances

EMPIRE Broadway & 40th St. Eves. 8:20. Matinees TODAY & Wed. 2:20. "SPARKLING COMEDY."—Times. "SCINTILLATING COMEDY."—Herald. MARGARET ANGLIN in Wm. Somerset Maugham's Comedy, "Caroline"

LYCEUM 45th St. & Broadway. Evs. 8:20. Mats. TODAY & Thurs. 2:20. "A GREAT ACTOR in A GREAT PLAY."—American. OTIS SKINNER in Booth Tarkington's Comedy Success, "MISTER ANTONIO"

CRITERION Broadway & 44th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:20. "There is only one Arliss. You can scarcely afford to miss him."—Times. GEORGE ARLISS in PAGANINI

ARMS AND THE GIRL "Is enchanting."—Eve. Sun. "Shines and sparkles."—Tribune. "Delightful romance."—World. FULTON West 46th St. Eves. 8:20. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:20.

HARRIS West 42d St. Evs. 8:30. Last Mat. TODAY 2:20. LAST 2 TIMES FAIR and WARMER with MADGE KENNEDY

TUESDAY, OCT. 3 SEATS NOW SELLING SELWYN & CO. present Under Sentence By Rol Cooper Megrue and Irvin Cobb, with George Nash and Janet Beecher.

BELASCO WEST 44TH ST. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. TODAY & Thurs. 2:30. MATINEE TODAY AT 2:20. THE BOOMERANG

Cohan & Harris (Formerly Candler) Theatre W. 42d St. Evs. 8:20. MAT. TODAY 2:20. The Intruder "VITAL STORY DRAMATICALLY TOLD." By CYRIL HARCOURT.

LIBERTY W. 42d St. Twice Daily, incl. Sundays, 2:15 & 8:10 P. M. "Broadway and Babylon go well together."

D. W. GRIFFITH'S Colossal Spectacle with Orchestra of 50. The first and only production Mr. Griffith has made since "The Birth of a Nation."

ELTINGE WEST 42D ST. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Sat. & Wed. 2:30. CHEATING CHEATERS MATINEE TODAY 2:20.

REPUBLIC W. 42d St. Ev 8:30. Mats. Today & Wed. HIS BRIDAL NIGHT introducing THE DOLLY SISTERS

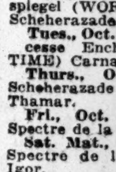
GLOBE Broadway & 46th St. Evs. 8:20. LAST MATINEE TODAY 2:20. LAST 2 PERFORMANCES THE Amber Empress

GLOBE FIRST NIGHT TUESDAY. OCT. 3 SEATS NOW. CHARLES DILLINGHAM will present RAYMOND HITCHCOCK in the new Musical Play. "BETTY" WED. & SAT. MATINEES

By Arrangement Metropolitan Opera Co.

DIAGHILEFF'S BALLET RUSSE SEASON OPENS MONDAY, OCT. 9

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE 34th & 8th Ave. Eves. (Except Wed.) 8:30. Mat. Sat. 2:30.



NIJINSKY BOLM LOPOKOVA REVALLES GAVRILOW OTHER FAMOUS DANCERS PIERRE MONTEUX, Cond'r. Repertoire for First Week Incl'g Sensational Novelties

Mon., Oct. 9.—Sylphides; Eulenspiegel (WORLD PREMIERE); Igor; Scheherazade.
Tues., Oct. 10.—Cleopatre; La Princesse Enchantee; Sadko (FIRST TIME) Carnaval.
Thurs., Oct. 12.—Eulenspiegel; Scheherazade; Spectre de la Rose; Thamar.
Fri., Oct. 13.—Sylphides; Sadko; Spectre de la Rose; Thamar.
Sat. Mat., Oct. 14.—Eulenspiegel; Spectre de la Rose; Scheherazade; Igor.
Sat. Eve., Oct. 14.—Sadko; Sylphides; Cleopatre.

Seats Now on Sale $5 to 50c. At METROPOLITAN MANHATTAN OP. HOUSES

PRINTING ARTS SHOW MADISON SQ. GARDEN OPENS TONIGHT Sept. 30 to Oct. 7, 1 to 11 P. M. Daily exc. Sun. NEW INVENTIONS AND PROCESSES FINISHED SPECIMENS PRIZE COMMERCIAL POSTER EXHIBIT AND MOTION PICTURES—Admission 50c.

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'way & 47 St. Daily Mat. 25c.-$1. Greater Morgan Dancers, Hermine Shone & Co. in "The Evolution of Life," The Farber Girls, others, and Jack Wilson & Co.

THE WINTER POOL

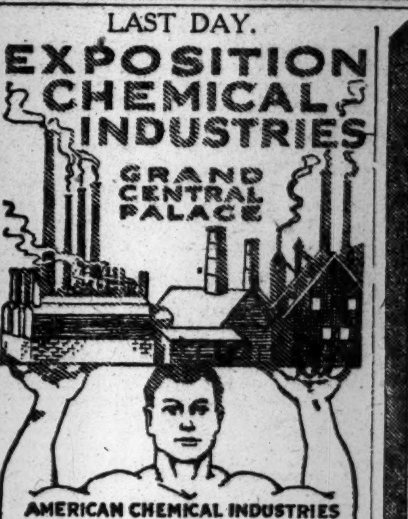
"Just Like Summer"

Brighton Beach

This well-known indoor pool will be open daily and Sunday beginning Sunday, October 1st. Salt water bathing for men and women. Water at Summer temperature. Steam heated, glass enclosed. Cafe and excellent restaurant where you may watch the water sports. Swimming guaranteed by Henry Elionsky.

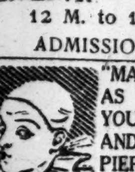
Hot sea water tub baths. Turkish baths.

LAST DAY.



12 M. to 11 P. M. Daily. ADMISSION 50 CENTS

To-DAY! America's Motor Classic THE ASTOR CUP 250 MILES FOR $25,000 IN CASH SHEEPSHEAD BAY SPEEDWAY 2:30 P. M. TICKETS UNTIL NOON 1624 Broadway. 'Phone Circle 100.



"MARJORIE PATTERSON AS PIERROT BRINGS YOUTH AND BOYISHNESS AND UNDERSTANDING IN PIERROT THE PRODIGAL AT THE BOOTH." —N. Y. Times.

BASEBALL TICKETS RESERVED SEATS For Today's Game, Brooklyn vs. Philadelphia, on sale Forty-second St. Ticket Shop. 205 W. 42d St. Phone 8393-4 Bryant.

When Entertaining Friends

or arranging a little supper after the play it might be well to remember that Shanley's is one of New York's most picturesque and representative restaurants.

With an exceptional cabaret of twenty star features—evenings seven to one.

The right sort of luncheon—seven courses —75c (Music) From 12 to 2:30 P. M.

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A Metropolitan Hotel With Suburban Environment

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HOFBRAU HAUS 30TH STREET & BROADWAY & 30TH Quaintest Place in America FINEST TABLE D'HOTE DINNER IN TOWN "FAMOUS FOR ITS LUNCHEONS" Telephone Madison Square 3207-8

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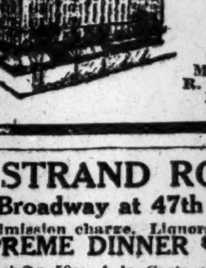
7th Avenue, 124th to 125th Sts. Very Accessible Prices Moderate Within a few minutes' walk of N. Y. Central Railroad Station. One block from "L" and Subway Surface cars and Bus line to all points at door. FAMILY AND TRANSIENT ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF ALL OUTSIDE ROOMS

Single room with running water and some with shower $1.50
Single room with bath..... 2.00
Room with bath (for two persons)................ 2.50
Parlor, Bedroom and Bath, 3.50 up

SPECIAL RATES by MONTH or SEASON.



Dining Room on Twelfth Floor. Splendid view of Palisades. Board $10.50 per week. Breakfast, 50c; Lunch, 50c; Dinner, $1.00. Excellent Cuisine and Perfect Service. Tel. 8270 Morningside. R. P. LEUBE Manager.

Hotel Bretton Hall BROADWAY 85TH TO 86TH ST. Offers All the Comforts and Advantages of the Best New York City Hotels at Reasonable Rates. SUBWAY STATION AT DOOR. Rates for either one or two persons: Room with private bath, $2.50 and $3 day. Parlor, bedroom and bath, $4 to $7.50 day. ALSO EXCEPTIONALLY DESIRABLE APARTMENTS, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, UNDER YEARLY LEASE, FROM 2 TO 6 ROOMS WITH 1, 2 OR 3 BATHS.

HOTEL WALTON 104 W. 70TH ST. JOHN K. MORRIS, Prop. For Rent, 2 and 3-room apartments with baths, furnished or unfurnished.

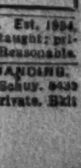
Chicago, Ill.

CHICAGO'S FAMOUS SOUTH SIDE HOTEL CENTER Hyde Park Hotel The Windemere Chicago Beach Hotel Hotel Del Prado

STRAND ROOF Broadway at 47th Street No admission charge. Liquors now served. SUPREME DINNER $1.00 5 to 9 P.M. Luncheon 50c. A la Carte at all hours. Andre's Revue at 7:15 & 11:30 P. M.

Luchow's 14th Street, near Fourth Ave.

23 Years at this Address Means Something MODERN DANCES TAUGHT IN 9 LESSONS $5.00. 4 CLASS LESSONS $1. All quickly earned by the REMEY METHOD. (PRIVATE LESSONS $1.) All other Ball Room Dances guaranteed $5.00. REMEY SCHOOL FOR DANCING. 917-921 Eighth Av. (at 54th St.) Phone 4537-4684 Columbus. Open 10 to 10 Daily. Send for large FREE booklet.



MANSFIELD STUDIOS, 33 W. 44th. Est. 1894. Bryant 4474. Dances taught privately. Each pupil has separate room. Reasonable.

A. Albert Saato, ACADEMY OF DANCING, B'way & 87th St. Schuy. 8432 Teachers' courses. Child's & adult classes, private. Bklt

WARBURG POINTS OUT RESERVE BANK NEEDS

Present System, He Says, Is Not a Finality, but a Beginning.

WOULD INCREASE POWER

Says Board Should Govern the Administration of Treasury Funds—Would Modernize Usury Laws.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 29. — Addressing the American Bankers Association today, Paul M. Warburg, member of the Federal Reserve Board, said that the Federal Reserve act had met many currency and banking problems with the greatest success and represented one of the greatest contributions ever made by Congress, but we must not stand still, and further development was necessary in a number of important respects. Without this, he warned, the United States could not hope to rise to the fullest measure of its financial and commercial opportunities created by the new world conditions.

Part of the two billions of gold needlessly and wastefully scattered all over the country, unmobilized and inert, he said, must be mobilized and rendered effective as reserve. Mr. Warburg explained how this could be accomplished without disturbance, and presented detailed analytical figures to prove that the desired steps could be taken without danger of "inflation," a bugaboo that, he said, had frightened some superficial critics.

Mr. Warburg also submitted reasons why there should be vital readjustment of the relations of the Treasury and the Controller's office toward the board and its administration of the nation's monetary system.

"The Federal Reserve system, in its present form, is not a finality but a beginning," he said, "and should be improved as experience dictates. Indeed, the Federal Reserve act would prove a failure if changes in the system did not become necessary from time to time."

The theory that notes should not be issued by the Federal Reserve Banks against gold without a certain reserve of commercial paper "makes all Europe laugh at us," he said, and should be discarded.

Having described deposit banking as "the art of wisely employing the depositors' stored up purchasing power," Mr. Warburg said:

"The Federal Reserve act created a system of twelve central banks which, co-operating with one another, were from then on to exercise two important functions in relation to their member banks: first, to provide a sufficient gold cover for the country's gold obligations; and, second, to provide the machinery for turning, whenever desired, the member banks' commercial assets into available credit balances or cash.

"The law, however, continued the anomaly of requiring member banks to lock up in their vaults hundreds of millions of dollars, thus preventing them by legal enactment from giving additional strength to their own protective system, even if they should want to do so. It further created the anomalous situation that, while a balance with a Federal Reserve bank could be considered as a reserve, the Federal Reserve note could not be so counted despite the fact that it is a prior lien against the assets of the bank, and is the obligation of the United States, while the balance is not.

"This inconsistency—to a certain extent at least—has been cured, Congress having passed, upon the recommendation of the board, a most important amendment authorizing the board to permit member banks to keep any portion of their required vault reserve as balances with their Federal Reserve bank. In passing this amendment, Congress has opened the path for great strides in advance, and it remains to be seen now how far the bankers of the United States will be able to seize this opportunity of doubling the strength of their Federal Reserve banks.

The System's Lending Power.

"What is the Federal Reserve System's lending power today? If we set aside a gold reserve of only 40 per cent.—which may do in times of stress, but it is not a proper and sufficient basis in normal times—we find that we have a free gold reserve of about $206,000,000, or, if we include the gold now held in cold storage by the Federal Reserve agents, about $380,000,000. This means that, by additional rediscount operations, or purchases in the open market, for home requirements or for export, we are able to stand a loss of gold from $200,000,000 to $300,000,000. Two hundred million dollars is a very large amount, but when we realize that the nation's gold holding in one year has increased by about $500,000,000, it is well for us to consider whether or not we shall be able to hold this gold at the end of the war.

"It is impossible to predict what will then be our economic and financial situation. Perhaps we may find ourselves in an overexpanded or generally unsatisfactory condition, and we may have to face a readjustment in which all our banking strength may be required. On the other hand, things may go well with us, but in the rest of the world there may be a great deal of financial distress.

"In that case (and it may be the more likely of the two) we shall have almost boundless opportunities, but serious obligations as well. Foreign loans in the old and the new world may draw away our capital at interest rates far in excess of our own. Our exporters will have to meet the keen competition of other nations, and even though at first there will probably be a strong demand for certain of our raw materials, the purchasing power of many a country will be found materially reduced. These are conditions which, in the long run, may be the cause of heavy gold exports from the United States, and which, if we remain unprepared, may seriously check our progress. If, on the other hand, we forearm, we may grasp the opportunity of taking our place as the strongest of the world's bankers and furnish our industries with the basis for a solid expansion.

"Does it not appear ridiculous that a country owning over two billions and a half of gold should not be able to mobilize a larger free gold reserve than two or three hundred millions of dollars—particularly when it is apparent that its future financial and economic growth will depend upon the extent of the 'preparedness' that it can provide in this respect?"

The $700,000,000 to $750,000,000 of gold certificates and gold, in addition to other kinds of currency, at present carried in the pockets of the people and in business tills, should be gradually displaced by Federal Reserve notes, Mr. Warburg contended, thus mobilizing and bringing under control gold resources now scattered and more or less impotent.

The $600,000,000 or more of gold which had come into the United States since the Federal Reserve Banks opened should have gone into these banks, and Federal Reserve notes issued against it, Mr. Warburg said, but instead of strengthening the nation's centralized gold reserve, this gold had been allowed, because the Federal Reserve Banks' hands were tied, to drift into member banks or go into circulation.

The ultimate aim, Mr. Warburg submitted, should be the conversion of a large part of the 2 per cent. Government bonds, now securing circulation, into new 3 per cent. bonds, part of which gradually would be absorbed by the people, thus reducing national bank circulation, which ought to be withdrawn, and substituting therefor Federal Reserve notes covered by a far stronger gold reserve than that behind the national bank notes. Mr. Warburg added:

"We must rid our country of the confusing multiplicity of currency with which we are now afflicted, and the Treasury will have to stop issuing small denomination gold certificates. The circulating currency ought to be silver certificates in the small denominations and Federal Reserve notes. The best place for gold and gold certificates will be in the Federal Reserve Banks."

Instead of having had to pay out gold for $164,000,000 of investments the Federal Reserve Banks should have had the power to pay in Federal Reserve notes, secured by 40 per cent. gold, thus retaining the balance of about $100,000,000 gold as a potential reserve for additional note issues if needed.

Urges Banking Reforms.

Other points urged by Mr. Warburg were:

The usury laws should be modernized so that banks, under certain conditions, should be allowed to charge interest in excess of 6 per cent. in dealing with large and solvent concerns.

National banks should have the power to operate branches in cities where State laws do not prohibit State banking institutions from operating similar branches. The adoption of the Canadian or European branch bank system, however, would entail elements of excessive centralization.

"Self-respect and public opinion," Mr. Warburg said, "will not permit the State institutions long to remain in a position of shirking their duty toward the nation. They will be expected to join the Federal Reserve System."

National banks should be allowed to accept commissions, as in Europe, for executing orders for the investment of funds of depositors.

"The administration of the Treasury funds within the Federal Reserve system," Mr. Warburg continued, "should be subject to some control by the Board and emergency relief operations ought to be carried out through the Federal Reserve banks and not directly through deposits with member banks by the Treasury.

"If at certain periods large payments are to be made by the member banks to the Treasury, there should be an easy adjustment by having the money withdrawn strengthen the Federal Reserve System, leaving it to the board and the Federal Reserve banks, by rediscounting short paper, to return to the member banks sufficient funds to re-establish the equilibrium.

"But this important function of balancing the scales ought to be the constant care of the board, under a consistent plan of operation, and not the domain of the changing and arbitrary policies and views of each succeeding Secretary of the Treasury.

"In a similar way, the board's authority and efficiency ought to be strengthened by providing that examinations and rulings by the Controller's office, and the compilation of banking statistics, should be carried on under the auspices of the board.

"However the present members may have been able, by personal effort, to meet the organic defects of the law, the fact remains that, as it stands today, it places the board half way between independence and dependence. It cannot remain long in that position. Evolution will carry it either in one direction or the other. The country will have to decide which development it desires and express itself in no uncertain voice."

Concluding, Mr. Warburg said:

"I am an unqualified believer in and enthusiastic supporter of the Federal Reserve system. Its fundamental principles are sound; its benefits to the country have been immense, and will become more apparent with each succeeding year. Though from the point of view of banking technique, one single central bank would have been easier to administer and, in some respects, might have been more economical and efficient, I am convinced that the undisturbed development of our financial system is better assured and that danger of business or political control is more certain to be avoided by a system of co-ordinated central banks. That the system might possibly be simplified and made stronger and more efficient by merging some of the districts, is an opinion held by many, a view which I entertained before the organization of the districts, and to which I am still wedded.

"By merging a few districts into twin districts, greater strength, greater efficiency, and cheaper operation might be secured, without changing or weakening the intimate touch now produced by the respective local organizations."

F. J. H. von Engelken, Director of the Mint, who also addressed the convention today, said that the gold imports from Europe and Canada that yet might be expected to come into the United States would reach $400,000,000. He said these figures had been given to him by financial agents of the Entente Allies in this country.

The convention passed a resolution recommending the reduction of the reserves of country banks from 12 to 10 per cent. of their capital.

The subject of Congressional authorization of branch domestic banks brought on a spirited debate, but resolutions were adopted against the branch bank plan.

The annual election of officers resulted in the election of P. W. Goebel of Kansas City, Kan., President; C. A. Hinch of Cincinnati, Vice President; Oliver J. Sands of Richmond, Va., was re-elected Chairman of the Insurance Committee. The Executive Committee re-elected Frederick E. Farnsworth of New York as General Secretary, and E. M. Wing of La Crosse, Wis., Treasurer.

JAIL FOR WOMEN STRIKERS.

Two Sentenced to Workhouse Sue Out Writ of Habeas Corpus.

Mrs. Antoinette Pirone, 23 years old, of 300 East 118th Street, and Mrs. Mathilda Bardella, 24 years old, of 238 High Street, Brooklyn, who is a widow with three children, were arraigned before Magistrate Cornell in Jefferson Market Court yesterday for disorderly conduct. Both are operators on women's dresses, and until recently were employed by Woolf & Shuloff of 105 Madison Street, in whose shop a strike was declared seven weeks ago. They were arrested by Sergeant Cogan of the West Twentieth Street Station because they were parading in front of the shop where they formerly worked wearing badges inscribed, "Don't be a Scab," and refused to take off the badges when directed to do so.

The young women were defended in court by Jacob Mandelbaum, who insisted that they were doing no more than they had a right to do under a recent decision by Supreme Court Justice Guy. Magistrate Cornell declared he had no sympathy with them, and sentenced Mrs. Pirone to ten days and Mrs. Bardella to five days in the workhouse. In imposing the prison sentences Magistrate Cornell said that men and women who want to work for a living must not be interfered with by those who don't.

Jacob Mandelbaum, who appeared for the women, announced that he would sue out a writ of habeas corpus and take them to the Supreme Court at once. He insisted that their fingerprints should not be taken, but Magistrate Cornell overruled him. Mandelbaum got a writ from Justice Goff soon afterward and served it on the prison keeper at Jefferson Market. When the women started for the County Court House they refused to ride on a street car because of the strike, and were taken to court in a taxi at the expense of their attorney.

Justice Goff announced that he would hear argument in the case on Monday, and paroled the women in the custody of their attorney until that time.

HANGS HIMSELF IN HIS CELL.

Husband Accused of Mistreating Bride Is a Suicide.

Arrested Thursday on his wife's charge that he had thrown her from a window of their apartment on the sixth floor of 1,425 Charlotte Street, the Bronx, Isidore Millrad, a tailor, 40 years old, committed suicide yesterday morning by hanging himself in his cell in the County Jail, 161st Street and Third Avenue. Mrs. Millrad, a bride of two weeks, is in Lincoln Hospital suffering from injuries suffered in her fall. Physicians say she will recover.

During his appearance in court Thursday and after being removed to the jail, Millrad refused to add anything to his simple denial that he had thrown his wife from the window. He appeared depressed because of his troubles, however. At daybreak his body was found hanging to a bar of the cell door. Millrad had made a noose of his underwear, knotting one end tightly about his throat and tying the other end as near the top of the door as possible. Even when this was done, his body was found in nearly a sitting posture.

WIFE DEAD IN FIRE, F. L. SMALL ARRESTED

Body in Cottage Ruins at Lake Ossipee, N. H., Has a Noose Around the Neck.

HUSBAND WAS IN BOSTON

Gained Notoriety in 1909 on Suing A. H. Soden for Loss of His Second Wife's Love.

MOUNTAINVIEW, N. H., Sept. 29.—Evidence that Florence A. Small, whose husband, Frederic L. Small, figured in a sensational alienation suit in 1909, was murdered in the cottage which she occupied with her husband, on Lake Ossipee, was uncovered today. Sheriff Chandler arrested Small, and announced late tonight that he would prefer a charge of first degree murder against the prisoner tomorrow.

The Small cottage was burned last night, and the body of the woman was recovered from the ruins today. It was found that a clothes line had been wound tightly twice around the neck and tied in a square knot at the back. The skull was crushed, the wound having been made apparently by a blow, though B. Frank Howe, Medical Referee, said that the wound might have been caused by a bullet or shot. The Sheriff said the wound was caused probably by a hammer or an axe. The autopsy will be held tomorrow.

Small gained some notoriety when he sued A. H. Soden, once one of three owners of the Boston National League Baseball Club, alleging that the latter had alienated the affections of the complainant's second wife. Many of the details of the case were never made public, but after two years of litigation a master awarded Small damages of $10,000.

The Mrs. Small who was believed to have been murdered, was a third wife. She was 37 years old, and her husband is 49. They have no children. On March 4, 1916, they took out a joint life insurance policy with the John Hancock Company of Boston for $20,000, payable to the one who should survive the other. In the event that they died together payment was to be made to Mitchell Small, a nephew of Small. One premium of $1,107.60 was paid. The agent who wrote the policy was G. C. Connor, Principal of the public school here, and in this way he became acquainted with the Smalls.

Small left his cottage to go to Boston at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. He stopped in the village and invited Connor to accompany him. Connor said today that he accompanied Small to Boston by train in the hope of writing some insurance for friends of his companion.

Persons in the village saw flames near the shore of the lake at 10 o'clock last night, but when they arrived at the spot the cottage was almost in ruins. One who was present told the police that through the fire he had seen the body of Mrs. Small, which appeared to be tied to a bedpost. Later the body was found in the basement. It was fully clothed and a nightgown was wrapped around the head. The fractured skull and the neck rested in a pool of water, and the rope about the neck had not been burned.

Small and Connor attended a theatre in Boston and on their return to a hotel learned that the cottage had been burned and that Mrs. Small was missing. They left Boston by automobile at 1 o'clock this morning. When he arrived here and found that there was evidence that his wife had been murdered, Small announced that he would offer a reward of $1,000 for the detection of the murderer. A short time afterward he was taken into custody.

Before his arrest Small said that he knew of on one who might have had any reason for wishing to harm Mrs. Small. Some time prior to the discovery of the noose about her neck, her husband suggested the possibility that her clothing had caught fire when she was sitting before a fireplace, as was her custom. After his arrest he refused to make any statement.

MRS. LEDUC MUST TESTIFY.

Survivor of Triple Shooting Is Recovering from Her Wound.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 29.—Mrs. Joseph C. Leduc, survivor of the triple shooting at the Hotel Walton on Wednesday, will have to tell her story in open court as a result of a row between the police and the Coroner's office today. The Coroner asserted that through police bungling valuable evidence was allowed to disappear.

Joseph Leduc, whose faith and trust in his wife has been a marked feature of the tragedy in which Joseph C. Graveur was shot to death by Mrs. Harry Belzer, his discarded fiancée, who afterward killed herself, is incensed that his wife is to be subjected to a public ordeal.

"She was the only eyewitness to the shooting," said Captain of Detectives Tate, "and she refused to give us any information that would aid us in our investigation. The entire matter was cleared fortunately, but we have no thanks to Mrs. Leduc for that. Now she is going to stay under arrest really at the hospital, and when she recovers will be brought before a magistrate as a material witness. It will be up to him to decide if she is to stick here for the inquest. At any rate, she will have to tell her story in open court."

Mrs. Leduc's narrative was contradicted by attachés of the Walton and the police at a hearing which the Coroner held today. According to her story, Mrs. Belzer was in the room when Mrs. Leduc and Graveur entered, ostensibly to obtain the former's handbag. The hotel people say Mrs. Belzer had no opportunity to enter the room. Mrs. Leduc's statement that the room was mussed up and that Graveur called her attention to the fact that there must have been an intruder in his absence also was disputed. Policeman Hawley said that he was the first into the room and that everything was in perfect order.

HONOR RASCOVAR'S MEMORY

Friends at Funeral Hear Tribute to Dead Advertising Man.

Several hundred persons yesterday attended the funeral of James Rascovar, President of Albert Frank & Co., who died on Tuesday at his Long Beach Summer home. The services were held at his city house at 16 West Eighty-second Street. Dr. Stephen S. Wise, rabbi of the Free Synagogue, in speaking at the house, said:

"In the flesh, as we were accustomed to know him, James Rascovar is no more. In the spirit and in the hearts of his numerous business associates and countless friends throughout this country and Europe he will ever live. To the members of his family and many intimates he will always be 'Jimmie'."

Among those who attended the funeral were Leopold Zimmermann of Zimmermann & Forshay; J. F. Pegram, of J. P. Morgan & Co.; Charles B. Strecter, Assistant Treasurer of the United States at Boston, and delegations from the New York News Bureau, Albert Frank & Co., and many other organizations. Services were held by the Darcy Lodge of Masons and New York Lodge No. 1 of Elks. Burial was in Salem Field of Cypress Hills Cemetery.

KEROSENE FOR AUTOS EXCELS ALCOHOL

Motor Experts Lack Faith in Hopes of Chemists to Cheapen the Spirit.

DEVICE PERMITS SUBSTITUTE

British Army Adopts It on War Trucks, Educator at Columbia Asserts.

Engineers and automobile experts here contended yesterday that cheaper fuel for automobiles and motor boats could not be found in the use of alcohol under present conditions, and they took issue on this point with the chemists who announced at a scientific session Thursday of their convention here the discovery of new processes for the manufacture of alcohol as a commercial substitute for gasoline from sawdust and other cheap by-products.

The cheaper fuel is to be found only in kerosene, when used by a newly invented method for motors, the engineers assert, and in proof of this it was reported that Great Britain has recently placed an order here for special equipment for 1,000 war auto trucks, all of which are to burn kerosene.

A special carbureter attachment for motors, which is expected to come into general use, enables the auto owner to burn kerosene in any quantity without injury to the motor or any part of the machinery. This attachment is attached in place of the present style carbureter and feed tank pipes.

Representatives of the British Army who went to the Detroit automobile district to witness demonstrations of the use of kerosene for auto fuel found the results so satisfactory that they sent favorable reports to the British Government. The outcome of this was the first large order placed here during the last two weeks for 1,000 of these equipments for war cars and auto trucks. It was said yesterday that this new method is being developed by a Western firm to meet a peculiar situation similar to ours, but more stringent, which is now confronting Great Britain and some of her allies in the use of gasoline. Great Britain has put up the price of gasoline to 80 cents a gallon, and limits the quantity which may be used by individuals to eight gallons a month.

Confirms Merits of Invention.

Professor Charles E. Lucke of the Department of Mechanical Engineering at Columbia University confirmed the report of this British order for kerosene-burning equipment for cars. At the same time he presented the opinion of engineering experts as to the value of alcohol as a substitute for either gasoline or kerosene fuel.

"Alcohol never has been a factor in the fuel situation," said he. "The denatured alcohol is, of course, the only kind that has commercial possibilities as a fuel proposition. There is no tax on that, but it costs usually anywhere from 40 to 50 cents a gallon, although the chemists contend that according to their new method of production the cost may be reduced to 25 cents a gallon. The other kind of alcohol, that containing the 'whisky kick' in it, is not to be considered, as the tax makes it prohibitive.

"This is one of the greatest petroleum-producing nations on earth, and naturally it is from this source, rather than from another, that a cheap and abundant supply of fuel suitable for automobiles and motor boats is to be looked for to replace the high-priced gasoline. This fuel must have the same productive power if it is to take the place of gasoline. This qualification kerosene has fully met when used in recent tests in the new form of carburetor and car attachments.

"Alcohol has to go through an elaborate process, which, with the cost of raw materials added, must always be product, selling for a few cents, and even kerosene as a fuel. Kerosene is a by-product, selling for a few cents, and even given away at some factories today because the supply is far in excess of all demands. Our experiments have shown that kerosene has the same value as gasoline for fuel, for autos, and motor boats. It needs to be vaporized or heated to make it do the work of gasoline, and a simple and practical method has been devised to accomplish this. For the present I am not permitted to describe the details of this method further than to say that attachments are made to any car in the form of a new type of carburetor and feed tank pipes.

Lacks Faith in Alcohol.

"The process will soon become well known, and I believe will be in general use. The cost of the attachments is approximately the same as the present style carburetor. Without this kerosene has a bad effect on the engine. That has been the only obstacle to this commercial use of kerosene, and this now promises to be overcome in a satisfactory way."

In reference to the claims put forth by the chemists concerning alcohol as a commercial fuel, Professor Lucke summarized their position thus:

"Engineers assume the responsibility of making use of what we have, while the chemists are seeking to make something else. Occasionally these two separate lines of effort come into conflict, and here is a case. Chemists have been assuming that we could not use kerosene for autos or motor boats. This has led them to seek a new fuel. We have found in the meantime that we have had to use kerosene for cars, and so doing do not have to search and experiment for other fuel. My personal opinion is that alcohol will never compete with petroleum until petroleum becomes scarcer than it is at present."

SEES WRONG IN NOVELETTE.

Husband, Answering Wife's Suit, Points to Story She Wrote.

Herman T. Asche of 490 Riverside Drive, member of Von Bremen, Asche & Co., food importers, filed in the Supreme Court yesterday an answer to a suit for separation brought by his wife, Mrs. Asta Asche, 19 years old, on the ground of cruelty, in which he asked the annulment of their marriage on the ground that she has refused to be a wife to him and married him only to compel him to support her. Mrs. Asche is now receiving $250 a month, pending the decision on her alimony application, which is to be heard in the Supreme Court on Monday.

Asche bases his annulment suit on an alleged "confession" of his wife in the form of a novelette entitled "Justice?" which she wrote after she separated from her husband, in which he contends she described her own married life of six weeks with him. In an affidavit accompanying the so-called "confession" Asche referred to the names "Olivia Standish" and "Herman Kruger," used by his wife as the names of the characters in her story, and said:

"In the final paragraph of the novelette the plot came to light and events occurred just as she had forecast in the novelette. Olivia said she would sue Herman for a separation and make ugly charges against him and that she would win alimony—and that she loved another and was to me only a wife in name."

Prof. F. D. Sherman's Will Filed.

The will of Professor Frank Dempster Sherman, head of the department of graphics at Columbia University, who died at St. Luke's Hospital on Sept. 19 last, left his entire estate to his wife, Mrs. Juliette D. Sherman of 501 West 110th Street. The value of the estate was not disclosed.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises..5:50 | Sun sets..5:42 | Moon sets..7:10

THE TIDES.

	High Water A.M.	High Water P.M.	Low Water A.M.	Low Water P.M.
Sandy Hook	9:14	9:38	2:59	3:41
Governors Island	9:22	9:40	3:24	4:11
Hell Gate	11:28	11:46	5:05	5:32

Arrived—Friday, Sept. 29.

SS Baltic, Liverpool, Sept. 20.
SS Clifton, La Pallice, Sept. 12.
SS Frances, Manaos, Sept. 10.
SS Navahoe, Genoa, Sept. 7.
SS Noorderdijk, Rotterdam, Sept. 18.
SS Rosegg, Gibraltar, Sept. 9.
SS Jalisco, Tuxpam, Sept. 20.
SS Tampico, Colon, Sept. 18.
SS Ulrik Holm, Belize, Sept. 20.
SS Jungshoved, Victoria, Sept. 8.
SS Korona, St. Thomas, Sept. 23.
SS Apache, Jacksonville, Sept. 26.
SS Pawnee, Philadelphia, Sept. 28.
SS Illinois, Norfolk, Sept. 28.
SS Viator, Cardenas, Sept. 24.
SS Aghios Gerasimos, Queenstown, Sept. 6.

Incoming Steamships.

Ship	From	Sailed
DUE TODAY.		
†Kristianiafjord	Bergen	Sept. 20
*Themistocles	Piraeus	Sept. 10
Olaf	Para	Sept. 9
Lady Gaspe	Horta	Sept. 18
Manchuria	London	Sept. 19
Campana	Gibraltar	Sept. 14
Vasari	Liverpool	Sept. 16
Maasdyk	Kirkwall	Sept. 17
Balto	Barcelona	Sept. 14
Wagama	Teneriffe	Sept. 13
Onega	Cette	Sept. 15
Wimborne	Liverpool	Sept. 15
San Ramon	Cristobal	Sept. 21
City of St. Louis	Savannah	Sept. 27
DUE TOMORROW.		
*Philadelphia	Liverpool	Sept. 23
†Nieuw Amsterdam	Falmouth	Sept. 22
Monadnock	Bordeaux	Sept. 16
Finland	Liverpool	Sept. 21
Alaunia	London	Sept. 19
Aral	Newport	Sept. 15
Italia	Gibraltar	Sept. 15
Tivives	Santiago	Sept. 26
Monterey	Nassau	Sept. 28
DUE MONDAY.		
†Stockholm	Gothenburg	Sept. 20
Pannonia	London	Sept. 22
Madonna	Bordeaux	Sept. 20
Ruby	Gibraltar	Sept. 15
Valdivia	Cristobal	Sept. 24
Carolina	San Juan	Sept. 27
Pastores	Cristobal	Sept. 18
DUE TUESDAY.		
†Hellig Olav	Copenhagen	Sept. 23
*Caserta	Naples	Sept. 19
Cannizaro	Hull	Sept. 19
Bankdale	Almeria	Sept. 17
Aro	Ardrossan	Sept. 17
City of Montgomery	Savannah	Sept. 30
DUE WEDNESDAY.		
Philadelphian	London	Sept. 23
San Catalina	Marseilles	Sept. 17
Minnesota	London	Sept. 16
Clematis	Havre	Sept. 19
Rance	Bordeaux	Sept. 17
Panama	Cristobal	Sept. 28
Mandeville	Jamaica	Sept. 29
DUE THURSDAY.		
*Antonio Lopez	Havana	Sept. 30
Anglo-Mexican	La Pallice	Sept. 21
Wallace	Havre	Sept. 21
Belgier	Marseilles	Sept. 18
Vestfold	Oran	Sept. 16
C. B. Crowe	London	Sept. 16
Parana	Huelva	Sept. 13
Atlantis	Cristobal	Sept. 27
Bermudian	Bermuda	Oct. 3
Saramacca	Santa Marta	Sept. 26
DUE FRIDAY.		
*Adriatic	Liverpool	Sept. 27
Minnehaha	London	Sept. 26
Amelia Campisi	Glasgow	Sept. 23
Unita	Barry	Sept. 20
Roath	Bordeaux	Sept. 20
Maracaibo	San Juan	Sept. 30
Oranje Nassau	Haiti	Sept. 30
City of Columbus	Savannah	Oct. 3

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
New York, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Rochambeau, Bord'x	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Saxonia, Liverpool	1:30 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
Duca degli Abruzzi, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Brazos, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Manchioneal, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Metapan, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Havana, Havana	8:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Mayaro, Port of Spain	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
San Giovanni, Naples	—	3:00 P.M.
Paloma, Caibarien	—	12:00 M.
Queen Margaret, Liverpool	—	12:00 M.
Neches, Galveston	—	1:00 P.M.
Sabine, Tampa	—	1:00 P.M.
San Saba, Galveston	—	1:00 P.M.
Apache, Jacksonville	—	1:00 P.M.
Munamar, Antilla	—	12:00 M.
El Mundo, Galveston	—	12:00 M.
Momus, New Orleans	—	12:00 M.
SAIL MONDAY.		
Vasilefs Constantinos, Piraeus	12:30 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Mazaro, Trinidad	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
SAIL TUESDAY.		
Cristobal, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Kronborg, Rio Janeiro	—	3:00 P.M.
Parima, Barbados	11:30 A.M.	2:00 A.M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville	—	1:00 P.M.
SAIL WEDNESDAY.		
Duca d'Genova, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Almirante, Jamaica	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Minas Geraes, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Caracas, San Juan	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Atahualpa, Para	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Prins der Nederlanden, Haiti	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Pannonia, London	—	12:00 M.
San Juan, San Juan	—	12:00 M.
Santa Clara, Havana	—	12:00 M.
Californian, Rio Janeiro	—	3:00 P.M.
Olinda, Gibara	—	12:00 M.
Comal, Galveston	—	1:00 P.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
SAIL THURSDAY.		
Baltic, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Finland, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Monterey, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Advance, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Guantanamo, Havana	—	3:00 P.M.
Huron, Jacksonville	—	1:00 P.M.
SAIL FRIDAY.		
San Guglielmo, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. Sept. 30, SS New York.
France—Close at 11 A. M. Sept. 30, SS Rochambeau.
Belgium, Netherlands, Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Service suspended.
Greece—Close at 11:30 A. M. Oct. 2, SS Vasilefs Constantinos.
Gibraltar—Close at 7:30 A. M. Sept. 30, SS Duca d'Abruzzi; at 7:30 A. M. Oct. 4, SS Duca d'Genova, and at 8 A. M. Oct. 21, SS Canopic.
Norway, Sweden, and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. Sept. 28, SS Oscar II.
Italy—Close at 7:30 A. M. Sept. 30, SS Duca d'Abruzzi.

Transatlantic Mails.

Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Asia, and East Indies, via Liverpool, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.,) (sea post)—New York....Sept. 30
Gibraltar, Italy, Rumania, Switzerland, and Greece, (specially addressed only,) via Gibraltar and Genoa, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.)—Duca d'Abruzzi....Sept. 30
France, Rumania, Switzerland, Italy, Egypt, Greece, British India, British East Africa, Siam, Malta, Gibraltar, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Dutch East Indies, West Australia, and Persia, via Bordeaux, at 12 M., (supplementary, 1:30 P. M.,) (sea post)—Rochambeau....Sept. 30
Great Britain, Ireland, Belgium, Russia, and South Africa, (also specially addressed correspondence for other countries except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) via Liverpool, at 1:30 P. M., (supplementary, 3 P. M.)—Saxonia....Sept. 30

South and Central America Mails.

Grenada, St. Vincent, Trinidad, Ciudad Bolivar, and Guiana, via Grenada, Trinidad, Georgetown, and Paramaribo, at 10 A. M.—Mayaro..Sept. 30
South Brazil, (specially addressed only,) via Rio Janeiro, Santos, Paranagua, Sao Francisco, and Rio Grande do Sul, at 12 M.—Kronborg..Sept. 30
Panama, Canal Zone, Ecuador, Peru, (except Iquitos,) Bolivia, Chile, and Costa Rica, via Cristobal and Port Limon, (Cuba, via Havana, must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer.) at 12 M.—Metapan...Sept. 30

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.
Japan, Korea, China, (except Shanghai City,) and Philippine Islands, (via Vancouver)—Empress of Russia....Sept. 30
Hawaii and Guam (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport....Sept. 30
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—China....Oct. 2
Japan, Korea, China, (except Shanghai,) Philippine Islands (via Vancouver)—Monteagle....Oct. 4
Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and specially addressed mails for Australia (via San Francisco)—Maitai....Oct. 6

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., SEPT. 29.
SS Stockholm, Gothenburg to New York, was 1,200 miles E. at noon; due Oct. 2, late, or early 3d. Swedish-American Line.
SS Finland, Liverpool to New York, was 760 miles E. at 8 A. M.; due Oct. 1, afternoon. American Line.
SS Kristianiafjord, Bergen to New York, was signaled; time and distance not given. Norwegian-American Line.
SS Hellig Olav, Copenhagen to New York, was 1,300 miles E. at 11 A. M.; due Oct. 3, forenoon. Scandinavian-American Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.
SS Manchuria, London to New York, was 534 miles E. at 8 P. M. 28th.
SS Santa Catalena, Marseilles to New York, was 598 miles E. at noon 28th.
SS Olinda, Gibara to New York, was 58 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Proteus, New Orleans to New York, was 114 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS El Valle, Galveston to New York, was 69 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS Paloma, Havana to New York, was 145 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Monterey, Havana to New York, was 850 miles S. at 8 P. M.
SS Carolina, San Juan to New York, was 666 miles S. at 6 P. M.
SS Arapahoe, Jacksonville to New York, was 492 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Santa Clara, Balboa to New York, was 350 miles S. at 8 P. M.
SS El Alba, Galveston to New York, was 180 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at 6 P. M.
SS El Dia, Galveston to New York, was 5 miles E. of Galveston Bar at 6 P. M.
SS El Mar, Galveston to New York, was 5 miles E. of Galveston Bar at 6 P. M.
SS Comal, Galveston to New York, was 141 miles S. at noon.
SS Perfection, Tampico to New York, was 151 miles S. at noon.
SS Bayway, Tampico to New York, was 45 miles N. E. of Tuxpam at noon.
SS Cubadist, Port Arthur to New York, was 80 miles E. of Sabine Bar at 7 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Patris, at Piraeus, Sept. 13.
SS Luciline, at Cherbourg, Sept. 27.
SS Valeria, at Liverpool, Sept. 28.
SS Owego, at St. Michaels, Sept. 27.
SS Wieldrecht, at Lisbon, Sept. 20.
SS Montserrat, at Barcelona, Sept. 22.
SS Asator, at Sunderland, Sept. 28.
SS Ellerdale, at Cardiff, Sept. 28.
SS Mountby, at Swansea, Sept. 29.
SS Bermudian, at Bermuda, Sept. 29.

Sailed.

SS Frederik VIII., from Copenhagen, Sept. 25.
SS American, from Santos, Sept. 28.
SS Kansas City, from Bristol, Sept. 28.

Passed.

SS Onega, Cette for New York, passed Gibraltar.
SS Stanton, New York for Havre, passed Scilly.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

AT A STATED TERM OF THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, held at the Post Office Building, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 22d day of September, 1916.

Present: Hon. MARTIN T. MANTON, District Judge.

In the matter of PHILIP M. FRIEDLANDER, individually and as a member of the firm of Friedlander & Bartnowsky, and FRIEDLANDER & BARTNOWSKY, Alleged Bankrupts.

Whereas, a voluntary petition in bankruptcy herein was filed on the 21st day of September, 1916, for the adjudication of Philip M. Friedlander, individually and as a member of the firm of Friedlander & Bartnowsky, and the said firm of Friedlander & Bartnowsky, and it appearing from the annexed petition of Marton M. Mandel, and the affidavit of Philip M. Friedlander, verified September 21st, 1916, that it is impossible to serve a subpoena upon Benjamin Bartnowsky, a co-partner of said firm of Friedlander & Bartnowsky, because he resides in Amsterdam, Holland, and cannot be found within the jurisdiction of this Court.

NOW, on motion of Charles L. Hoffman and Henry A. Friedman, attorneys for the alleged bankrupts, it is

ORDERED, that BENJAMIN BARTNOWSKY, a co-partner of the firm of Friedlander & Bartnowsky, alleged bankrupt herein, plead, answer or demur on or before the 10th day of October, 1916, to the petition in bankruptcy filed herein in the office of the Clerk of this Court on the 21st day of September, 1916, and in case of his failure to plead, answer or demur thereto, an adjudication shall be made according to the prayer of said petition, and it is further

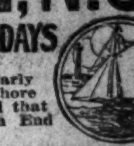
ORDERED, that this order be published in The New York Times, a newspaper published in New York City, Southern District of New York, once a week for two consecutive weeks, the last publication to be on the 30th day of September, 1916, and that a copy of this order be mailed to the said Benjamin Bartnowsky at his last known place of residence, to wit, Amsterdam, Holland, on or before the day of the first publication.

M. T. MANTON, D. J.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 23646.—In Bankruptcy.—ANDREW CHRISTIE, individually and as surviving partner of the firm of D. & A. CHRISTIE, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Andrew Christie, individually and as surviving partner of the firm of D. & A. Christie, are hereby given notice that on September 19, 1916, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 82 Beaver Street, New York City, October 10th, 1916, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated, New York, September 29, 1916.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Hotel Strand. On the Ocean Front. F. B. Off and H. C. Edwards.
The Shelburne. On the Ocean Front. European Plan. J. Weikel, Mgr.
The Wiltshire. Central: Near Beach. Samuel Ellis.
Hotel Chelsea. On the Ocean Front. J. B. Thompson & Co.
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Hotel St. Charles. On the Ocean Front. Newlin Haines Co.
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American Steamers
580 Feet Long, 60 Feet Broad "FINLAND" 22,000 Tons Displ't, 12,241 Tons Reg.
Thursday, OCTOBER 5, 12 NOON
"KROONLAND," Wednesday, OCT. 25, 12 Noon
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AMERICAN LINE, 9 Broadway, New York

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All Service Daily Except Sunday.
Direct Rail Connections to all points in the Catskills, Saratoga, the Adirondacks, the West and North. All through rail tickets between New York and Albany accepted. Music. Restaurant.
Steamer "Washington Irving" or "Robert Fulton" leaves Desbrosses St., 8:40 A. M.; W. 42d St.; 9 A. M.; W. 129th St., 9:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 9:45 A. M., landing at Bear Mountain, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany.
Extra Trip Saturday, Sept. 30, to Bear Mountain and Newburgh and return, leaving Desbrosses St., 1:45 P. M.; W. 42d St., 2:00 P. M.; W. 129th St., 2:20 P. M.
Information at Desbrosses St. Pier, N. Y. Tel. 4141 Spring.
Hudson River Day Line

CATSKILL EVENING LINE
Leaves daily except Sunday, foot of Christopher St., 6 P. M., for Catskill, Hudson, Coxsackie. Tickets interchangeable with those of Day Line. Tel. 1097 Spring.

UP THE HUDSON SUNDAY
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SPECIAL TRIP
BEAR MOUNTAIN and Return
Adults, 75c. Children, 50c.
Newburgh, Beacon and Poughkeepsie
$1 Round Trip
Leaves Franklin St. 9:00 A. M.; West 129th St., 9:30 A. M. Excellent music, restaurant and lunchroom.
CENTRAL HUDSON LINE

SATURDAY AFTERNOON HUDSON RIVER TRIPS
Str. "Homer Ramsdell" for Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston, Franklin St., 1:00 P. M.; W. 129th St., 1:30 P. M., connecting at Newburgh with "Ben. B. Odell" for return. Str. "W. F. Romer," 2:30 and 3:00 P. M. CENTRAL HUDSON LINE.

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Route via Long Island Sound, Buzzards Bay and the
CAPE COD CANAL
Superb Steel Steamships MASSACHUSETTS and BUNKER HILL. Lve. Pier 18, No. River, foot Murray St., New York. Week days and Sundays 6 P. M. Due Boston 7:30 A. M.
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FALL RIVER LINE TO BOSTON $4.00
Strs. Lv. Pier 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., Daily, at 5:30 P. M. Music.
Commencing October 2nd, Fall River Line steamers leave Pier 14, N. R., at 5 P. M.
New London (Norwich) Line: Str. Lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., week days only, 5:30 P. M.; Pier 70, E. R., ft. E. 22d St., 6:00 P. M.

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NEW YORK—BORDEAUX—PARIS
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SATURDAY, SEPT. 30, 3 P. M.
†ESPAGNE
Modern Express. Suites with baths
Saturday, October 14, 3 P. M.
†LAFAYETTE.....Sat., Oct. 21, 3 P. M.
*ROCHAMBEAU.....Sat., Oct. 28, 3 P. M.
*One class cabin. †1st and 2d cabin.
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CUNARD
NEW YORK—LIVERPOOL
CARPATHIA.......TUES., OCT. 10, 5 P. M.
ORDUNA.......SAT., OCT. 21, 5 P. M.
*TUSCANIA.......SAT., OCT. 28, NOON
SAXONIA.......SAT., NOV. 4, 5 P. M.
CARPATHIA.......SAT., NOV. 11, 5 P. M.
*To Liverpool and Glasgow.
NEW YORK—FALMOUTH—LONDON
ALAUNIA.......SAT., OCT. 7, 5 P. M.
ANDANIA.......TUES., NOV. 7, 5 P. M.
NEW YORK—BRISTOL
FOLIA.......THURSDAY, NOV. 30
21 State St., New York. Tel. 3300 Broad.

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ALL AMERICAN STEAMERS
Under the American Flag
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New York... Sept. 30 | Finland.... Oct. 5

White Star Line
N. Y.—Liverpool, Pier 60, N. R., Noon
Baltic.......Oct. 5 | Adriatic.......Oct. 12
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Company's Office, 21-24 State St., N. Y.

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BARBADOS BAHIA
Rio de Janeiro—Santos—Montevideo—Buenos Aires.
S. S. VASARI.......OCT. 7, 11:30 A. M.
S. S. VERDI.......OCT. 21, 11 A. M.
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SCANDINAVIAN-AMERICAN LINE
NORWAY-SWEDEN-DENMARK
Hellig Olav.....Oct. 12 | Frederik VIII...Oct. 19
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Leave Battery Pier 10:30, 2:30. Tel. Broad 2372.
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We shall be pleased to send a copy of our September General Bond Circular to investors on request. This circular describes a comprehensive list of carefully selected municipal, railroad and public utility corporation bonds, which we recommend for investment.

Send for General Circular 90

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Pine Street, Corner William
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20 Farmers Loan & Trust
100 Int. Rys. Cent. Amer. Com. & Pfd.
50 General Baking Pfd.
50 Kaufmann Dept. Stores Com. & Pfd.
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ST. PAUL UNION STOCKYARDS CO.
RETIREMENT OF 5% FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, DUE OCT. 1, 1916.

The Interest Coupon, Series No. 60, due October 1st, 1916, and the Principal of the Bonds, due the same day, will be paid on behalf of the Company by Messrs. Robert Benson & Company, London; the Metropolitan Trust Company of New York, and the Stock Yards National Bank, South St. Paul, Minnesota, on and after October 2nd, 1916. No interest will accrue on the Bonds after October 1st, 1916.

A. A. McKECHNIE, Secretary.

Lost or stolen, temporary certificate No. 58 for $10,000 par value, Sulzberger & Sons Company 6% Bonds due 1941, issued by Guaranty Trust Co. of New York. All persons are warned against negotiating same.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Activity Increases; Steel at New High—Public Buying Freely.

Buyers again held control of the stock market yesterday. The advance in United States Steel to a new high price, the great strength of many other steel and railroad equipment companies, and the advances elsewhere in the list outweighing the declines all showed that the public was still willing to take stocks in amount sufficient to carry prices upward despite the continued profit-taking induced by the rise in prices rather than by any misgivings regarding the future, for the whole market atmosphere was one of sustained confidence. The volume of trading expanded considerably, the dealings being second in amount to those of last Monday, which reached a total larger than any recorded since the Spring of 1907, when the market was active for reasons very different from those which are now impelling traders to great activity.

It was not because of any lack of heavy selling that prices rose yesterday. Plenty of stock was offered for sale out of accounts which represented large profits at the figures prevailing yesterday, but buyers, so far from being loath to take it, took it and bid for more. Even some of the stocks which had risen with abruptness on Thursday, as, for example, Republic Iron and Steel, held their ground, or even made further gains. From a speculative point of view the most impressive incident of the trading was the rise in Steel to above its high price of Monday. Practically all the advance was retained and the stock closed substantially higher than on any other day.

Those who took profits in one stock in many instances bought another, and thus stocks were shifted without the market supply of them being changed. There has been much profit-taking, but what part of the public has sold another part of it has bought, and the general position of the market seems to have been little changed. Had the profit-taking come from those outside the Street who had held their stock outright, the floating supply would have been increased, and then it would be harder to explain the speedy recovery of the market and the strength which it is displaying at top prices, but nothing of that sort seems to have happened.

The money market this week has given no sign of any material change in the loan position, and many houses have in fact neither lessened nor increased their loans substantially. The fact that money has remained very easy throughout the great increase in Stock Exchange activity is one of the things which has greatly favored the market. The financing of customers' accounts has been very easy. Moreover, the market has not had to contend to anything like the extent it had to last year, against discrimination against industrials as a basis of credit. One reason for that is that many industrials which were not much wanted last year are much more seasoned now than they were then, thanks to the broader market which has come as a result of public recognition of the very great earnings which very many industrial concerns have enjoyed during the last year. The same factors which increase intrinsic worth increase availability as collateral.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 10 or Less.	Over 10, up to 30.	Over 30, up to 60.	Over 60, up to 90.
Boston	3	3½	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3½	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4½	4½
Richmond	..	4	4	4
Atlanta	..	4	4	4
Chicago	3½	4	4	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4
Minneapolis	..	4	4	4½
Kansas City	4½	4½	4½	4½
Dallas	..	4	4	4½
San Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	5	3½	3½	3½
New York	5	3½	3½	..
Philadelphia	4½	3½	3½	3½
Cleveland	5	3½	4	..
Richmond	4½	3½	3½	3½
Atlanta	4	3½	3½	3
Chicago	5	..	..	..
St. Louis	5	3	3½	3
Minneapolis	5	3½	3½	3½
Kansas City	5	4	4	4
Dallas	4½	3½	3½	3
San Francisco	5½	3	3½	*3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

COLLATERAL LOANS.

Call.

High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
3	2¾	2¾	2¾

Time.

60 days	2½@3	5 months	3¼@3¾
90 days	3	6 months	3½@3¾
4 months	3¼@3½		

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days ....2⅝@2¾
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days ....3 @3¼

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best-Known Names.
30 to 90 days ....3¼@4
4 to 6 months ....3¼@3¾

Other Names.
4 to 6 months ....3¾@4

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Sterling—Demand	4.75 11/16	4.75 11/16	4.75 11/16	..
Cables	4.76 1/16	4.76 1/16	4.76 1/16	..
Francs—Demand	5.83¾	5.84¾	5.83¾	+.01¾
Cables	5.83	5.84	5.83	+.01¾
Marks—Demand	70.68¾	70.56¼	70.56¼	−.37½
Cables	70.75	70.62½	70.62½	+.37½

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound, German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries:

Normal Rates of Exch.		Yesterday's Close—Demand or Check.	Cable.
4.8665	London	4.75 11/16	4.76 1/16
5.18⅔	Paris	5.83¾	5.83
95.28	Berlin	70.56¼	70.62½
5.1826	Switzerland	5.32¼	5.31¾
19.295	Greece	19.45	19.50
5.1826	Italy	6.46⅜	6.46
20.26	Austria	12.00	12.03
51.45	Russia	32.00	32.10
26.73	Scandinavia—		
....	Copenhagen	27.35	27.45
....	Christiania	27.75	27.85
....	Stockholm	28.40	28.50
19.20	Spain	20.11	20.16
40.19	Holland	40.81¼	40.87½
	China—		
....	Hongkong	52.85	52.95
....	Shanghai	75.00	75.12½
	India—		
38.44	Bombay	32.62½	32.75
32.44	Calcutta	32.62½	32.75
	Japan—		
49.84	Kobe	50.62½	50.75
49.84	Yokohama	50.62½	50.75
	Philippine Islands—		
50.00	Manila	50.25	50.37½
	South America—		
42.44	Buenos Aires	42.30	42.40
32.46	Rio	24.10	24.20

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers 60 Days.	Bankers 90 Days.	Commercial 60 Days.	Commercial 90 Days.
$4.71½	$4.69½	$4.70⅝	$4.68¾

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $613,312,876; balance, $26,759,108; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $141,321.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 15c discount; St. Louis, 10@15c discount; San Francisco, 10c premium; Montreal, par.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 32 15-16d, up 1-16d; in New York, 69¼c, up ⅛c; Mexican dollars, 53¾@56¾c.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, SEPT. 29, 1916.

	Shares.
Total sales	1,758,105
Same day last year	1,500,814
Same day two years ago	Ex. closed.
Year to date	139,867,570
Same period last year	115,501,551
Same period in 1914	41,989,158

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
31½	33½	200	Advance Rumely pf.	31½	31½	31½	31½	−1½
139	145	100	Adams Express	140	140	140	140	+1
13	13½	5,300	Alaska Gold Mines	12⅞	14⅛	12⅞	13⅛	+ ⅜
7⅛	7⅜	4,100	Alaska Juneau	7⅛	7¼	7	7	− ⅛
27	27⅜	5,100	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	26½	27⅝	26½	27⅜	+ ⅞
81¾	82	500	Allis-C. M. pf. x d.	82	82	81½	81¾	− ¼
81	81½	100	Am. Agricul. Chem.	81	81	81	81	+ ⅝
101	102	200	Am. Agri. Chem. pf.	101½	101½	101½	101½	...
38	41	100	Am. Bank Note	38½	38½	38½	38½	− ¼
97	97½	3,700	Am. Beet Sugar	97	98⅝	96⅝	97	+ ⅝
98	101	100	Am. Beet Sugar pf.	100	100	100	100	...
66¾	67	45,600	Am. Can	67	68⅛	66¾	66¾	+ ¼
114½	115	600	Am. Can pf.	114⅞	115	114⅞	115	+ ½
71¾	72¼	51,300	Am. Car & Fdry	67½	73⅜	67½	71¾	+5¼
54¾	54½	200	Am. Cotton Oil	55	55	55	55	+ ⅜
11¼	11½	200	Am. H. & Leather	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼	− ¼
61¼	62	700	Am. H. & Leath. pf.	62	62	61¾	62	...
28⅜	28⅞	1,800	Am. Ice Securities	28⅜	28⅞	28⅜	28½	− ⅜
23¼	23⅞	1,700	Am. Linseed	23⅜	23½	23⅛	23½	− ⅛
52	52½	400	Am. Linseed pf.	52	52⅜	51¾	52⅜	+ ⅝
80¾	81	23,100	Am. Locomotive	78¾	82	78¾	81	+2¾
39½	40¼	100	Am. Malt pf.	40	40	40	40	+ ¾
115½	115⅝	31,900	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	115	116⅜	114¼	115½	+1⅝
116½	117½	250	Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	117⅛	117⅜	117¼	117⅜	− ⅜
96	97	100	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A	96	96	96	96	...
87	88	50	Am. Smelt. S. pf. B	88	88	88	88	...
140	145	100	Am. Snuff	140¼	140¼	140¼	140¼	−1¾
61¼	61¼	7,200	Am. Steel F'dries	59⅜	62	59⅜	61¼	+2⅜
112	112¼	800	Am. Sugar Ref.	112⅛	112⅜	112⅛	112⅛	− ¼
134	134¼	1,800	Am. Tel. & Tel. x d.	133½	134¼	133½	134¼	+2¼
100	110½	200	Am. Tob. pf. new	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞	− ⅛
48	48½	1,100	Am. Woolen	48	48⅜	47¾	48⅜	− ⅜
32¾	33½	900	Am. Writing P. pf.	33⅜	34	32⅞	32⅞	− ⅞
42	42½	1,100	Am. Zinc L. S.	42¼	42¼	41½	41½	− ½
76	77	200	Am. Zinc L. S. pf.	76	76	76	76	−1
98	98¼	49,250	Anaconda Cop. Co.	98⅛	98⅞	97¾	98⅛	...
106⅜	106⅞	6,200	Atch., Top. & S. F.	106⅞	107	106½	106¾	...
100	100⅞	700	Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	101	101	100⅞	101	...
115	116½	100	Atlantic Coast Line	116	116	116	116	...
91	91½	2,100	At., Gulf & W. I.	88	91⅝	88	91	+1½
65½	66	335	At., G. & W. I. pf.	65½	66	65½	66	+ ¾
88¼	88⅜	17,300	Baldwin Loco.	87½	89⅜	87½	88¼	+1⅝
88¾	89	4,350	Baltimore & Ohio	89⅛	89⅜	88½	88¾	− ⅝
76	77	400	Baltimore & O. pf.	76½	76⅞	76½	76¾	...
1⅞	2	100	Batopilas Mining	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	...
152	155	900	Barrett Co.	155½	156⅜	155	155	+ ¼
565	568	200	Bethlehem Steel	565	569½	565	569½	+ ½
85	85½	300	Bklyn Rapid Tran.	85	85	85	85	...
99	100	200	Brown Shoe pf.	99½	99½	99½	99½	...
77¼	82	100	Burns Brothers	77⅝	77⅝	77⅝	77⅝	−1⅛
63¾	64¼	1,700	Butte & Superior	64¼	64¾	63¾	64	...
23½	24	3,700	California Petrol	24¼	24¾	23⅞	23⅞	+ ⅜
50	51¾	500	California Pet. pf.	51½	52¼	51¼	52	+1½
178¾	179	1,100	Canadian Pacific	178½	179	178½	179	+1
73	73½	5,950	Central Leather Co.	73⅜	74	73	73	− ½
114¾	115	300	Central Leather pf.	115	115	115	115	+ ⅝
105	106	100	Chandler Motor	105	105	105	105	...
67¼	67⅜	12,500	Chesapeake & Ohio	67⅛	67⅞	66⅝	67⅛	...
13¼	13½	300	Chi. Great Western	13½	13½	13¼	13½	...
36¾	37	500	Chi. Gt. West. pf.	37	37	36¾	37	...
96¼	96½	1,600	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	96¼	96⅞	96	96¼	− ⅜
127	127½	600	Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	127⅛	127¼	126⅞	127¼	+ ¼
18¾	19¼	2,400	Chi., Rock Isl. & P.	19¼	19½	18¾	18¾	− ½
22	22⅛	4,400	Chile Copper	22⅜	22⅜	21⅞	22⅛	− ½
56¾	57	5,000	Chino Copper	57⅜	57⅞	57	57	− ¼
53½	54	300	Clev., C., C. & St. L.	53½	53½	53	53	...
109	110	100	Cluett, Peabody pf.	109	109	109	109	+1
62¼	62½	77,800	Col. Fuel & Iron	59¼	62¾	59¼	62¼	+3¾
31½	31⅝	11,600	Columbia Gas & El.	31⅞	32	31¼	31½	+ ⅛
138⅜	139	900	Consolidated Gas	139½	139½	139	139	...
111⅞	113	300	Con.Gas,E.L. & P.B.	112	113	112	113	+1½
104½	105	300	Continental Can	105½	105½	105	105	...
16⅛	16¼	420	Corn Products Ref.	16⅛	16⅛	16	16	...
91	91⅞	100	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	91	91	91	91	+ ⅜
95¼	95½	47,100	Crucible Steel	95¼	96⅞	95	95¼	+1½
121	122	400	Crucible Steel pf.	121½	122	121½	122	− ¾
..	..	80	Do., odd lot	122¼	122¼	122¼	122¼	...
64⅝	64¾	36,500	Cuba Cane Sugar	64⅜	66⅛	63⅝	64⅞	+ ¾
96¼	96¾	900	Cuba Cane Sugar pf.	97	97	96⅜	96¾	...
94	95	400	Deere & Co. pf.	93⅜	94½	93⅜	94½	+2
152	152½	200	Delaware & Hud.	152⅜	152⅜	152½	152½	− ½
114	116¼	200	Detroit United Ry.	116½	116½	116½	116½	+ ½
45⅛	45⅜	3,400	Distillers' Secur.	45¼	45⅞	45⅛	45½	+ ½
24¾	25⅞	400	Dome Mines	24¼	25¼	24⅞	25	+ ¼
40⅜	40½	21,000	Erie	40½	41	40	40¼	...
54½	55	1,700	Erie 1st pf.	55	55¼	54½	54⅝	− ⅛
46	47¼	100	Erie 2d pf.	46	46	46	46	−1
41	43½	100	Federal M. & S. pf.	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜	− ½
305	310	100	General Chemical	307½	307½	307½	307½	+2½
305	310	35	Do., odd lot	308½	308½	308½	308½	...
182¼	182½	5,300	General Electric	185	185	182⅛	182⅛	−1⅞
745	760	300	General Motors	750	750	750	750	...
125⅝	126¾	200	General Motors pf.	126	126½	126	126½	+ ½
76¼	76¼	17,700	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	76½	77⅜	76	76	+ ⅛
93¾	94	600	Granby Consul	94	94⅜	94	94⅜	+ ⅞
119½	120	600	Great Northern pf.	119⅞	119⅞	119¾	119⅞	− ⅛
46⅛	46½	49,000	G. N. certs.ore prop.	44½	47	44¼	46⅛	+2⅜
50	51	700	Greene-Cananea	51	51	50⅜	51	− ⅛
94	95½	1,700	Gulf States Steel	94	96	93¼	95¾	+2⅜
101	102	100	Gulf S. S. 1st pf.	101	101	101	101	+1
95	97	700	Gulf S. S. 2d pf.	94½	98	94½	96¾	+2⅜
104½	104¾	3,300	Illinois Central	104½	104¾	104¼	104½	+ ⅜
..	..	200	Ingersoll Rand	265	265	265	265	...
67½	67⅝	24,800	Inspiration Copper	68⅜	68⅜	67⅜	67⅝	− ⅝
17⅜	17⅜	2,400	Interboro Consol.	17¼	17⅝	17⅛	17½	...
73½	74¼	700	Interboro Con. pf.	74	74	73⅜	74	+ ¼
116	117	200	Int. Harvester, N.J.	116	116⅜	116	116⅜	+1½
118	120	100	Int. Harv., N.J., pf.	118	118	118	118	−1
45⅜	46	30,700	Int. Mer. Mar. t. r.	45¼	46⅜	44¼	45⅜	...
122½	123	44,800	Int. Mer. Mar.pf.t.r.	122¼	123⅝	119½	122½	+ ⅞
54⅝	54¼	51,000	Int. Nickel	53⅞	55⅜	53⅞	54⅝	+1
29	29¼	6,600	Int. Paper	29	29½	28	28⅞	+ ⅛
93⅞	94¼	4,400	Int. Paper pf.	92⅞	94⅜	92¼	94¼	+1⅜
87½	88	100	Jewel Tea	88	88	88	88	−1½
26¼	26¾	700	Kansas City South	26¼	26¾	26	26½	+ ½
82	82½	1,500	Kelly Spring. Tire	82¾	82⅜	81¾	82	− ¾
98	100	100	Kelly Spring. T. pf.	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜	...
57	57⅛	39,600	Kennecott Copper	57⅜	57⅞	56⅞	56⅞	− ¾
128	129	100	Kings Co. E.L.& P.	128½	128½	128½	128½	...
87¼	87¾	34,800	Lackawanna Steel	86	90	86	87¼	+1⅞
105½	106½	300	Laclede Gas	106	106¾	106	106	+ ¼
19	21	300	Lake Erie & West	20	20	20	20	− ½
46	46⅜	1,300	Lee Rubber & Tire	46	46⅜	46	46	− ½
83	83¼	31,400	Lehigh Valley x d.	82¼	83⅝	81⅜	83	+2
34½	36	100	Long Island	35	35	35	35	...
15½	18	100	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	15	15	15	15	...
134	134½	100	Louis. & Nash	134	134	134	134	+ ⅛
93	93½	8,700	Maxwell Motors	93⅜	94½	93	93	...
87	88	1,000	Max. Motors 1st pf.	88	88⅛	87⅜	88	+ ¾
57⅜	58	800	Max. Motors 2d pf.	57⅜	57⅞	57⅜	57½	+ ½
62	63	100	May Dept. Stores	62½	62½	62½	62½	+ ⅛
113	113⅜	16,400	Mexican Petroleum	113¼	114⅝	112½	113⅛	+ ⅞
39⅜	40	2,600	Miami Copper	40	40	39⅜	40	+ ⅛
124	124½	300	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	125	125	124¼	124⅜	− ⅝
4⅜	5	300	Missouri Pacific	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	...
4⅜	5	500	Do., trust rcts	5	5	4⅞	5	...
23½	24¼	400	Mo. Pacific w i	24¼	24¼	23⅜	23⅜	− ¼
51	52	500	Mo. Pacific pf. w i	52	52½	52	52½	+ ½
93¼	94¼	300	Montana Power	93½	94	93¼	94	+1
113	..	300	Montana Power pf.	116½	117	116½	117	...
122	122½	600	Nat. Biscuit Co.	122	122	122	122	...
83¼	84	800	Nat. Cloak & Suit	83⅞	83⅞	83½	83⅞	+ ⅝
30⅜	31	8,400	Nat. En. & St. Co.	29½	31⅜	29½	30⅞	+1⅜
70	70½	3,300	Nat. Lead Co.	70	72	70	70½	+1⅛
22⅝	22¾	2,000	Nevada Con. Cop.	22¾	23	22⅝	22¾	...
150½	151	9,300	N. Y. Air Brake	147¼	152¼	147¼	150⅞	+4⅞
109⅜	109⅞	14,900	N. Y. Central	110⅛	110¼	109⅜	109¾	...
60⅜	61	600	N. Y., N. H. & H.	60¼	60⅞	60¼	60½	− ½
135¼	135½	4,400	Norfolk & Western	135	136⅜	135	135¼	+ ⅛
113¼	113¾	2,100	Northern Pacific	113½	113⅜	113⅜	113½	...
78¾	79	2,800	Ohio Cities Gas	78	79⅛	78	78⅝	+ ⅝
6½	7	200	Ontario Mining	6⅞	6⅞	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
26½	27½	200	Pacific Mail	27	27	27	27	+ ⅜
57⅞	58	11,330	Penn. R. R.	58⅛	58⅜	57⅞	57⅞	− ⅛
109½	110	300	People's Gas, Chi	109	110	109	110	− ¾
14	14¾	100	Peoria & Eastern	14	14	14	14	...
41⅞	42	3,300	Philadelphia Co.	41½	42	41	42	+1½
32	34	100	Pittsburgh Coal	32	32	32	32	...
31½	32¼	6,800	Pitts. C. ctfs. of dep.	32	32⅞	32	32¼	+ ⅜
66⅛	66½	16,600	Pressed Steel Car	61	66⅜	61	66⅜	+5⅜
104	105	100	Pressed Steel C. pf.	104½	104½	104½	104½	+ ½
136	138	100	Public Service N. J.	136½	136½	136½	136½	− ¼
172	174	2,500	Pullman Co.	171⅝	175	171⅝	172½	+2⅛
2⅝	2¾	100	Quicksilver	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	...
55¼	55½	17,000	Railway Steel Sp.	55	56½	54½	55¼	+3¼
101½	102	400	Railway Steel S. pf.	102	102	102	102	+1
26⅛	26¼	3,800	Ray Con. Copper	26⅜	26⅜	26⅛	26¼	+ ¼
113¼	113½	28,300	Reading	113	114¼	112⅜	113½	+ ½
44	45½	200	Reading 1st pf.	45	45	45	45	− ½
82⅛	82¼	75,000	Rep. Iron & Steel	81¼	83¾	81	82¼	+ ¼
112	112½	200	Rep. Iron & S. pf.	112	112	112	112	...
215	215½	300	Sears, Roeb. & Co.	215	215½	215	215½	+ ½
31⅛	31⅜	1,200	Shattuck-Ariz. x d.	31½	31½	31⅛	31⅛	− ⅛
64	64½	9,000	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co.	63	65	63	64	+2⅜
98	98½	300	S.-S. S. & I. Co. pf.	97¾	98	97¾	98	+ ½
101¾	102	7,800	Southern Pacific	102⅝	102½	102	102	− ¼
204	211	400	So. Porto Rico Sug.	198	205	198	205	+10
25¾	25⅞	4,900	Southern Railway	25⅞	26	25½	25⅞	+ ½
68	69	300	Southern Ry. pf.	69	69¼	69	69	+ ¼
90	93	100	Standard Milling pf.	92	92	92	92	−1
132½	132¾	7,700	Studebaker Co.	133¾	133⅞	132	132½	− ¼
70½	71½	1,100	Stutz Motor	71¼	71½	70¾	71½	+ ¼
25	25⅛	2,000	Tennessee Copper	25⅛	25½	25	25	− ½
221	223	1,700	Texas Co.	225	225	221	221	−1
10⅞	11	600	Texas & Pacific	11½	11⅝	11	11	−1⅛
61¼	61½	300	Third Avenue	61½	61½	61⅛	61½	− ⅜
53⅞	54	2,000	Tobacco Products	54½	54¾	53⅝	54	...
106	107	300	Tobacco Prod. pf.	106	106½	106	106½	+1½
9	9½	1,000	Union B. & P. Co.	9¼	9¼	9	9	− ½
55¼	56	900	Un. B. & P. Co. pf.	55¾	55¾	55¼	55¾	+ ¾
151⅜	151½	32,800	Union Pacific	151¼	152⅛	150½	151⅛	+ ⅝
84	84½	2,000	Union Pacific pf.	83½	84½	83½	84½	+1
102¾	103	300	United Cigar Stores	103	103	103	103	+ ¼
163½	164½	1,600	United Fruit Co.	164	164½	163⅞	164	+ ½
8¼	9	400	United Rys. Invest	8⅛	8½	8⅛	8½	+ ½
26⅞	27	19,800	U. S. C. I. P. & F.	22⅜	27	22	27	+5⅛
56	58	1,000	U.S.C. I. P. & F. pf.	53⅜	57	53⅜	56¼	+2⅞
129	129¼	10,600	U. S. Indus. Alco.	128	131¾	127⅞	129	+1⅝
28¾	32	100	U. S. R. & Imp. Co.	29	29	29	29	−1
1⅝	1¾	100	U. S. Red. & R. pf.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	− ⅛
62¼	62¼	16,000	U. S. Rubber	62	63⅜	61⅞	62	+ ¾
113½	114	100	U. S. Rub. 1st pf.	113½	113½	113½	113½	+ ½
77	77⅜	5,000	U. S. Sm., R. & M.	75⅞	77⅞	75⅞	77⅞	+1¼
119⅞	120	381,100	U. S. Steel	118¾	120⅜	118⅛	120	+1⅜
121¼	121⅜	2,100	U. S. Steel pf.	120⅞	121⅜	120⅞	121¼	+ ⅜
96⅜	96⅝	7,600	Utah Copper	96⅞	96⅞	96¼	96⅝	+ ⅜
42½	42⅞	200	Va.-Car. Chemical	43	43	42⅞	42⅞	− ⅝
50	51	700	Va. Iron, Coal & C.	52	56¼	51	51	−1½
14¼	14⅜	1,100	Wabash	14⅝	14⅜	14¼	14¼	+ ½
51½	51¾	4,200	Wabash pf. A	51⅝	52	51¼	51⅝	+ ½
28	28¼	3,300	Wabash pf. B	28⅜	28½	28	28⅜	+ ⅛
126	128¼	200	Wells Fargo Exp.	127½	128	127½	128	...
100½	102	4,300	Western Union Tel.	101	102⅛	100½	100½	+ ¼
65	65¼	51,500	Westingh. E. & M.	64¾	65⅞	64⅜	65¼	+ ¾
72	75	100	Westingh. 1st pf.	74⅞	74⅞	74⅞	74⅞	+ ¾
3	4	2,300	Wheeling & L. E.	3⅞	3⅞	2¼	2¼	−1½
5	5½	800	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	7	7	5¼	5¼	−1½
3	4½	1,350	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	3¾	3¾	2⅝	2⅝	−1⅝
46⅞	47	36,900	Willys-Overland	48¼	48¼	47	47	...
103½	103¾	500	Willys-Overland pf.	103¾	103¾	103⅜	103⅜	− ⅜
138	139¾	500	Woolw., (F.W.,) Co.	138½	139⅜	138½	139	+ ¾
63	64¼	100	Worth. Pump pf. B	64	64	64	64	+1

BUSINESS IN 1916.

The New York Times Annual Financial Section December 31st, and the Annual Review of the Annalist January 8th. Complete and authoritative history of financial and industrial developments of the year, with tables of prices. Read by thousands of investors.—Advt.

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
25 railroads	82.97	82.30	82.54	− .04
25 industrials	109.87	107.84	108.85	+ .92
50 stocks	96.42	95.07	95.69	+ .44

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
Sept. 29	96.42	95.07	95.69	+ .44
Sept. 28	95.99	94.40	95.25	+ .39
Sept. 27	95.53	94.27	94.86	+ .55
Sept. 26	94.85	93.61	94.31	+ .38
Sept. 25	95.31	93.22	93.93	+ .10
Sept. 23	94.24	93.29	93.83	+ .27
Sept. 22	94.20	93.01	93.56	+ .44
Sept. 21	93.41	92.18	93.12	+ .68

MONTHLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

September.	—High.—		—Low.—		Last.
*1916	96.42	Sep. 29	86.30	Sep. 1	95.69
1915	85.45	Sep. 29	76.71	Sep. 1	84.20
1914	Stock Exchange closed.				
1913	72.75	Sep. 15	69.81	Sep. 4	70.14
1912	85.83	Sep. 30	82.10	Sep. 13	85.19
1911	75.64	Sep. 6	69.57	Sep. 25	72.45

*To date.

YEARLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	—High.—		—Low.—		Last.
*1916	96.42	Sep. 29	80.91	Apr. 22	95.69
†1915	85.45	Sep. 29	58.90	Feb. 24	83.98
Full years:					
1915	94.13	Oct. 22	58.99	Feb. 24	91.50
1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30	60.20
1913	79.10	Jan. 2	63.09	Feb. 1	68.06
1912	85.82	Sep. 30	75.24	Feb. 1	78.22
1911	84.41	June 26	69.57	Sep. 25	77.60

*To date. †To corresponding date.

BONDS.

DAILY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

Sept. 29	87.42	+ .04	Sept. 22	87.02	+ .27
Sept. 28	87.38	+ .09	Sept. 21	86.75	+ .05
Sept. 27	87.29	+ .13	Sept. 20	86.70	− .05
Sept. 26	87.16	+ .06	Sept. 19	86.75	− .03
Sept. 25	87.10	+ .09	Sept. 18	86.78	+ .06
Sept. 23	87.01	− .01	Sept. 16	86.72	+ .04

YEARLY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

	—High.—		—Low.—		Last.
*1916	87.49	June 17	86.19	Apr. 28	87.38
†1915	84.48	Apr. 29	81.51	Jan. 2	83.06
Full years:					
1915	87.62	Nov. 24	81.51	Jan. 2	86.67
1914	89.42	Feb. 4	81.42	Dec. 2	81.96
1913	92.31	Jan. 10	85.45	Dec. 18	86.34

*To date. †To corresponding date.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Humdrum Money Rates.

This kind of a money market report has become one of the routine factors in Wall Street's day: "Opened 2¾ per cent, high 3 per cent., renewals 2¾ per cent., ruling rate 2¾ per cent., closed 2¾ per cent." When changes have occurred of late they have been in the downward direction. Stock markets which will soon establish records for consecutive daily totals high above a million shares each have so far made no impression on money rates. The broker no longer has to ponder over the cost of his credit when customers seek accommodation. A favorite subject of verbal speculation in some quarters is the probable time during which present conditions will last.

Republic's Course.

Republic Iron and Steel shares failed yesterday to warm the hearts of speculators who bought in the uprush of Thursday's closing transactions. In fact, something of a chill affected those traders who bought at 82 on Wednesday and came down to business early yesterday morning to see a strong opening. Bets were reported that Republic would start off at 84 or better. Instead of this, the initial quotation was at 81¼ and the gross gain of 1¾ points was maintained for a short time only. Firmness prevailed at all times, however. A great deal of stock was offered during the day, in view of which the steadiness of the quotation demonstrated considerable respect for the issue among the public, as the selling seemed to be largely of Wall Street origin.

Kicking Against the Pricks.

The shorts are not the only ones who would be glad to see stocks move downward again. Said a broker yesterday: "I have never before known so many 'insiders' to be gloomy over their stocks, or, rather, over the stocks which recently were theirs. They sold out from 5 to 10 points under present prices and are exerting all the influence they can, through pessimistic observations to friends, to get their stocks down where they will feel like buying them in again. It is a pitiful situation." It was the same last year when the war stocks were running away. The Street has been led to believe that some holders of big blocks of Bethlehem Steel, which were bought between 30 and 40, let their stock go around par, and later bought in again around 200 or even higher. It may be said that so far none thinks the worse of his repurchase.

Railway Equipment Stocks.

Many of the railway equipment stocks were bought as war stocks last year, soaring as rapidly and as high as other groups which made up that phenomenal market. From their high points most of them declined far. Like Car and Foundry, which reported earnings of only 2 per cent. on the common stock after having been touted to have earned more than 25 per cent., returns from most of these stocks fell far short of bullish expectations. Yesterday these shares came out strongly again, but in their own colors. Without exception they were strong and their strength was the follower of news and reports of the placing of large orders for equipment by the railroads of this country and arrangements for big business from Russia and other foreign countries. Gains of 5⅜ points were made in Pressed Steel Car, 3¼ points in Railway Steel Spring, 4⅝ points in Car and Foundry, 2¾ points in American Locomotive, 1⅝ points in Baldwin, and 4⅞ points in New York Air Brake.

Buying at the Top.

In the bullish argument on the equipment stocks stress was laid upon the point that the railroads are now buying at the top of the market. In 1913, 1914, and part of 1915, when prices were low, they bought sparingly, for business was poor and most of the roads were obliged to economize. By the same token, the bears pointed out, the railway equipment companies were obliged to economize in the bad times. Most of them, like most of the railroads, were in no position to take advantage of the low prices for basic materials. They get high prices for their products now, but must pay high prices for their materials. No one contended that their position was as disagreeable as that of companies which took war contracts when prices were low and had to bid against one another for materials, but it was insisted that there is a point of similarity.

Keeping Up the Pace.

That the pace was too fast to last was a favorite comment when Monday afternoon the market broke suddenly and widely with both Steel and Anaconda selling more than 5 points below the high prices of the day. But the pace has been taken up again and has become as rapid as before, with more than 1,500,000 shares changing hands in a session. Money is cheap, earnings are high, and the public continues to buy with avidity. Bankers are rather inclined to encourage the movement. "We might just as well," said one of them yesterday. "What could we do to stop it? We could only stop it by refusing the lend money, and surely we would not be justified in that, with reserves so abundant and the prospect of further large importations of gold."

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, SEPT. 29, 1916.

	Par Value.
Total sales	$5,221,500
Same day last year	4,447,000
Same day two years ago	Ex. closed.
Year to date	786,009,550
Same period last year	605,401,750
Same period in 1914	425,061,100

Am Foreign Sec temp 5s: 15,000 98⅛; 2,000 98¾; 10,000 98½; 2,000 98⅝; 23,000 98½; 9,000 98⅝; 25,000 98½; 3,000 98⅝
Anglo-French 5s: 4,000 95⅜; 2,000 95¼; 54,000 95⅜; 500 95⅜; 25,000 95¼; 5,000 c 95⅜; 500 95⅜; 114,000 95⅜; 500 95¼; 7,000 95⅜; 1,000 95⅜; 11,000 95¼; 500 95⅜; 6,000 95⅜; 5,000 95⅜; 3,000 95⅜; 20,000 95½
Chinese Ry 5s: 5,000 72
Dom of Can 5s, 1921: 30,000 100¼; 1926: 10,000 100⅜; 1,000 100¼; 2,000 100¼; 1931: 28,000 100¾; 26,000 100⅞; 6,000 100¾; 5,000 100¾
Japan Govt 4½s, sterling loan, 2d Series: 3,000 87¼; 1,000 87⅛; German stamp: 5,000 83¾; 2,000 83; 2,000 82¾
Rep of Cuba 5s, 1904: 1,000s30f 99¾; 5s, 1914: 2,000 96½
Un K of Gt Brit & Ire 5s, temp ctfs: 50,000 99¼; 16,000 99⅛; 1,000 99⅛; 100,000 99¼; 283,000 99⅛; 86,000 99¼; 16,000 99⅛; 120,000 99⅛; 75,000 99¼; 65,000 99⅛; 5,000 99⅛; 5,000 99⅛; 1,000 99⅛; 140,000 99⅛
N Y Canal 4s, 1961: 5,000 105
N Y Canal 4½s: 1,000 115⅞
Va 6s def, B B & Co ctfs: 1,000 53
N Y City 4s, 1957: 5,000 101¼; 4s, 1959: 1,000 101⅛; 4½s, 1964: 2,000 104¼; 4½s, 1966, temp ctfs: 5,000 104⅛; 4½s, Nov, 1957: 7,000 108⅝; 1965: 3,000 109¼; 1,000 109½; 4½s, 1963: 2,000 109

Alaska G Min cv deb 6s, Ser A: 7,000 88; 3,000 88¼; Series B: 4,000 85¼
Alb & Susq 3½s: 1,000 87¾
Am Ag Ch cv 5s: 6,000 103½; deb 5s: 3,000 100¼
Am Smelt Sec 6s: 10,000 115; 2,000 115¼; 19,000 115; 5,000 115¼; 1,000 115; 10,000 115¼; 9,000 115⅛; 6,000 116; 1,000 116⅛; 10,000 115¼; 1,000 115⅛; 500 115; 15,000 116
Am T & T col 4s: 3,000 91⅞; conv 4½s: 10,000 112¼; 10,000 113⅛; 2,000 113⅜
Ann Arbor 1st 4s: 4,000 63
Armour & Co 4½s: 1,000 93⅜; 1,000 93⅜
Atch, Top & S Fe gen 4s: 17,000 93¼; 1,000 c 93; 500 93¼; 2,000 93⅛; 21,000 93¼; adj 4s: 1,000 84; stamped: 16,000 85; cv 4s, 1960: 3,000 106⅜; 7,000 106⅞; 1,000 106⅞; Trans S L 4s: 1,000 90⅛
Calif-Ariz 1st & ref 4½s: 51,000 97¼
Atl C Line 1st 4s: 1,000 92
Atl & Char A L 1st 5s, Ser B: 1,000 102½
Balt & Ohio prior lien 3½s: 6,000 93¼; 16,000 93⅜; gold 4s: 5,000 c 91¼; conv 4½s: 10,000 95⅜; 2,000 96; 9,000 95⅞; 5,000 95⅜; 4,000 95⅞; 21,000 95⅜; ref 5s: 1,000 100⅜; 4,000 100⅜; 6,000 100⅜; 500 100⅜; 9,000 100⅜; 1,000 100⅜; S W Div 3½s: 9,000 91¼; 3,000 91⅛
Beth Steel ext 5s: 6,000 103½; 1st & ref 5s: 3,000 100⅜
Bklyn C R R 5s: 1,000 102¼
Bklyn U El 1st 5s: 1,000 101¼
Bklyn Rap Tr 5s, 1918: 10,000 100⅛
Bush Term Bldgs gtd 5s: 1,000 87⅞
Cent of Ga Ry con 5s: 4,000 100⅛
Cent Leather 5s: 6,000s10f 102⅜; 1,000 102⅜
Central N E 4s: 1,000 80
Cent of N J gen 5s: 5,000 116⅜
Cent Pac gtd 4s: 1,000 90
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s: 6,000 89⅞; 2,000 90; conv 4½s: 108,000 84¾; 20,000 85; 2,000 85¼; 1,000 85⅛; conv 5s: 31,000 95; 159,000 94⅞; 8,000 95; 8,000 94⅞; 2,000 95; R & A div 2d con 4s: 7,000 82
Chi & Alton 3s: 2,000 60⅝
C B & Q gen 4s: 14,000 93¼; 1,000 93⅛; joint 4s: 24,000 98; 7,000 98⅛; 5,000 98
Chi & E Ill ref & imp 4s, ctfs of deposit: 22,000 25
Chi Gt W 4s: 7,000 69¼
Chi M & St P gen 3½s, Ser B: 3,000 80; conv 4½s: 5,000 100⅜; 7,000 101; 1,000 100⅜; gen 4½s: 2,000 102¼; ref 4½s: 5,000 94; conv 5s, Ser B: 3,000 107¼
C & P Wn 5s: 1,000 102⅜
Chi & Northwn gen 4s, stpd: 1,000 94
Chi R I & P 6s: 2,000 101¼; gen 4s: 6,000 83¼; ref 4s: 1,000 72; 10,000 72¼; deb 5s: 10,000 56
Chi & West Ind con 4s: 5,000 76½; 5,000 76⅜
Chile Copper 7s: 5,000 127½; 500 128
Clev C C & St L, Cairo Div 4s: 2,000 86¾; St L Div 4s: 1,000 80¾
Colo-Industrial 5s: 12,000 80½; 1,000 80⅜; 10,000 80¼; 5,000 80⅜; 5,000 80
Col & So 1st 4s: 5,000 92¼; ref & ext 4½s: 10,000 85
Con Gas conv 6s: 5,000 125; 1,000 124⅝; 5,000 125
Conn Ry & Light 1st & ref 4½s: 5,000 101¼
Cumberld Tel 5s: 25,000 100¼
Del & Hudson 1st & ref 4s: 2,000 98⅜; conv 5s: 3,000 106⅜
Den & R G con 4s: 2,000 78½; 5,000 78⅛; 1st & ref 5s: 1,000 67½; 19,000 67
Det United Ry con 4½s: 2,000 81¼
Dis Sec Corp 5s: 3,000 78¼
Dul & Iron R 1st 5s: 2,000 101¼
Erie 1st con 4s: 2,000 84; 4,000 83¾; 1st gen 4s: 6,000 72½; conv 4s, Series A: 17,000 69; 1,000 68; conv 4s, Series B: 10,000 74¼; 31,000 74; temp cv 4s, Series D: 61,000 87; 49,000 87¼; 25,000 87⅛
Fla East C Ry 1st 4½s: 10,000 86¼
Granby Consol conv 6s, Ser A: 2,000 107; stamped: 3,000 107
Great Northern ref 4¼s: 1,000 99⅞
Hudson & Man 1st & ref 5s, Series A: 1,000 69¼; 1,000 69⅛
Ill Cent 4s, 1952: 5,000 89¼; 1953: 9,000 86
Ill Steel 4½s: 22,000 92⅜; 7,000 92½
Indiana Steel 5s: 1,000 103¼; 4,000 103½
Inter-Met 4½s: 6,000 73¼; 3,000 73
Int Rap Tran 1st & ref 5s: 1,000 98½; 1,000 98⅜; 5,000 c 98½; 60,000 98¼; 12,000 98⅜; 1,000 98¼; 1,000 98⅜
Int Mer Marine col tr 4½s, ctfs of deposit: 50,000 110; 25,000 110½; 32,000 110¼; 20,000 110½; 5,000 110⅛; s f 6s, when issued: 9,000 99¼; 2,000 99⅛; 10,000 99¾; 10,000 99; 10,000 98⅞; 41,000 99; 30,000 99¼
Int Steam P 5s, ctfs of deposit: 4,000 c 83; 1,000 c 84
Iowa Cent ref 4s: 3,000 56
Iowa Cent 1st 5s: 1,000 86; 1,000 89
Kan City So 5s: 4,000 90
Kan City Ter 4s: 8,000 88⅜; 3,000 88¼
K C, Ft S & M 6s: 5,000 109⅜; 5,000 109⅛
K C, Ft S & M 4s: 33,000 75⅜
Lack Steel 5s, 1923: 9,000 99⅜; 1,000 100; 5s, 1950: 26,000 95¾; 25,000 95⅞; 50,000 96; 25,000 96⅛; 2,000 96¼; 4,000 96⅛; 29,000 96⅛; 6,000 96⅛; 20,000 97; 50,000 96⅞; 6,000 97⅛; 80,000 97⅛; 1,000 96⅞; 15,000 96⅞; 5,000 96⅞
Lacl Gas L of St L 1st 5s: 2,000 100⅝
Ligg & Myers 5s: 2,000 102⅛
Long Isld gen 4s: 1,000 85
Lou & N, S & N Ala 5s, 1936: 1,000 107⅝; S & N Ala 5s, 1963: 1,000 101; A, K & Cin 4s: 1,000 87⅞; unified 4s: 9,000 94⅛
Manhatn Con 4s, tax exempt: 1,000 92⅛
Mex Petr 1st ref cv 6s, Ser A: 10,000 117; 1,000 116½; Series C: 1,000 116½
Mich Cent deb 4s: 13,000 88
Milwauk Gas 4s: 1,000 93
M, St P & S S M 1st con 4s: 5,000 92¼; 1,000 92⅜; 25,000 92½
Mo, K & T 1st 4s: 5,000 75¼; 2d 4s: 1,000 45¼
Mo P 4s, Tr Co cfs: 29,000 52; stamped: 12,000 49½; 5,000 50; 10,000 49⅝; cv 5s, Tr Co cfs: 1,000 52; gen 4s, w i: 10,000 63⅞; 5,000 63⅝; 20,000 63⅞; 6,000 64
Mo & O gen 4s: 1,000 75½
Montana Pow 5s, Series A: 1,000 99¼; 10,000 99⅛
Morris & Co sink fund 4½s: 10,000 82½
Nat En & Stp 5s: 10,000 98¾; 5,000 98⅝
National Tube 5s: 1,000 101¼; 4,000 101½
N Y Air Brake 1st conv 6s: 3,000 103¼; 7,000 103⅝
N Y, B & M B 5s: 2,000 105
N Y Cent deb 6s: 30,000 114⅜; 124,000 114½; 33,000 114⅞; gen 3½s: 6,000 83¼; 5,000 83⅜; con 4s, Ser A: 16,000 85⅜; 5,000 85¼; deb 4s, 1934: 10,000 92; ref & imp 4½s, Series A: 15,000 94¼; 17,000 c 94⅛; 1,000 94⅜; L S col 3½s: 1,000 76⅝; 1,000 77¼; 1,000 78; 2,000 78¼; 2,000 79; 3,000 78½; 2,000 79; registered: 3,000 75½; M C col 3½s: 2,000 78¼; 2,000 79¼
N Y, N H & H conv deb 6s: 20,000 112; 4,000 112⅜; 10,000 112¾
N Y Rwys adj 5s: 14,000 56
N Y Teleph 4½s: 10,000 98¼; 3,000 98¾; 8,000 98½; 2,000 98⅜; 1,000 98⅜; 17,000 98⅝
N Y, W & B 4½s: 2,000 74¾
Niag, Lckpt & O Pow Co 1st 5s: 1,000 92
Norf & W con 4s: 1,000 94⅝; 1,000 94¾
Nor Pacific 4s: 5,000 92⅞; registered: 5,000 92½
Nor Pacific 3s: 1,000 66½; 19,000 66⅜; 6,000 66⅜
Ontario Pow Co 1st s f 5s: 6,000 92⅜
Ore S L 1st con 5s: 4,000 106¼
Oreg S L gtd ref 4s: 6,000 93⅝; 2,000 93⅝
Pac Gas & El 5s: 5,000 92; 2,000 92¼
Pac Tel & Tel 5s: 1,000 101⅜
Penn Co gtd g 4s: 2,000 95¼
Penn 4s, 1948: 1,000 99; gtd 4½s: 2,000 101¼
Penn R R con 4½s: 25,000 105¼
Phila Co conv 5s, 1922: 10,000 90½
Pub Serv C s f 5s: 2,000 92¼
Reading gen 4s: 18,000 95½; Jer Cent col 4s: 2,000 96
Rep Iron & S s f 5s, 1940: 3,000 99⅝; 4,000 99⅝
Rio Gr W 1st 4s: 3,000 76; col trust 4s: 1,000 63⅞; 5,000 64; 1,000 65½
St L, Ir M & So gen 5s: 10,000 t e 102⅜; unify & ref 4s: 6,000 84¼; 2,000 84½
St L & S F Ry gen 5s: 2,000 102¼
St L & S F R R gen 5s, Tr Co c: 30,000 73
St L & S F pr ln 4s, Ser A, w i: 12,000 68; 5,000 68½; 7,000 68⅛; 3,000 68⅜; 5,000 68½; adj 6s, w i: 3,000 83⅜
St L S W 1st 4s: 1,000 76; 1st Term 5s: 12,000 65½; 3,000 65⅜; 7,000 65⅞; 9,000 66½; con 4s: 4,000 65; 5,000 65¼
St, P, M & M 4½s: 9,000 102⅝
San An & A P 4s: 3,000 66½
Sea Air L adj 5s: 15,000 65
S C, & Ga 1st 5s: 2,000 100⅝
S Bell T & T 1st 5s: 3,000 101½
So Pac conv 4s: 10,000 88¼; 5,000 88⅜; 35,000 88½; 10,000 88⅜; 2,000 88½; 10,000 88⅜; 5,000 c 88⅜; 3,000 88⅜; conv 5s: 30,000 105¼; 4,000 105⅝; 5,000 105½; 16,000 105⅝; 1st ref 4s: 1,000 90⅝; 9,000 90½; 10,000 90⅝; 500 90; 2,000 90¼; 10,000 90⅝; S F Term 4s: 1,000 83⅞; 5,000 84
Southn Ry 1st 5s: 23,000 101¼; 10,000 101¼; gen 4s: 9,000 71½; 20,000 71⅞; M & O col 4s: 1,000 76; St L Div 4s: 8,000 83
Tenn Cop cv 6s, sub r, full pd: 5,000 92½
Term Assn of St L ref 4s: 4,000 84⅞
Texas Co conv 6s: 5,000 105¼
Tex & Pac 1st 5s: 3,000 96⅞; 2,000 96⅞
Third Av adj 5s: 2,000 78⅛
Tol, St L & W 4s: 1,000 56
Tri-City 5s: 1,000 99⅞
Ulster & Del 5s: 1,000 100⅜
Union Pac 1st 4s: 5,000s30f 96⅝; 1,000 97⅛; conv 4s: 1,000 94; 1,000 94¼; 1st & ref 4s: 34,000 91
Un R Rs of San Fran 4s: 21,000 32¼; 5,000 32⅜; 13,000 32½; 5,000s5f 33⅜; 20,000 33½
U S Rubber 6s: 2,000 102¼; 3,000 102⅛; 2,000 102½
U S S Corp sf 5s: 2,000 106; 27,000 106⅛; 9,000 106
Utah Pow & L 5s: 1,000 94¾; 3,000 95¼; 5,000 95
Va-Car Chem 5s: 3,000 99; 1,000 99½
Virgn Ry 1st 5s: 1,000 98⅜
Wab P Term 1st 4s, Cent Trust ctfs, full paid: 1,000 34; 2,000 33⅜; 1,000 33⅜; Col Trust ctfs: 23,000 1½
West Light Co 5s: 1,000 105½
Western Elec 5s: 1,000 103
West Maryland 4s: 3,000 71½; 9,000 71⅞; 24,000 72
West Shore 4s: 6,000 91
West Un fund & real est 4½s: 3,000 96
W'house E & M conv 5s: 102,000 129; 2,000 130
Wheel & L E 1st con 4s: 42,000 77
Wilkes & E 1st 5s: 3,000 81½
Wis Cent gen 4s: 8,000 85

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

		Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
6s	Sept., 1917	102⅝	102¾	102⅝	102¾
4½s	June, 1965	109¼	109½	109¼	109½
4½s	Mar., 1963	109¼	109⅜	109⅛	109⅜
4½s	Nov., 1957	108⅞	109¼	108⅞	109¼
4½s	May, 1957	108⅞	109¼	108⅞	109¼
4½s	Apr., 1966	104	104¼	104	104¼
4½s	Mar., 1964	104	104⅜	103⅞	104⅛
4½s	Mar., 1962	104	104⅛	103⅞	104⅛
4½s	Sept., 1960	103⅞	104⅛	103⅞	104⅛
4½s	Mar., 60-30	103⅝	103⅞	103⅝	104⅛
4s	May, 1959	101	101⅛	101	101⅛
4s	Nov., 1958	101¼	101½	101	101½
4s	May, 1957	101¼	101½	101	101½
4s	Nov., 1955	100⅝	101	100⅜	101
4s	Nov., 1956	100⅝	101	100⅜	101
4s	Nov., 1936	100⅝	100⅞	100⅝	100⅞
3½s	Nov., 1955	93	..	93½	..
3½s	Nov., 1954	93	..	93½	..
3½s	May, 1954	93	..	93½	..

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

		Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
4½s	1924-1930	4.05	4.00	4.05	4.00
4½s	1918-1923	4.00	..	4.00	..
4½s	Nov., 1917	3.60	3.30	3.60	3.30
4½s	June, 1917	3.60	..	3.60	..
4½s	May, 1917	3.60	..	3.60	..
4¼s	1924-1931	4.05	4.00	4.05	4.00
4¼s	1921-1923	4.00	3.90	4.00	3.90
4¼s	Apr., 1920	3.95	3.80	3.95	3.80
4¼s	1917-1919	3.85	3.75	3.85	3.75
4s	May, 1919	4.00	..	4.00	..
4s	Nov., 1918	3.90	..	3.90	..
4s	May, 1917	3.60	..	3.60	..
3½s	1940-1952	3.90	3.80	3.90	3.80
3½s	1930-1939	3.90	3.80	3.90	3.80
3½s	1922-1929	4.00	3.90	4.00	3.95
3½s	1919-1921	3.90	..	3.90	..
3½s	1917-1918	3.85	..	3.85	..
3s	1940-1955	3.90	3.80	3.90	3.80
3s	1926-1930	3.95	..	3.95	..
3s	1918-1925	3.95	3.85	3.95	3.85
3s	1916-1917	3.60	..	3.60	..

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs receipts	$15,532,913	$48,537,751
Ord. int. rev.	31,792,274	99,669,546
Income tax	1,662,079	11,483,641
Miscellaneous	4,177,442	20,380,757
Total receipts	$53,164,710	$180,071,697
Excess of ord. disburse. over ord. rects	24,942,984	49,750,391
Excess of total disburse over total rects	26,329,990	58,446,040
Expenditures	78,107,694	229,822,088

STANDARD OIL QUOTATIONS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	16½	17	16	16½
Atlantic Refining	845	855	840	850
Borne-Scrymser	400	425	400	425
Buckeye Pipe Line	106	109	103	106
Chesebrough Mfg	460	490	460	490
Colonial Oil	60	70	60	70
Continental Oil	525	550	520	540
Crescent Pipe Line	44	47	44	47
Cumberland Pipe L	93	97	93	97
Eureka Pipe Line	233	238	233	238
Galena Signal Oil	167	170	167	170
Galena Signal Oil pf	140	145	140	145
Illinois Pipe Line	199	202	198	202
Indiana Pipe Line	105	108	105	108
Inter. Pet. Co., Ltd	10½	11	10½	11
National Transit	15	17	15	17
N. Y. Transit	212	217	212	217
Northern Pipe Line	103	107	103	107
Ohio Oil	301	305	300	305
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co.	56	58	56	58
Pierce Oil	13¾	14¼	13¾	14¼
Pierce Oil cv. 6s, '24	82	84	82	84
Prairie Oil & Gas	460	465	445	450
Prairie Pipe Line	293	298	295	300
Solar Refining	380	400	360	380
Southern Pipe Line	212	217	212	217
South Penn. Oil	385	390	380	385
So. W. Penn	112	117	112	117
Stand. Oil of Cal	342	346	345	350
Stand. Oil of Ind	795	800	790	800
Stand. Oil of Kan	530	550	520	540
Stand. Oil of Ky	570	600	530	560
Stand. Oil of Neb	505	525	500	525
Stand. Oil of N. J.	580	585	563	567
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	235	238	230	233
Stand. Oil of Ohio	425	433	420	430
Swan & Finch	115	125	115	125
Union Tank	91	93	90	93
Vacuum Oil	298	302	298	302
Washington Oil	40	50	40	50

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	110	113	110	115
American Cigar pf	98	100	98	100
Conley Foil	300	350	300	350
J. S. Young	150	160	150	160
J. S. Young pf	105	110	105	110
Johnson T. F. & M.	100	150	100	150
MacAndrews & F.	190	197	190	197
MacAndrews & F. pf	99	101	99	101
Porto R. Am. T. Co.	240	250	240	250
R. J. Reynolds Tob.	590	620	590	620
R. J. Reyn. Tob. pf.	121½	123	121¼	123

100 Years of Commercial Banking
THE CHATHAM AND PHENIX NATIONAL BANK
of the City of New York
Capital & Surplus, $5,000,000
Resources, - $80,000,000
Charter Member N.Y. Clearing House
Member Federal Reserve Bank
United States Depository
192 Broadway Cor. John St.
BRANCHES
Greenwich and Warren Sts.
Bowery and Grand St.
Fifth Avenue and 14th St.
Ninth Avenue and 14th St.
Fifth Avenue and 20th St.
2 West 33d Street
57th Street and Third Ave.
Broadway and 61st St.
86th Street at Second Ave.
Broadway and 104th St.
Lenox Avenue and 116th St.
125th St. and Lexington Ave.
We Invite Your Account

Hutchinson Sugar Plantation Co. (Hawaii)
Bought—Sold—Quoted
Edgar G. Youngs
35 Wall St. New York
Phones 7402-7403 Hanover

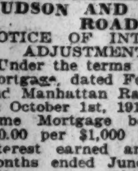
Spicer Mfg. Co.
Common & Preferred
Bought, Sold and Quoted
Circular on Request
BAMBERGER, LOEB & CO.
25 Broad St. New York

Saturday's Bulletin
Suggests conclusions on the price movement as manifested by the character of trading; views on the probable course of prices and the effect of same on both railroad and industrial stocks, including American Can, U. S. Rubber, U. S. Steel, Republic Iron and Steel, New York Central, and Erie. Copy free.
J. FRANK HOWELL
52 Broadway, New York

Am. Hawaiian S. S.
Stock Bought & Sold
J.K.Rice, Jr. & Co.
Phones 4001 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

WE WILL BUY
Yale & Towne
Home Insurance
Salisbury & van der Kieft,
34 Pine St., N. Y. Phone John 1646.

LIBERTY NATIONAL BANK
in the Equitable Building
120 Broadway, at Cedar St.

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY

Acts as Executor, Trustee, Agent, Custodian.
Pays Interest on Deposits

HUDSON AND MANHATTAN RAILROAD COMPANY.
NOTICE OF INTEREST PAYMENT ON ADJUSTMENT INCOME BONDS.

Under the terms of its Adjustment Income Mortgage, dated February 1st, 1913, Hudson and Manhattan Railroad Company will pay on October 1st, 1916, to the Adjustment Income Mortgage bondholders, the sum of $10.00 per $1,000 bond, being the rate of interest earned and declared for the six months ended June 30th, 1916.

Upon presentation of Coupon No. 7, payment will be made in New York at the office of the company's fiscal agents, Messrs. Harvey Fisk & Sons, 62 Cedar Street, and in London, England, at the office of Guaranty Trust Company of New York, 33 Lombard Street, E. C.

JAMES S. O'NEALE, Secretary.

New York, September 29th, 1916.
THE ALLIANCE REALTY COMPANY.

The Board of Directors of this company have this day declared a dividend of 1½% on the outstanding capital stock of the company, payable October 16th, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business October 10th, 1916. HOWARD W. SMITH, Secretary.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK of the City of New York.

New York, September 22, 1916.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT., payable on and after October 2nd, 1916. The transfer books will remain closed until that date. ELMER E. WHITTAKER, Cashier.

Chartered 1822

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company

Nos. 16, 18, 20 & 22 William Street
New York

Branch Office, 475 Fifth Avenue

PARIS 41 Boulevard Haussmann. LONDON 15 Cockspur St., S. W. 26 Old Broad St., E. C. BERLIN 56, Unter den Linden, N. W. 7.

Statement of September 20th, 1916

RESOURCES		LIABILITIES	
Bonds and Stocks at market value,	$17,996,113.42	Capital Stock,	$1,000,000.00
Other Investments—Short Term — at market value,	33,504,754.79	Surplus and Undivided Profits,	8,205,889.45
Bills Purchased,	38,377,823.42	Deposits,	169,048,093.96
Loans,	40,482,602.19	Domestic and Foreign Acceptances,	7,399,601.74
Bonds and Mortgages,	1,851,789.98	Accrued Interest, Taxes and Dividend Reserve,	1,871,202.52
Real Estate,	3,615,000.00		
Cash on hand and in Bank,	43,397,854.57		
Liability of Customers for Acceptances,	7,399,601.74		
Accrued Interest,	899,247.56		
	$187,524,787.67		$187,524,787.67

OFFICERS

EDWIN S. MARSTON, President.
AUGUSTUS V. HEELY, Vice-Prest. & Sec'y.
CORNELIUS R. AGNEW, Vice-President.
HORACE F. HOWLAND, Asst. Secretary.
WILLIAM A. DUNCAN, Asst. Secretary.
SAMUEL SLOAN, Vice-President.
WILLIAM B. CARDOZO, Vice-President.
J. HERBERT CASE, Vice-President.
ROBERT E. BOYD, Asst. Secretary.
EDWIN GIBBS, Asst. Secretary.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

HENRY A. C. TAYLOR, CHARLES A. PEABODY, WM. WALDORF ASTOR, OGDEN MILLS, PARKER D. HANDY, FRANKLIN D. LOCKE, GEORGE F. BAKER, FRANCIS M. BACON, Jr., SAMUEL SLOAN, JOHN J. RIKER, PERCY A. ROCKEFELLER, THOMAS THACHER, ANTON A. RAVEN, BEEKMAN WINTHROP, HENRY R. TAYLOR, THOMAS F. VIETOR, JOHN W. STERLING, EDWIN S. MARSTON, MOSES TAYLOR PYNE, J. WILLIAM CLARK, CLEVELAND H. DODGE, HENRY HENTZ, ROBERT L. GERRY, FRANK A. VANDERLIP, JAMES A. STILLMAN, EDGAR PALMER, ARCHIBALD D. RUSSELL

United States Mortgage & Trust Company

Capital and Surplus $6,000,000
55 Cedar Street, New York
Broadway at 73rd. 125th St. at 8th Ave.

The following coupons will be due and payable at the Main Office of this Company, 55 CEDAR STREET

On and After October 2nd, 1916

Alexandria, La., Pub. Imp. 5s
Asheville, N. C., Funding 5s
Asheville Power & Light Co...1st 5s
Barton Heights, Va., Water....6s
Bergen Co., N. J., Various....4½s
Bexar Co., Tex., (Oct. 10th)....4½s
Binghamton, Tenn., P. Sch. Bldg..5½s
Butte County Canal Co.....1st 5s
Camden Co., N. J., Road Impr...4½s
Camden Co., N. J., Turnpike Rd..4½s
Camden Co., N. J., Bridge.....4½s
Camilla, Ga., Various.....4½s
Castile, N. Y., Water.....5s
Cold Spring, N. Y., Sewer.....3¾s
East Rutherford, N. J., Funding..4½s
Ecuadorian Corp., Ltd....1st Deb. 6s
Elyria, Ohio, Water Works.....4s
Englewood, N. J., Funding.....4½s
Essex Co., N. J., Hospital.....4s
Essex Co., N. J., Park.....4s
Fairview, N. J., Funding.....5s
Fort Pierce, Fla.....6s
Ft. Wayne, Ind., Rfdg. (Oct. 10) 4½s
Franklin Co., Ohio, Bridge.....4s
Fulton, N. Y., Standpipe Water..4.75s
Greenwich, Conn., Refunding.....4½s
Hawaii Territory Improvement..3½s
Hillsborough County, Fla.....5s
Jamestown, N. Y., Water.....4s
Key West, Fla., Pav., Sewer & Ref. 5s
Lake Superior Investment Co.....6s
Lancaster Co., S. C., S. D. No. 40..6s
Marquette & Bess. D. & N. Co..1st 4½s
Memphis, Tenn., Artes. Water Co. 4½s
Memphis, Tenn., Parkway.....4¼s
Monroe, La., Improvement.....5s
No. Hempstead, N.Y., U.F.S.D. No. 7 5s
Ossining, N. Y., Water.....3.95s
Oswego, N. Y., Water.....3½s
Ottumwa Traction & Light Co.....5s
Pensacola, Fla., Refunding.....4½s
Petaluma & Santa Rosa Ry. Co. 2d 5s
Pleasantville, N. Y., Water.....3½s
Ridgewood, N. J., Town School...4s
Rome, Ga., P. Sch., St. P., S. & W..4s
St. L., S.W. Ry. Co. Equip. Ser. "A" 5s
Salem, Va., Refunding.....4s
Salt Lake City, Utah, W. & S. 4s & 4½s
San Antonio & Aransas Pass Ry. Co. Equip. Trust.....5s
Sch'l City of Ft. Wayne, Ind., 3½s & 4s
Southern Utilities Co.....1st 6s
Syracuse, N.Y. 3½s & var. others 3½s
3rd Ave. Ry. Co. Adj. Mtge. Income Coupon No. 8.....5s
Toledo, Ohio, Impr. & var. others..4s
Toledo, O., All Issues of Bd. of Educ'n
Virginia Elec. Co.....1st 5s
W. Wks. Co. (San Anton., Tex.), 1st 5s
Wilson, N. C.....5s
Wilson, N. C., Impr. (Oct. 15th)...5s

TO HOLDERS OF PREFERRED AND COMMON STOCK OF THE

INTERNATIONAL MOTOR COMPANY

At the request of the holders of a large amount of the preferred and common stock of the company, the undersigned have consented to act as a Committee to protect the interest of the stockholders in the readjustment of the company's finances, which is now absolutely necessary.

The earnings of the company during the year 1915 were the largest in its history, and its present earnings are also large. The company has outstanding, however, notes which, with accumulated interest, amount to approximately $2,900,000, all of them maturing on November 1st next.

A plan has been prepared and conditionally assented to by a majority of the noteholders, which will take care of the notes and will provide necessary working capital. We have also prepared a plan similar in its general features to the plan prepared by the noteholders, but containing in addition provisions of value to the stockholders.

We believe that the plan as modified by us is fair to all interests and will be of benefit to the present stockholders. It will relieve the company of debt, furnish additional cash capital and enable the company to develop its business.

The situation presented by the maturity within less than five weeks of nearly Three Million Dollars of indebtedness is most serious for the company's stockholders. It appears to us imperative that they should at once accept the proposed plan in order that the obligations of the company should not become overdue.

A letter giving fuller details is being sent out to all stockholders, and copies of the letter and also of the plan and agreement can be obtained from the Columbia Trust Company of New York after October 2nd.

Stockholders to assent to the plan and become parties to the Agreement must deposit their stock or Voting Trust Certificates with the Columbia Trust Company of New York on or before October 20th, 1916, after which no deposits will be received except upon such terms as may be prescribed by the Committee. All certificates should be endorsed in blank or be accompanied by proper instruments of transfer in blank.

Dated, September 27th, 1916.

COOKE & MARVIN, Counsel.

HENRY K. POMROY, Chairman,
JAMES B. MABON,
THOMAS E. RUSH,
WILLIS D. WOOD,
Stockholders' Committee, 31 Nassau St.

Garfield National Bank.
Fifth Avenue and Twenty-third St.
New York, September 20, 1916.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, this day, a quarterly dividend of Three Per Cent. upon the Capital Stock of the bank was declared payable, free of tax, on and after September 30, 1916. The Transfer Books will be closed until Monday, October 2nd, 1916.
A. W. SNOW, Cashier.

NORTH BUTTE MINING COMPANY, DIVIDEND NO. 40.
A Dividend of Seventy-five Cents (75c.) Per Share on the 430,000 shares of outstanding capital stock of the Company has been declared, payable on October 23, 1916, to the stockholders of record at the close of business October 6, 1916. The stock transfer books will not be closed.
KENNEDY, Secretary and Treasurer.
New York, N. Y., September 26, 1916.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
THE CRESSON CONSOLIDATED GOLD MINING & MILLING CO.
Dividend No. 48.
Amount, $122,000.00.
Total amount to date, $3,794,162.50.
Notice is hereby given that a dividend of ten (10) cents per share has been declared upon all outstanding stock of The Cresson Consolidated Gold Mining and Milling Co. Payable October 10th, 1916, to stockholders of record September 30th, 1916.
By order of the Board of Directors.
ADOLPH F. ZANG, Secretary.

SOUTH PORTO RICO SUGAR CO.
August 30, 1916.
The Board of Directors have this day declared quarterly dividends of 2% on the Preferred Stock and 5% on the Common Stock, payable on October 2, 1916, to stockholders of record September 15, 1916.
F. A. DILLINGHAM, Secretary.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Curb Stocks Continue Firm and Higher as the Volume of Trading Increases.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 735,473 shares of stock and $209,000 of bonds. The sales of stock were divided as follows: Industrials, 201,945; oils, 120,063, and mining, 413,465. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
5,800	‡Aetna Exp..	12¼-½	12½	11⅝	11¾
2,100	A.I.C.($50 pd)	59	60	59	60
100	‡Am. W. P..	4½	4½	4½	4½
1,000	Brit.-A. T. C., ord. b.	20	20	20	20
200	‡But. Chem..	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
350	‡Car L. & P.	4⅛	4¼	4⅛	4¼
200	Ch. I C. of A.	6⅛	6¼	6⅛	6¼
200	C. I. C.ofA.pf	7	7	7	7
300	Chev. Motor.	207	207	205	205
1,800	Cor.of R.& H.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
100	Emer. Phon..	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
800	‡Emer. Motor	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
800	‡Gas. W. & W	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝
800	‡Gn. M. w. 1.	158	158	157	157½
750	Grant M. Car	10	10½	10	10½
1,000	Has. & B. C.	40½	41	40½	41
200	Holly Su. C.	50½	51	50½	50½
100	Hol. Su. C. pf	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾
225	‡Hut. Sug. P	27¼	27½	27¼	27½
41,250	†‡Imp. C. C.	49	52	49	52
700	Intercon. Rub	14¾	*16	14¾	15½
2,500	†‡J.O.S.(new)	46	50	45	50
200	Kath. B. pf	15	15	15	15
9,000	‡Key. T. & R	18¼	18¼	15	15
2,500	‡K. T.& R. pf	18¼	18¼	17⅞	17⅞
2,000	Lake Tor. B.	7½	8½	7½	8½
200	Lofts Inc.	105	105¼	105	105¼
1,100	Manhat. Tr..	⅞	⅞	¾	¾
400	‡Max. Muni..	5¼	5⅝	5¼	5⅝
100	‡Mexican Pet. Export Co.	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝
41,000	‡Midvale Stl.	75	76⅝	74⅞	76⅛
600	‡Mitch.M.,w.i.	73½	73½	73½	73½
1,500	Peerless Tr. & Motor Corp.	25½	25⅝	25	25
800	‡Poole E.& M.	110	114	110	112
1,800	‡P'lman Vent.	2⅛	3	2⅛	3
500	‡P'lman V. pf	5¼	5½	5¼	5½
400	‡Repub. M. T.	75	75	73	73
100	‡Scripps-B'th.	56⅞	56⅞	56⅞	56⅞
100	S'b'rd S.& M.	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞
1,050	S'field Body..	85	92	85	92
25	S'field B. pf.	125	125	125	125
240	‡Stand. Mot...	6½	6¾	6½	6¾
5,000	‡Steel Alloys.	2¾	3⅛	2¾	3⅛
200	‡St. Joe Lead..	17⅞	17⅞	17¾	17⅞
21,000	S'marine Bt, v. t. ctfs.	42	44	42	43¾
700	‡Texas Co.,rts	23	24½	23	24
200	‡Todd S'yards	81	81½	81	81½
10,430	Triangle Film, v. t. certs.	2⅛	3	2⅛	2⅝
2,800	U. S. S'mship.	7⅛	7½	6⅞	7⅛
7,400	‡United Mot..	66¾	67⅞	66½	67
7,000	Uni. Prof. Sh.	15/16	1 1/16	15/16	1
7,200	‡U.S. Tung...	35	35	34	35
200	‡Western Pac.	15½	15⅝	15½	15⅝
125	‡West. P. pf.	43	45	43	45
700	Wheel.& L. E.	19½	19½	19	19
4,000	White Motors	54¾	55⅛	54¾	55⅛
700	World Film, v. t. ctfs.	1⅝	1⅝	1¼	1⅜
200	‡Wright-Mar. Aircraft Cp.	35	36	35	36
11,000	‡Zinc Concen.	5½	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
300	Ohio Oil Co.	305	301	305	+3
300	Prairie O.&G.	465	450	465	+22
50	Prairie P. L.	300	297	297	−3
400	Std. O. (N.J.).	581	562	581	+21
500	Std. O. (N.Y.).	238	232	236	+21
30	Union P. L..	91	91	91	+8

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,000	Alberta Pet., Ltd. (a pr.).	60	60	60	60
700	‡Barn. O.&G..	2¾	2⅞	2¾	2⅞
2,500	‡Cosden & Co. (Oil Ref.)..	16⅞	17⅛	16¾	16¾
10,000	Cos. & Co. Rights	3/16	3/16	3/16	¼
8,000	‡Cos. O.&G...	13⅜	13½	13¼	13⅜
8,800	‡Federal Oil..	2	2	1 15/16	2
4,200	‡Gen. Ref. & Prod.	13/16	13/16	¾	¾
200	‡Houston O...	16⅞	16⅞	16¾	16¾
2,200	‡Inter. Pet....	10⅞	11¼	10⅞	11
3,300	Kenova Oil (a pros.)	5/16	5/16	¼	¼
500	†Keystone O. of N. Y.	43	43	43	43
1,200	Met. Pet.	16⅞	17⅛	16¾	16¾
5,000	††Midwest O..	44	44	41	43
1,500	††Midwest Ref.	68¼	69¼	68¼	69
3,500	‡N.Y.-Ok. O..	1⅛	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
23,800	†‡Okla. Oil..	11	11	10	11
5,450	††Okla. Oil pf.	7/16	7/16	⅜	7/16
15,000	Okla. Prod. & Ref.	8⅝	9	8⅝	8⅞
2,300	†Omar O.& G.	63	65	63	65
4,000	Sequoyah Oil & Ref..	1¼	1⅜	1¼	1¼
1,500	‡Un. West. O..	1¼	1⅜	1 1/16	1⅜
5,000	‡Utah Pet. Co. (a pros.)	41	44	41	43
100	‡Ventura Cons. Oil...	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
11,300	†Vacuum G & O. (a pros.)	38	43	38	43
3,000	‡Victoria Oil..	1 1/16	1 1/16	1 1/16	1 1/16

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
400	†Ala.-Br. Col. Met. (pros.)	37	50	37	50
7,100	†Alaska M...	77	78	76	77
1,850	‡Ariz. Cop...	1⅝	1¾	1⅝	1¾
1,800	††Atlanta	9½	9½	9½	9½
8,500	Big Jim.....	1½	1½	1⅜	1½
3,800	Big L. Cop..	5½	5⅞	5½	5⅝
97	Bos. & Mont.	97	99	97	99
500	Butte Cop. & Z. v.t. ctfs.	7	7¼	7	7
200	†Calav. Cop..	6	6	6	6
2,500	†Caledonia	58	60	58	60
1,200	Can. Copper..	1⅝	1 11/16	1⅝	1⅝
8,000	C. de P. Cop..	39⅝	*39⅞	39⅝	39⅞
8,200	Con. Ar. Sm..	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
2,000	Cons. Cop. M.	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
1,700	†Cons.-Home..	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
8,000	Con. Nev.-U..	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
600	Cress. C. G..	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
600	Crys. Cop. M.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
10,000	‡Darwin M.D.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
4,850	Dun.-Ar. Cop. (a pros.)	5⅝	6⅛	5⅝	6⅛
30,800	‡Emma Cop..	1⅛	1⅝	1½	1⅝
4,000	First Nat. C..	2⅞	3¼	2⅞	3¼
4,500	†Goldf. Cons.	68	68	64	66
5,200	‡Goldst. Min. (a prospect)	46	49	45	47
25,000	‡Greenm. M..	2¼	2⅝	2¼	2⅜
2,750	Hecla Min....	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5½
7,000	Insp. Needles Cop. (a p.)..	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
10,000	Jerome Verde (a pros.)..	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
600	‡Jerome Vic. Ext. (a p.)..	8⅛	8⅛	8	8⅛
700	††Jim Butler..	94	95	94	95
4,500	†Jumbo Ext..	88	89	88	88
200	Kerr Lake....	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
1,000	††Kewanas..	9½	9½	9½	9½
96,500	Louisiana Con	37	42	36	40
1,600	Magma Cop...	19	19¼	18⅞	18⅞
2,500	††Marsh Min.	10	11	10	10½
1,700	MarysvilleG.M	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2,500	†McKin.-Dar.	67	67	65	65
1,200	†Mojave Tung	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
900	Monitor Silver	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
500	††Mon. G. M..	92	93	92	93
6,000	††Mother Lode	36½	37	36	36½
365	N. Y. & Hon. Rosario M..	15⅝	*15⅞	15⅝	15⅞
500	New U. Bing.	1½	1½	1½	1½
200	Nip. Mines Co	8⅝	8½	8⅜	8½
75,600	††Old Em. L..	55	71	55	71
8,000	††Pitts.-J. Cop. (a pros.)..	1 1/16	2	1 1/16	1 1/16
20,000	††Rex. Con. M	29⅛	30	*28½	30
3,500	†Roch. Mines.	50	52	50	51
200	‡Sac. V. Cop..	1 1/16	1 1/16	1 1/16	1 1/16
2,500	††Silver Pick.	21	22	20	20
6,000	Stand. Sil.-L..	1½	1½	1 1/16	1 1/16
1,500	††Suc. Min...	36	37	36	37
6,850	††T. B. G. M.	64	66	64	65
2,500	xTono. Exten	5¼	5½	5⅜	5½
400	U. G. M. Co.	3⅝	3⅞	3⅜	3⅞
4,000	††U. S. C. M.	11½	11½	11½	11½
2,800	††U. V. Exten	42	42	41⅝	41½
1,500	††W. E. Con..	79	79	77	78
100	‡W. O. Min..	5	5	5	5
300	‡Yuscar. Con.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$5,000	C. de P. C. 6s.	119⅝	119⅝	119⅝	119⅝
5,000	C. A. Sm. 5s.	45	45	45	45
5,000	‡Cosden O. 6s.	103	103	103	103
85,000	Cosden & Co. new 6s	102⅝	103½	102⅝	103¼
125,000	‡Mid. St. 5s..	98	98½	98	98⅝
10,000	‡P.E. & M. 6s.	100	100	100	100
9,000	‡Rus. Govt. 6½s, w. i.	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼
15,000	†W.P. new 5s	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝

*Odd lot. †Sells cents per share. ‡Unlisted. x Ex dividend.
Note.—Omitted Thursday 1,425 Midwest Refining at 68@71.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of previous day:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. B'd.	Asked.
United Drug	80	82	79	81
United Drug 1st pf..	52½	53½	52½	53½
United Drug 2d pf..	90	92	90	92
OIL STOCKS.				
Pierce Oil	13⅝	14¼	13⅝	14¼
Tidewater Oil	180	185	180	185
BOND.				
Pierce Oil 6s	82	84	82	84

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives pf..	60	63	60	63
American Brass	337	340	335	339
Atlas Powder	178	182	178	182
Atlas Powder pf.	99	100	98	100
Babcock & Wilcox	126	127	129	130
Bliss (E. W.)	650	670	650	665
Bliss (E. W.) pf.	75	80	73	80
Can. Fdy. & Forg.	185	195	185	195
Canadian Explosives	380	460	380	460
Can. Explosives pf	100	110	100	110
Colt's Arms	870	880	870	880
Du Pont Powd., new	290	295	292	297
Du Pont Powd. deb.	104	106	103	104
Hercules Powder	310	312	310	315
Hercules Powder pf.	116	118	116	118
International Arms	20	25	20	25
Niles-Bement-Pond	183	187	183	185
Niles-Bement-Pd. pf.	105	108	105	108
Scovill Mfg. Co.	610	630	590	600
Winch. Rptg. Arms	1,350	1,450	1,350	1,400

MONEY IS TIGHT IN LONDON.

Necessitates Further Borrowing from the Bank of England.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—Money continued tight today, necessitating borrowing from the Bank of England. Discount rates were firm.

The stock market is still suffering from the prospective attractiveness of the new Exchequer bonds, and a further revision of values of existing investment issues gave a heavy appearance to the old Exchequer bonds today. The war loan was the most affected, although home rails, colonial bonds, and Argentine rails were marked down in sympathy. Grand Trunk shares were firm and rubber stocks steady. American securities reacted with Wall Street. United States Steel was a firm exception.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atl. Coast Line	1916-'23	4 @4½	4.42	4.25
Balt. & Ohio	1916-'26	4 @4½	4.45	4.30
Buff., Roch. & P.	1916-'30	4½@5	4.55	4.35
Canadian Pacific	1916-'28	4½	4.62	4.40
Ches. & Ohio	1916-'26	4½	4.60	4.40
Chicago & N. W.	1916-'23	4½	4.85	4.12
Chi., R. I. & P.	1916-'27	4½@5	5.20	4.80
Chi. S. L. & N. O.	1916-'24	5	4.65	4.35
C., C., C. & St. L.	1916-'29	5	4.65	4.45
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	4.35	4.15
Erie Railroad	1916-'26	4½@5	4.60	4.40
Hocking Valley	1916-'23	4 @5	4.55	4.35
Illinois Central	1916-'26	4½@5	4.42	4.25
Louis. & Nash	1916-'23	5	4.35	4.10
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1916-'23	5	5.50	5.00
Missouri Pacific	1916-'22	5	5.50	5.00
N. Y. C. Lines	1916-'28	4½@5	4.52	4.30
Norfolk & West.	1916-'24	4½	4.35	4.15
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1916-'28	4½@6	4.60	4.40
Penn. Gen. Freight	1916-'23	4 @4½	4.35	4.10
St. L., I. M. & S.	1916-'24	5	5.20	4.80
Seaboard Air Line	1916-'26	5	4.65	4.45
Southern Pacific	1916-'26	4½	4.45	4.25
Southern Railway	1916-'24	4½@5	4.55	4.40

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS

Closing quotations for United States Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	99	..
2s, c, 1930	99	..
3s, r, 1918	100¼	..
3s, c, 1918	100¼	..
3s, 1946	101½	102
4s, r, 1925	109½	..
Pan 2s, r, 1936	110	..
Pan 2s, c, 1936	98¼	..
Pan 3s, r, 1961	98¼	..
Pan 3s, c, 1961	101⅛	..
Dist Col. 3-65s	101½	..

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
Acme Tea	57½	58¼
Do 1st pf	95	97
A. Rumely	15	17
Am B'knote pf	50½	53½
Am B S & Fdy	105	107¼
Do pf	185	192
Am Car & Fdy pf	118	119½
Am Coal	35	40
Am Cot Oil pf	99	102
Am Exp	126	129
Am Loco pf	106½	107½
Am Malt	7½	8⅝
Am Snuff pf	108	110
Am Sug R pf	118	119¼
Am T & C	62	66
Am Tob	220⅞	222
Am Wool pf	97	98
Ann Arbor	..	30
Do pf	..	65
Assets R	3	4
Asso Oil xd	68	68½
Baldwin Loco pf	107½	109¾
Barrett Co pf	118	..
Beth Steel pf	130	137
Booth Fish	55	..
Do pf	83¾	..
B Un Gas	131	133
Brown Sh	65	67
Bruns'k T	7¼	8
B, R & P	97	100
Do pf	110	120
Burns Bros pf	103	110
Bush Ter	107	109½
Butt'k Co	28⅛	29½
Canada So	55	59
Case (J I) pf	83	85
C R R of N J	290	350
C & S A T	137	140
Chi & Alt	..	10
Do pf	15	20¾
C & N W	128	129½
Do pf	171	175
C, St P, M & Om	117½	123
Do pf	133	145
C, C, C & St L pf xd	83¼	83½
Cleve & P	80½	..
Do spec'l	47½	..
Cluett-Pea	71	72
Col & So	31	32
Do 1st pf	60	62
Do 2d pf	50	55
Comp-T-R	45½	46½
Cont'l Can pf	109	115
Cont'l Ins	55	58
Crex Carp	45	60
Cripple Creek Cent	32	38
Do pf	36	40
Cub-A Sug	270	280
Do pf	106	109
Dayton P & L pf	94	95
D, L & W	234	240
D & R G	14	15
Do pf	33	34¼
Det Edi	139	141
Dia Match	118	119
Driggs-S	95	98
D, S S & A	6⅛	6¼
Do pf	10	11
Elec S Bat	69¾	71½
Erie & P	..	70
F M & Sm	22	23½
Gen Ch pf	115	117
G'dr'h (B F) Co pf	113½	114
Hack W'ter	25	35
Helme (GW) Co	160½	..
Do pf	117	..
Hock Val	..	116
Homestake	133	143
Int Agric	14	15
Do pf	44½	45
Int H Cor	80½	82
Do pf	109	110
Int Nickel pf	105	..
Iowa Cent	3	5
Do pf	5	12
Jewel Tea pf	108¼	110½
K C, F S & M pf	..	71
Kan C So pf xd	60	61⅝
Kayser (J) & Co	98	99½
Do 1st pf	115	117½
K & D M	2	4
Do pf	..	50
L E & W pf	42½	44
Lig't & M	270	285
Do pf	122	125
L-W Bis 1st pf	79½	82
Do 2d pf	46	50
Lorill'd Co	200	230
Do pf	120	122
M'kay Cos	85	85½
Do pf	66½	67
Mahoning Coal R	350	..
Man Beach	1½	3
Man Elev	129½	130¾
May D Strs pf	105	108½
Mex Pet pf	93¾	96
Mich Cent	109	135
M & St L	6	7
Do pf	16	24
M, St P & S S M pf	129	131
Do l l	72	77
Mo, K & T	4¼	4½
Do pf	11	13
Moline Plow 1st pf	..	95
Mont-Ward pf	113¼	..
Mor & Es	80½	89
N C & St L	135	140
Nat Bis pf	126½	129½
Nat C & S pf	109	112½
Nat En pf	96	97
Nat L pf	115½	117
Nat Rys of M 1st pf	..	23
Do 2d pf	6	7½
N Y, C & St L	33	35
Do 1st pf	74	80
Do 2d pf	55	58
N Y Dock	14¾	14⅞
Do pf	30	35
N Y, L & W	113¼	123
N Y, O & W	26¾	27½
Norf & So	22	24¾
Norf & W pf	85	..
North Am	66⅞	68
N W Tel	53½	..
Pabst B pf	87	100
Pac Coast	59	65
Do 1st pf	70	90
Do 2d pf	70	80
Pac Mail pf ctfs	96¼	100
Pac T & T	35	36
Do pf xd	95½	98
Pet-Mul	..	50
Do 1st pf	..	90
Pitts, C, C & St L	80	83
Do pf	..	98
Pitts C pf	103½	108
Do pf cfs	103½	108
Pitts, Ft W & C	156¼	158
Pitts S pf	103	105
Quicksilver pf	4	4⅝
Rdg 2d pf	46	46⅝
Rens & S	170	..
St L & S F	16¼	17
Saxon M xd	80	81
St L S W	18	20
Do pf	40	42½
Seab A L	15	15½
Do pf	37½	38
Sears-R pf	125½	127
S P R Sug pf	114	120
Stand Mill	98	100
T P L Tr	115	..
Tol, St L & W	4	7
Do ctfs	2	6
Do pf	9	14
Do ctfs	8	13
Twin City R T	96	97½
Do pf	123¼	135
Under Typ	105	108⅞
Do pf	114¼	..
Un C Mfrs	48½	50¼
Do pf	109	..
Un C Strs pf	117	119
Un Rys Inv pf	18	20
U S Exp	28	30
U S I Alco pf xd	103¼	108
U S R & R	1¾	2
U S Sm pf	52	52⅝
Utah Secur	18	19
Va-Car Ch pf xd	109	112
W Md pf	44	46
Weym-Bru	260	300
Do pf	115⅝	..
Wis Cent	49	51½
W'lw'h (F W) pf	123½	..
Wor Pump	32	35
Do pf A	97	100

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
310	Adventure	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
65	Ahmeek	106½	107	106½	107
2,729	Alaska	12⅞	14¼	12⅝	13⅝
150	Algomah	1½	1½	1½	1½
1,055	Allouez	71½	72½	71½	71½
1,040	Am. Zinc	42½	42½	41½	41½
54	Am. Zinc pf.	75	76	75	76
1,477	Anaconda	98¼	99	98	98
860	Ariz. Com.	13¾	13⅞	12⅝	13½
500	Butte Bal.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
295	Butte & Sup.	64	64	63⅝	64
1,214	Calu. & Ariz.	76¼	77	76¼	76½
11	Cal. & Hecla	590	590	585	585
247	Centennial	23	23¾	23	23
200	Chino	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝
2,793	Copper Range	72	73	72	72½
70	Daly West	2⅞	3¼	2⅞	3¼
1,405	East Butte	16¼	16½	16	16
320	Franklin	9½	9½	9¼	9¼
135	Granby	94½	94½	94½	94½
50	Greene Can.	50½	50½	50½	50½
150	Hancock	15	15	15	15
134	Inspiration	68⅛	68⅛	68	68
40	Island Cr. pf	90	90	90	90
906	Isle Royale	36¼	36¼	36¼	36¼
200	Kerr Lake	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
200	Keweenaw	6¾	6¾	4¾	4¾
1,068	Lake	15½	15½	15	15½
25	La Salle	5	5	5	5
1,120	Mason Valley	4¾	4¾	4¼	4½
3,445	Mass. Con.	16¾	17⅛	16¾	17
100	Michigan	4	4	4	4
520	Mohawk	96½	96½	96	96¼
20	Nevada Con.	23	23	23	23
300	New Arcadian	8	8	8	8
150	New Idria	13¼	13½	13¼	13½
150	Nipissing	8½	8½	8½	8½
715	North Butte	22⅞	22⅞	22½	22¾
600	North Lake	2⅛	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛
50	Ojibway	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
8,255	Old Domin.	71½	72¾	71½	72¾
384	Osceola	98	98	97½	98
60	Pond Creek	15½	15½	15½	15½
29	Quincy	93½	93½	93½	93½
100	Ray Con.	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼
1,100	Santa Fe	3	3	3	3
480	Shannon	10	10	10	10
300	South Lake	7	7	6⅞	6⅞
100	South Utah	24c	24c	24c	24c
140	St. Mary's	89	89	89	89
265	Sup. & Boston	4⅝	5	4⅝	5
100	Sup. Copper	18½	18½	18½	18½
1,214	Tamarack	44½	44½	43½	43½
4,040	Trinity	8	9½	8	9
1,300	Tuolumne	58c	58c	58c	58c
35	Union Cop. L.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
2,310	U. S. Smelt.	76	77⅛	75¾	77⅛
562	U. S. Sm. pf.	52¼	52¼	52	52
750	Utah Apex	4¼	4½	4¼	4½
1,825	Utah Con.	15½	15½	15	15½
3,930	Utah Metals	7	8	7	7¾

RAILROADS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
87	Bos. & Alb.	177	177	177	177
601	Bos. Elevated	78	80	78	80
23	Bos. & Maine	43	43	43	43
50	Fitchburg pf.	71½	72	71½	72
100	Mass. Elec.	6⅝	6¾	6⅝	6¾
16	Mass. El. pf.	35¼	35¼	35¼	35¼
60	New Haven	60¼	60⅜	60¼	60¼
2	Old Colony	138	138	138	138
1	W.E.St.R.R.	58¼	58¼	58¼	58¼

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
212	Am. A. C. pf.	102	102	101½	101½
100	Am. Pn. Svc.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
70	Am. Sugar	112½	112¾	112½	112¾
10	Am. Sugar pf.	119¼	119¼	119¼	119¼
874	Am. T. & T.	133⅛	134¼	132½	134¼
10	Am. Woolen	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝
57	Am. Wool pf.	97	97½	97	97½
38	Amosk. Mfg.	73½	73½	73	73
3	Amosk. Mfg. pf	98	98	98	98
9,482	A., G. & W. I.	88⅝	92¼	87¼	91½
95	A., G. & W. I. pf	65½	66	65½	66
50	Cuban Cem't.	23	23	23	23
18	Cumb. P. pf.	96	96	96	96
105	East. Bos. L.	8½	8½	8½	8½
50	Edison Elec.	238	238	237	237
4	Gen. Electric	183	183	183	183
2	McElwain pf.	102	102	102	102
125	Mass. Gas	82¼	82¼	81⅞	82
1	Mass. Gas pf.	79	79	79	79
435	N. Scot. Steel	138	140	138	138
87	N. E. Tel.	128⅝	128⅝	128⅝	128⅝
169	Pullman	172	173⅛	172	173⅛
485	Swift	151⅞	153¼	151⅞	153
75	Torrington	60⅝	60⅝	60	60
41	Torrington pf.	32	32	31½	31½
295	United Fruit	164	164⅝	164	164
585	Un. Shoe M.	56½	56½	56	56
70	U. S. M. pf.	30	30	30	30
6,156	U. S. Steel	118⅝	120⅛	118⅝	120
750	Ventura Oil	8½	8½	7⅞	8¼
220	West. Union	100⅛	101	100⅛	101

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$10,000	Am. T. & T. 4s	92	92	92	92
1,300	A. T. & T. 4½s	113	113	113	113
5,000	N. E. Tel. 5s.	101½	101½	101½	101½
22,000	Swift 5s	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
7,000	U. S. Sm. 6s.	110⅛	111⅛	110⅛	111⅛
1,000	West. Tel. 5s.	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
150	Alabama Co.	23	23	23	23
80	Balt. Tube	125	125	125	125
80	Balt. Tube pf.	100	100¼	100	100
491	Cons. Pow. pf.	119¼	119⅜	119	119⅜
20	Com. Credit pf	26½	26½	26½	26½
80	Chalmers Oil	3¾	4	3¾	4
147	Cons. Coal	100	100¼	100	100¼
2,445	Cosden pf.	17	17¼	16¾	16¾
1,645	Cosden O. & G.	13¼	13½	13⅜	13⅜
645	Cos. O.&G. pf.	5	5	4⅞	4⅞
218	Davidson Ch.	47½	47¾	47½	47¾
50	Equit. Trust	44½	44½	44½	44½
105	Fid. & Dep.	131½	131½	131¼	131¼
255	Houston Oil	17	17	16⅞	16½
135	Houst. Oil pf.	59½	60	59½	60
5	Md. Casualty	90	90	90	90
20	Mt. Ver. Mills	16	16	16	16
10	Mt. Ver. M. pf.	60	60	60	60
25	Nor. Cent'al	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞
400	Okla. Ref.	8½	8½	8½	8½
340	Poole Eng.	112	112	110	112
675	Penn. W. & P.	76	76¼	76	76¼
125	Sapulpa	9¼	9⅜	9¼	9⅜
10	U. S. Fid. & G.	232	232	232	232
175	Un. Ry. & E.	28⅞	28⅞	28¾	28¾
30	Wayland O.&G.	5⅜	5½	5⅜	5½

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$2,000	A. C. Line 4s.	92	92	92	92
2,000	Con. Coal 6s.	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼
7,000	Cons. Pow. 4½s	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛
29,000	Cos. O.&G. 5s.	103	103	102⅞	103
1,000	Elkhorn Cp. 5s	97½	97½	97½	97½
1,000	Fairmont Coal & Trac. 5s.	101	101	101	101
5,000	Penn. W.&P. 5s	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞
5,000	United Ry & E. 1st 4s.	82⅞	83¼	82⅞	83¼
6,000	United Ry. & E. Fdg. 5s.	86½	86½	86½	86½
11,000	United Ry & E. Inc. 4s.	63⅜	63⅜	63¼	63⅜
500	United Ry. & E. Fdg. 5s.	87½	87½	87½	87½
2,000	Wilm. & W. 5s.	107	107	107	107

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
400	Am. Radiator	400	400	400	400
690	Am. Shipbldg.	50	50¼	49⅞	50
580	Booth Fisheries	55	62	55	56½
783	Booth Fish. pf.	85	87	85	87
119	Canal & Dock	51	51	50	50
975	Chi. City Con. Ry.	4½	4⅝	4½	4¾
2,390	C. C. Con. Ry. pf.	32⅞	33	32	32
560	Chi. Pneu. Tool	73	75	73	75
60	Chi. Rys., Ser. 2	18½	18½	18	18
6	Deere pf.	93	93	93	93
30	Chi. Title & T.	212	212	212	212
575	Lindsay Light	21	21¼	21	21¼
3,520	Paper Board	25	27½	25	27½
202	Pacific Gas	58½	58½	58½	58½
35	Public Service	118	118	117⅝	117⅝
3	Quaker Oats	327	327	327	327
145	Sears-Roeb'k	215½	215½	215	215½
715	Stewart-War	113	113½	112⅝	112⅞
1,741	Swift	152	153⅜	152	153⅛
113	Union Carbide	164	164	164	164

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$2,000	Armour 4½s	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼
4,000	City Conn. 5s	73	74½	73	74½
1,000	City Ry. 5s	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼
1,000	Chi. Ry. 5s. (A)	88	88	88	88
35,000	Chi. City 5s	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞
8,000	Public Serv. 5s	96	96	96	96
25,000	Sulzberger 6s.	101⅞	102⅛	101⅞	102⅛
2,000	Swift 5s	100½	100½	100½	100½

PITTSBURGH.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,473	Am. Win. G. Mach.	62	62⅞	62	62
100	Am. Win. G. Mach. pf.	124¼	124⅝	124¼	124¼
100	Cons. Ice pf.	28	28	28	28
1,222	Columbia Gas	31⅝	32	31⅝	31⅞
490	Indp. Brewing	6½	6⅝	6½	6½
70	Indp. Brew. pf.	23	23	23	23
1,020	Labelle I. & S.	69	70	69	69¾
30	Mfrs. L. & H.	56⅝	56⅝	56⅝	56⅝
25	Nat. Fire Prfg	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
40	Nat. Fire Pr. pf.	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
200	Ohio Fuel Sup.	47	47	47	47
335	Ohio Fuel Oil	17	17¼	17	17
360	Pitts. Brewing	6½	6½	6¼	6¼
245	Pitts. Brew. pf.	24½	25½	24½	25½
152	Pitts. Pl. Glass	126	127	126	127
2,065	Pure Oil	20¼	21	20¼	21
125	Peoples Pipe'g	35	35	35	35
6,800	Pit. Con. Mill.	8c	8c	6c	6c
11,100	Ross Mining	28	30	27	28
400	San Toy	22	22	20	20
35	U. S. Glass	36½	37	36½	37
159	U. S. Steel	119½	120⅛	119½	120⅛
25	Union Nat. Gas (cash)	165	165	165	165
75	Union Nat. Gas (ex. div.)	162½	162½	162½	162½
70	West'h. A. B.	150	150½	150	150
1,200	West'h. Elec.	65	65¾	65	65¾
210	West'h. Mach.	30	30	30	30
115	W.P.T.& W.P.	23½	23½	23	23
50	W. P. T. & W. pf	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
6	Alliance Insur.	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
100	Am. Rys. pf.	96	96	96	96
118	Buff. & Susq.	56	56	55⅛	55⅛
3	Buff. & Susq. pf	56	56	56	56
9	Brill pf.	93	93	93	93
160	Cambria Steel	83	85	83	85
10	Con. Trac. N. J.	73½	73½	73½	73½
390	Insurance N. A.	27⅛	27¼	27⅛	27⅛
2,000	Keystone Tel.	13	13	13	13
1,235	L. Superior	14⅛	15⅛	14⅛	15⅝
10	Leh. Naviga.	76⅝	76⅝	76¼	76¼
1,881	Leh. V. ex-div.	82	83⅝	82	83½
130	Leh. V. Tr. pf	42½	43	42½	43
12	Nor. Cent.	86	86	86	86
225	Penn. Salt Mfg. ex div.	99¼	99¾	99	99¾
125	Phila. Co.	41	41⅞	41	41⅞
30	Phila. cum. pf.	42½	42½	42½	42½
846	Phila. Electric	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛
1,140	Phila. Rap. Tr.	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞
15	Phila. Trac.	79	79	79	79
1,780	Tonopah Bel.	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
45	Ton. M. ex div.	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
34	Union Trac.	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞
166	Uni. Gas Imp. ex div.	88⅞	89	88⅞	88⅞
156	Warwick I.&S.	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
114	W. Jer. & S.S.	58½	58½	58½	58½
50	York Rys.	14	14	14	14

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	Allgheny V. 4s	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
11,000	Am. G. & E. 5s	96	96	96	96
3,000	Keystone T. 5s	96½	96½	96½	96½
7,000	Lake Superior Income 5s	38½	38½	38	38
2,000	L. V. gen. 4s	90	90	90	90
10,000	L. V. con 4½s	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
3,000	L. V. Coal 5s	104½	104½	104½	104½
1,000	L. V. con. 6s	109½	109½	109½	109½
2,000	Penn. con. 4½s	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼
1,000	Penn. con. 4½s	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼
100	Phila. Elec 4s.	85	85	85	85
8,000	Reading gen. 4s	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
5,000	Uni. Ry. In. 5s	70	70¼	70	70¼
3,000	York Rys. 1st 5s	96½	96½	96½	96½

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.80	1⅛	Homa Oil	.82	.85
Amer Oil	.23	.24	Humboldt	4	4½
Begole	.80	1⅛	Iron Blos	1⅛	1 1/16
Bay S Gas	.17	.19	Iron Cap	3⅞	4
Bingham	11⅝	11⅞	Ir Cap pf	5½	6
Bohemia	1⅝	1⅞	Jerome V	2⅛	2¼
Bost Corb	.70	.75	La Rose	.61	.65
Boston Ely	.96	.98	Majestic	.67	.69
Bost Mont	.98	.99	Mex Met	.35	.38
Bost Ariz	2⅝	2⅞	Mojave T	4¼	4⅝
Butte & L	.54	.56	Nat L & Z	.93	.95
Cal Corbin	2½	3	New Baltic	2	2¼
Calaveras	5⅝	6¼	Nev Doug	1⅝	1⅞
Champion	.14	.15	N Utah B	1¼	1⅜
Chief Con	2	2⅛	N Cornelia	.16	.17
Con Cop	1½	1⅝	Nixon	.36	.38
Con Ariz	1⅛	1 3/16	Oneco	.80	.90
Crown Res	.55	.59	Onondaga	1⅛	1¼
Davis-Daly	2⅛	2¼	Ohio	.10	.15
Cortez	.40	.50	Pilot B'te	.08	.10
Earle	.30	.31	Rilla	.16	.17
Eagle & B	1⅞	2	Truro	2⅝	2¾
Fortuna	.17	.19	U Verde E	41½	42
Gold Lake	.16	.18	S W Miami	3	4
Houghton	1⅝	1⅞	Yukon G	2¼	2½

THE MORTGAGE-BOND COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
Coupons due October 1, 1916, from the Four Per Cent. Gold Mortgage-Bonds, Series 2, of this Company, will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the office of Messrs. Ladenburg, Thalmann & Company, No. 25 Broad Street, New York City.
J. HENRY WESTON, Treasurer.
New York, September 30, 1916.

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Transactions in Stocks and Bonds—Quotations for Railway, Light and Power Issues.

The following range of prices and closing quotations were reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES by dealers in public utility securities. The trading in these securities is done privately over the counter, and this record gives only those trades which are reported by the dealers making them.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.
22	Amer. Cities	46⅜	46⅜	46½	47½
100	A.W.W.&E. part	24	23⅝	23½	25
150	A.W.W. & E. pf	66½	65	65	70
2,210	Cities Service	326	321	324	326
550	Cities Serv. pf.	88½	88	88	88½
475	Com'w'th Pow.	63½	62	62	63½
630	Co'w'th Pow. pf	85	84	84	85
520	Cons. Pow. pf.	99	98	97½	99
165	Rep. R. L. & P.	47	45⅜	46¼	47
85	Tenn. R. L. & P.	11¾	11	11¼	12
114	T. R. L. & P. pf	51½	50	51	53
	BONDS.				
$100,000	C'w'th P. 6s	103	102	102	103

Closing quotations for issues not included in the table of transactions above were as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Electric Power	27	29
Adirondack Electric Power pf.	84	86
American Cities	4	12
American Gas Co.	120	123
American Gas & Electric	152	156
American Gas & Electric pf.	50	51
American Light & Traction	378	382
American Light & Traction pf.	110	112
American Power & Light	70	71
American Power & Light pf.	84	85
American Public Utilities	40	45
American Public Utilities pf.	72	75
American W. W. & E.	8¼	9
Atlantic P. & L. pf.	95	..
Baton Rouge El. pf.	88	91
Baton Rouge notes	99½	..
Carolina Power & Light	27	30
Carolina Power & Light pf.	98	100
Central Miss. Valley Prop. pf.	74	78
Central States Electric	19	21
Central States Electric pf.	72	74
Colorado Power	27	28
Colorado Power pf.	99	101½
Columbus Electric pf.	79	82½
Connecticut Power pf.	93	..
Dallas Electric notes	98⅝	99½
Eastern Texas Electric	60	62
Eastern Texas Electric pf.	91	93
Eastern Texas Electric notes	100	101
El Paso Electric	122	126
El Paso Electric pf.	100	..
Electric B. & S. pf.	100	104
Empire District Electric pf.	88½	92½
Federal Light & Traction	12	15
Federal Light & Traction pf.	46	48½
Galveston-Houston Electric	35	40
Galveston-Houston Electric pf.	77	80
Gas & Electric Securities	280	300
Gas & Electric Securities pf.	95	100
Illinois Traction	..	48
International Traction	49	52
International Traction pf.	90	92
Interstate Electric	30	35
Lincoln Gas & Electric	47	49
Mississippi River Power	14	16
Mississippi River Power pf.	35	38
Northern Ontario Lt. & Power	14	17
Northern Ontario Lt. & Power pf.	55	60
Northern States Power	99	100
Northern States Power pf.	98	99
Northern Texas Electric	50	55
Northern Texas Electric pf.	84	87
Ozark Power & Water	44	48
Pacific Gas & Electric	58½	59
Pacific Gas & Electric pf.	90	91
Public Service Inv. Co. pf.	83	86
Puget Sound Traction	15	18
Puget Sound Traction pf.	51	53½
Pennsylvania Light Co.	25⅝	30½
Pennsylvania Light Co. pf.	78	83½
Republic Ry. & Lt. pf.	76	78
Securities Corp. General	18¼	23½
Securities Corp. General pf.	80¾	84¾
Southern California Edison	92	93
Southern California Edison pf.	106	108
Southwestern Power & Light pf.	97¼	100
Standard Gas & Electric	14½	15¼
Standard Gas & Electric pf.	40½	41½
Tampa Electric	131	135
Toledo Traction	51	..
Toledo Traction pf.	87¼	..
United Gas & Electric	10	12
United Gas & Electric pf.	70	72
United Gas & Electric 2d pf.	10	13
United Light & Railways	49	51
United Light & Railways pf.	74½	76½
Western Power	19½	21
Western Power pf.	69½	71

BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Power & Light 6s, 1921	99½	100½
American W. W. coll. 5s	74	75
Baton Rouge 1st 5s	90	..
Central Illinois Light 5s	95	97
Cinn. G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, 1956	100	100¾
Columbia G. & E. 1st 5s, 1927	85	89
Columbia G. & E. deb. 5s, 1927	74	78
Connecticut Power 1st 5s	96	..
Cumberl'd Co. P. & L. 1st & ref. 5s, '42	95½	98
Dallas Electric 5s, 1917	98⅝	..
Denver Gas & Elec. gen. 5s	96	98
East Ohio Gas 1st 5s, 1939	100½	102
Eastern Texas Elec. 6s, 1918	99½	..
Eastern Texas Elec. col. 5s	92	95
Empire G. & F. 6s, 1926	98⅝	100
Galveston Electric 1st 5s	89	93
Great Lakes Power 6s, 1921-28	99	101
Great Western Power 5s, 1946	89½	90½
Great Western Power 6s, 1925	97½	99½
Houston Electric 1st 5s	98	100
Interm. Ry., Lt. & Pow. 1st 6s, '42	98	101
Knoxville Gas 1st 5s, 1933	90	95
Lincoln G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, 1941	91	95
Middle West U. 6s, 1925	97	99
Mahoning & Shen. R. & L. 5s	98¼	99
Miss. River Power Co. 1st 5s	77¼	78
Miss. Valley G. & E. 5s, 1922	91½	94
Northern States Power 6s, 1926	98⅝	99¾
Northern States Power 5s, 1941	96	97
North. Texas Elec. col. trust 5s	90	94
Omaha & C. B. Ry. 1st 5s, 1928	95½	98
Pensacola Elec. 1st 5s	85	..
Roanoke W. W. 1st 6s, '36	99	101
Seattle Electric con. 5s	94½	97½
Standard G. & E. conv. 6s, 1926	99½	100
Tampa Electric 1st 5s	98	101½
U. S. S., R. & M. 6s, 1926	111	113
W. West. Light 6s, 1925	96	98
Western States G. & E. 1st 5s	90¼	93
West Penn. Power 1st 5s, 1946	96	97

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company

16, 18, 20 and 22 WILLIAM STREET
New York City

Coupons and Dividends due in October are payable at this office on and after October 1, 1916, as follows:

Birmingham Iron Company
Cayadutta Electric Railroad Company
Chicago & North Western Railway Company Equipment Trust Certificates, Series "B"
Commercial Cable Company
Connellsville Water Company 5%
Evansville, Terre Haute & Chicago Railway Company, Income 6% Bonds (Coupons due May 1, 1915; Nov. 1, 1915, and May 1, 1916)
Lackawanna Steel Company
Mobile & Ohio Railroad Co. Extension Mtge.
Mobile & Ohio Railroad Company Equipment Agreement, Series "B"
Muncie Water Works Company
New York Business Buildings Corporation
New England Car Company Trust Certificates, Series "A" New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company Equipment
North Plainfield, Borough of
St. Louis Merchants Bridge Terminal Railway Company
St. Paul City Railway Company
St. Joseph Water Company
Victoria (Texas), City of
OCTOBER 10TH, 1916
Victoria (Texas), City of

Dividends
OCTOBER 1ST, 1916

Twin City Rapid Transit Company on Preferred Stock
Twin City Rapid Transit Company, on Common Stock
Duluth-Superior Traction Company, on Preferred Stock
F. W. Woolworth Co., on Preferred Stock
Weyman-Bruton Company, on Pref'd Stock
Weyman-Bruton Company, on Common Stock

NASHVILLE, CHATTANOOGA & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY.
The coupons due October 1st, 1916, on the bonds of this Company will be paid at the Hanover National Bank, New York.
J. H. AMBROSE, Treasurer.

BINGHAMTON LIGHT, HEAT & POWER CO.
(W. S. Barstow & Co., Inc., Managers.)
The coupons due October 1, 1916, on the bonds of this company will be paid at the National City Bank, New York.
C. R. BUTLER, Treasurer.

Monday, October 2nd, is Tax Day in New York City

Persons subject to the annual personal property tax in the State of New York will find in our booklet on "The Secured Debts Tax Law" an explanation of this law, under which, by the payment of seventy-five cents per $100 of the face value, certain classes of bonds and notes may be made exempt for a period of five years from the date of the payment of the tax. *To secure exemption for the year 1916 in New York City the tax must be paid prior to next Monday, October 2nd.*

For a moderate charge, this Company will be pleased to undertake the exemption of securities under this law.

Ask for Booklet N-269

Guaranty Trust Company of New York
140 Broadway

Fifth Avenue Office, 5th Ave. & 43d St. London Office, 33 Lombard St., E. C.

Capital and Surplus, - - $40,000,000

$100,000
N. Y., Brooklyn & Manhattan Beach Ry.

First Consol. 5% Bonds 1935

Guaranteed Principal and Interest by the Long Island R. R. Co.

These bonds can be made tax exempt to maturity in New York State by payment of $5 per bond. If orders are telephoned to us before 11 A. M. Sept. 30th, this exemption will apply Oct. 1st, 1916

Price 105 and interest, yielding 4.60%

KISSEL, KINNICUTT & CO.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST COMPANY

at the close of business on the 20th day of September, 1916:

RESOURCES

Stock and bond investments, viz.:			
Public securities, (book value, $582,105.00;) market value..			$603,965.00
Private securities, (book value, $7,532,974.93;) market value.			7,600,723.28
Real estate owned			2,631,723.85
Mortgages owned			9,837,186.74
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed or other real estate collateral			1,135,739.72
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral			18,052,665.86
Loans, discounts, and bills purchased not secured by collateral			3,129,291.49
Overdrafts			1,072.08
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets		$2,872,750.06	
Due from trust companies, banks, and bankers not included in preceding item		484,855.02	
			3,357,605.08
Specie			2,582,554.90
United States legal tender notes and notes of national banks..			284,050.00
Federal Reserve notes			18,560.00
Cash items, viz.:			
Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings		$1,423,419.42	
Other cash items		1,726.45	
			1,425,145.87
Other assets, viz.:			
Premiums, examinations and search fees due	$183,160.79		
Other outstandings	17,406.80		
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	318,105.96		
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	101,615.16		
Suspense	1,000.00		
			621,288.71
Total			$51,281,572.58

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock			$5,000,000.00
Surplus on market values:			
Surplus fund	$11,000,000.00		
Undivided profits	1,542,428.27		
			12,542,428.27
Surplus on book values, $12,392,825.48.			
Deposits: Preferred, as follows:			
Due New York State savings banks	$1,291,542.81		
Due New York State Savings and Loan Associations and Credit Unions	194,853.43		
Other deposits due as executor, administrator, guardian, receiver, trustee, committee, or depositary	851,144.88		
Other deposits secured by a pledge of assets	60,372.04		
Not preferred, as follows:			
Deposits not subject to check	975,781.79		
Deposits subject to check	25,571,461.58		
Time deposits, certificates and other deposits, the payment of which cannot legally be required within thirty days	967,984.99		
Demand certificates of deposit	186,151.43		
Other certificates of deposit	234,680.12		
Cashiers' checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers	333,911.67		
Certified checks	146,222.07		
Unpaid dividends	2,060.00		
Due trust companies, banks and bankers	2,008,847.44		
Total deposits			33,270,014.30
Other liabilities, viz.:			
Mortgages on real estate owned	$65,500.00		
Reserves for taxes, expenses, &c.	211,560.18		
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	131,921.08		
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	41,620.72		
Estimated unearned discounts	18,528.03		
			469,130.01
Total			$51,281,572.58

Keokuk and Des Moines Railway Co.
September 20th, 1916.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Keokuk and Des Moines Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Des Moines, Iowa, on the fifth day of October, 1916, at 12:00 o'clock noon.
J. E. GORMAN, President.
F. W. SARGENT, Secretary.

Office of the United Gas Improvement Co.
N. W. Corner Broad and Arch Streets, Philadelphia, Sept. 13, 1916.
The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of two per cent. ($1.00 per share), payable Oct. 14, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business Sept. 30, 1916. Checks will be mailed.
I. W. MORRIS, Treasurer.

PITTSBURGH COAL COMPANY
Pittsburgh, Pa., September 27, 1916.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of One and One-quarter (1¼) Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock, payable October 25th, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business October 14th, 1916.
F. J. LE MOYNE, Secretary.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

United States Trust Co. of N.Y.

at the close of business on the 20th day of September, 1916:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:			
Public securities, (book value, $1,098,000,) market value			$1,166,500.00
Private securities, (book value, $9,401,290,) market value			9,483,890.00
Real estate owned			1,195,000.00
Mortgages owned			8,174,703.65
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral			45,772,585.50
Loans, discounts, and bills purchased not secured by collateral			8,338,185.57
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets			7,962,077.89
Specie (gold certificates)			5,000,000.00
Other assets, viz.:			
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date			434,006.49
Total			$82,496,949.10

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock			$2,000,000.00
Surplus on market values:			
Surplus fund	$12,000,000.00		
Undivided profits	2,664,211.47		
			14,664,211.47
Surplus on book values, $14,513,111.47			
Deposits:			
Preferred, as follows:			
Due New York State savings banks		$6,937,224.61	
Other deposits due as executor, administrator, guardian, receiver, trustee, committee, or depositary		7,976,521.55	
Other deposits secured by a pledge of assets		605,445.05	
Not preferred, as follows:			
Deposits subject to check		34,245,167.39	
Time deposits, certificates, and other deposits, the payment of which cannot legally be required within thirty days		3,877,184.05	
Other certificates of deposit		6,455,932.92	
Due trust companies, banks, and bankers		5,082,362.61	
Total deposits			65,179,838.63
Other liabilities, viz.:			
Reserves for taxes, expenses, etc.		$54,000.00	
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date		585,988.55	
Estimated unearned discounts		12,910.40	
			652,898.95
Total			$82,496,949.10

THE MARKET AND FULTON NATIONAL BANK.
New York, Sept. 19, 1916.
A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND of Three per cent. upon the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable, free of tax, on and after October 1st, 1916. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
WM. M. ROSENDALE, Cashier.

SHATTUCK ARIZONA COPPER CO.
120 Broadway, New York City.
DIVIDEND NO. 17, AND EXTRA DIVIDEND NO. 5.
A Dividend of fifty (50c.) cents and an Extra Dividend of seventy-five (75c) cents per share on the Capital Stock of this Company have been declared, payable October 20th, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 30th, 1916. Stock Transfer Books do not close.
NORMAN E. LaMOND, Ass't Secretary.

UNITED TRACTION AND ELECTRIC COMPANY.
JERSEY CITY, N. J., August 31, 1916.
A Dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company will be paid, October 2, 1916, to the registered holders of September 5th, 1916. Transfer books will be closed on September 5, and will be reopened September 11, 1916.
C. S. SWEETLAND, Treasurer.

AMERICAN GRAPHOPHONE CO.
COMMON DIVIDEND NO. 46.
A dividend (No. 46) of one and three-quarters (1¾%) per cent. has been declared upon the Common Capital Stock of the American Graphophone Company, payable October 2, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 15, 1916. Transfer books will not be closed.
C. W. FODDROP, Treasurer.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS of the CHICAGO PNEUMATIC TOOL COMPANY, held in New York City on the 26th instant, the regular quarterly dividend of 1% was declared on all stock of record at the close of business October 14th, payable October 25th. Stock transfer books will be closed on the night of October 14th and reopened on the morning of October 26th.
L. BEARDSLEY, Treasurer.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE Secretary of State, ss.:
This certificate, issued in duplicate, hereby certifies that the MANHATTAN MOTOR BUS COMPANY, INCORPORATED, a domestic stock corporation, has filed in this office on this 27th day of September, 1916, papers for the voluntary dissolution of such corporation under Section 221 of the General Corporation Law, and that it appears therefrom that such corporation has complied with said section in order to be dissolved.
Witness my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the City of Albany, this twenty-seventh day of September, one thousand nine hundred and sixteen.
[Seal.] C. W. TAFT, Second Deputy Secretary of State.

COTTON STAYS IN RUT ON EVE OF REPORTS

Government Figures on Crop Condition and Number of Bales Ginned Due Monday.

PRICES RISE 2 TO 7 POINTS

New York Exchange States That 523,233 Bales Were Brought Into Sight This Week.

Cotton yesterday exhibited the narrow range of fluctuations to which the trade has been accustomed just before the publication of Government reports. The extremes between the high and low represented about a dozen points, and the close was steady 2 to 7 points net higher. Several private reports on the condition of the crop were issued, but none of them produced any marked effect on prices.

As a matter of fact, it is believed that the accepted bearish character of the census ginning report will just about offset anything that was bullish in the report on the condition of the crop. The census report giving the amount of cotton ginned prior to Sept. 25 will be issued at 10 o'clock on Monday, and the report on the condition of the crop will be published at 11 o'clock. Estimates on the amount of cotton ginned centre around 4,300,000 bales, although it is not believed that a report showing 5,000,000 bales would be conclusive of anything except phenomenal rapidity of picking and ginning.

Miss Giles yesterday placed the condition of the crop at 58.2, compared with 64.7 last month. The Watkins Bureau report published by H. F. Bachman & Co. estimated the condition at 57.7, against 64.7 last month. A. Norden & Co. placed the condition at 58.3, against 68.2.

One feature which attracted attention aside from the forecast of the crop condition was the report of frost in Oklahoma with temperatures of 31 to 32 degrees reported from a number of stations in important cotton-growing sections. The predictions for today, however, called for higher temperatures.

According to the New York Cotton Exchange, the amount of cotton brought into sight for the week was 523,233 bales, against 495,225 bales last year. The total for the season is 2,005,000, against 1,759,000 bales. The visible supply of American cotton is 2,614,000 against 3,164,000 last year. The increase in the visible supply of American cotton is 301,000 bales for the week, compared with 235,000 bales for the same week last year. Indicated spinners takings of American cotton are about 222,000 bales, against 260,000 bales for the same week last year. Market closed steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Oct....	15.80	15.89	15.80	15.82@15.85	15.80@15.81
Dec....	16.10	16.17	16.05	16.10@16.11	16.05@16.07
Jan....	16.20	16.23	16.13	16.15@16.16	16.13@16.14
Mar....	16.36	16.40	16.30	16.33@16.34	16.30@16.31
May....	16.55	16.58	16.49	16.50@16.51	16.50@16.51
July....	16.63	16.65	16.57	16.59@16.60	16.58@16.60

The local market for spot cotton was quiet, 5 points advance; middling at 16c. Southern spot markets as officially reported were steady, unchanged, to 12 points higher. New Orleans, 15.50c; Galveston, 15.60c; Savannah, 15⅝c; Memphis, 15.75c; Augusta, 15.63c; Houston, 15.50c. New Orleans market closed steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Oct....	15.49	15.55	15.49	15.48@15.50	15.45@15.46
Dec....	15.75	15.75	15.67	15.69@15.70	15.66@15.67
Jan....	15.88	15.89	15.81	15.84@15.85	15.81@15.82
Mar....	16.06	16.10	16.02	16.05@16.06	16.02@16.03
May...	16.28	16.30	16.26	16.26@16.27	16.25@16.27

The Liverpool market opened quiet. Spot cotton, middling, 4 points lower, at 9.47. Sales, 8,000 bales; receipts, 4,000, including 4,000 American. Closed steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last.	Prev. Close.
Oct.-Nov.	9.24	9.35	9.24	9.35	9.28½
Jan.-Feb.	9.34	9.43	9.34	9.42½	9.37
March-April	9.38	9.46	9.38	9.46	9.41
May-June	9.40½	9.49	9.40½	9.48½	9.43

The 11 A. M. bids to Liverpool were: October, 15.77c; January, 16.13c; March, 16.30c; May, 16.49c; July, 16.57c. The market there was due to open today ½ to 2½ points higher.

PORT RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

	Receipts.	Last Year.	Stocks.	Last Year.
Galveston	19,077	14,784	250,530	201,877
New Orleans	10,114	640	161,489	153,110
Mobile	317	109	11,316	12,876
Savannah	10,247	9,032	....	150,584
Charleston	1,261	2,621	45,637	78,614
Wilmington	879	3,978	27,340	51,931
Norfolk	2,488	3,822	30,046	40,730

INTERIOR RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

Augusta	....	3,105	93,893	115,504
Memphis	7,794	4,848	108,047	62,141
St. Louis	160	778	5,178	7,481
Houston	22,771	16,227	145,555	118,215

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	17,000 to 18,500	17,056	17,071
New Orleans	7,000 to 8,500	6,241	2,671

Exports yesterday were 9,268 bales. Total thus far for this season, 814,159 bales. Total last season, 644,501 bales.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

A burst of bullish enthusiasm in steel and copper stocks marked the opening on the Consolidated Stock Exchange. Colorado Fuel and Iron opened with an overnight gain of 1⅛ points, Crucible Steel with a gain of 1⅜ points, and United States Steel of ¾ of a point. While profit taking caused some later irregularity the general tone continued strong to the close. The equipment issues were particularly prominent.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last
70	Alaska Gold	13⅜	13⅞	13	13½
320	Allis-Chalmers	26⅝	27⅜	26⅝	27⅛
370	Am. Beet Sug.	96⅜	98	96⅜	97¼
2,240	American Can.	67½	68¼	66⅝	66⅝
3,950	Am. C. & F.	68	73⅜	68	72
140	Am. H. & L.	11¼	11¼	11	11
30	Am. Ice Sec.	29	29	29	29
1,870	Am. Loco.	79½	82	79½	80⅝
4,220	Am. Sm. & R.	114⅞	116½	114⅞	115⅝
60	Am. Sugar	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝
6,690	Anacon. Cop.	98⅜	98⅞	97⅜	98⅜
60	At., T. & S. F.	106½	106½	106½	106½
60	At., G. & W.I.	88⅜	90	88⅜	90
1,510	Baldwin Loco.	87⅜	89⅜	87⅜	88⅞
340	Balt. & Ohio	89	89⅛	88⅞	89⅛
70	Butte & Sup.	64¼	64¼	64	64
120	California Pet.	24⅜	24½	24	24⅜
160	Central Leath.	73⅜	73⅞	73⅜	73⅞
160	Ches. & Ohio.	66⅞	67⅜	66⅞	67¼
240	C., M. & St.P.	96⅜	96⅜	96⅛	96½
80	C., R. I. & P.	19⅛	19¼	18⅞	18⅞
3,610	Col. F. & I.	60	62⅞	60	62⅜
4,830	Crucible Steel.	95¼	96⅝	94⅜	95½
690	Cuba C. Sugar	64½	66	64	65⅝
190	Dist. Securities	45⅜	45⅜	45¼	45⅜
1,550	Erie	40½	40⅞	40⅛	40⅛
110	Erie 1st pf.	55	55⅜	54⅜	55⅜
1,040	Goodrich Co.	76⅞	77⅝	76	76
40	Gt. North. pf.	120	120	120	120
890	Gt. North'n ore	44½	46⅝	44½	45¾
1,220	Inspirat'n Cop.	68½	68½	67½	67¾
890	Int. Mer. Mar.	45⅜	46⅜	45	46
2,140	Int. Mer. M.pf.	121⅝	124¼	119⅝	122⅞
380	Int. Nickel	54⅜	55¼	54⅛	54¾
60	Int. Paper	27⅝	27¾	27⅝	27⅝
150	Interboro Con.	17⅝	17⅞	17⅝	17¾
60	Kan. City So.	27	27	26⅞	26⅞
1,140	Kennecott Cop.	57⅜	57⅞	56⅞	57⅛
480	Lack. Steel	86½	90⅛	86½	88⅛
720	Lehigh Valley	82	83½	82	83⅛
340	Maxwell Motor	94⅜	94⅞	93⅜	93⅞
3,480	Mexican Pet.	113	114½	113	113⅛
40	Miami Copper	39⅞	40	39⅞	40
180	Nat.Enam.& S.	29⅝	31⅛	29⅝	31⅛
140	Nevada Con.	22⅞	23	22⅞	23
240	N. Y. Central	109⅞	110¼	109⅞	109⅞
140	N.Y.,N.H.& H.	60¼	61	60¼	61
50	Ontario Silver	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
480	Pres. Steel Car	64	66	63⅞	65⅜
480	Ry. Steel Sp'g.	55⅛	56	55	55
40	Ray Copper	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜
3,230	Reading	113	114⅞	112⅞	113⅜
3,570	Rep. Iron & S.	81⅜	83⅛	81⅛	82¼
240	So. Pacific	102⅛	102½	102¼	102½
90	Southern Ry.	25⅛	25⅞	25⅛	25⅞
540	Studebaker	132⅝	133⅞	132¼	132⅞
3,590	Union Pacific	151¼	152⅜	150⅜	150⅜
320	U. S. Ind. A.	128⅜	131⅛	128⅜	129⅞
3,380	U. S. Rubber	61⅞	63⅞	61⅞	62
54,780	U. S. Steel	118⅜	120½	118⅜	120¼
190	Utah Copper	96½	96⅜	96¼	96¼
2,080	West. Elec.	64⅜	66	64⅛	65⅜
40	West. Un. Tel.	102⅞	102⅞	101⅞	101⅞
2,890	Willys Overl'd.	47⅝	48	45½	47

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last
200	Belmont	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25
100	Daly Mining	.90	.90	.90	.90
500	Dia'f'ld Daisy	.05	.05	.05	.05
500	Florence	.48	.48	.48	.48
400	Goldf. Cons.	.64	.64	.64	.64
1,800	Great eBnd	.09	.11	.09	.11
800	Halifax	.60	.60	.60	.60
600	Jumbo Ext.	.39	.39	.38	.38
700	Midway	.25	.26	.25	.26
500	Montana	.25	.25	.25	.25
50	Ontario	6.87½	6.87½	6.87½	6.87½
400	Sierra Nev.	.26	.26	.26	.26
1,000	Silver Pick	.21	.21	.21	.21
800	Tonopah Ext.	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50
800	Union Con.	.67	.67	.67	.67
100	United Gold	.12	.12	.12	.12

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Prov. of Alb.	5	May, 1926	96½	98¼	5.20
Am. For. Sec.	5	Aug., 1919	98⅜	98⅝	6.25
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec.15,'16	100	100⅛	3.50
Argen. Govt.	Dis.	Feb.21,'17	97¾	98	5.00
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec.15,'17	100⅝	101⅛	5.15
Argen. Govt.	6	May 15,'20	100⅝	101¼	5.70
City of Mont.	5	May, 1918	99⅜	100¼	4.90
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	100	100¼	4.60
City of Q'bec.	5	Apr., 1920	99¼	100¼	4.90
Prov. of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	99½	100¼	4.95
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1917	100⅜	100⅝	4.15
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr. 1, '21	100	100¼	4.95
Italian Govt.	6	Oct. 15,'16	100	100¼	3.00
Prov. of Man.	5	Feb., 1920	98	99½	5.15
Norweg. Govt.	6	Feb., 1923	105	107⅛	4.75
Norweg. Govt.	6	Oct., 1917	100¼	102	4.00
Norweg. Gov.	6	Oct. 15,'16	100	..	..
Prov. of Ont.	5	Feb., 1920	99¼	100½	4.88
Prov. of N. B.		Dec., 1919	99½	100¼	4.93
G. of N. F.	5	July, 1919	97½	98¼	5.50
Russian Govt.	6½	July, 1919	101⅛	101½	6.10
Do rubles.	5½	Aug.14,'26	308	310	..
Prov. of Sask.	5	May, 1921	..	98	0.91
Prov. of Sask.	5	May, 1926	..	98	0.07
Swedish Govt.	6	Dec., 1916	100	100½	3.60
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1918	99	99⅝	5.10
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1920	99⅛	99½	5.10

Company Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Nov., 1917	100⅝	101⅛	4.00
Am. Locomo.	5	July, 1916	100½	101	3.80
Am. P. & L.	6	Aug., 1921	99½	100¼	5.75
Am. T. & P.	4½	Feb., 1918	100¼	100½	4.10
Am. Thread.	4	Jan., 1919	98½	98¾	4.50
Anacon. Cop.	5	Mar., 1917	100½	100⅜	3.20
A., T. & S. F.	5	June, 1917	100⅞	101¼	3.35
A.V.R.L. & P.	6	July 1, '19	99	100⅝	6.00
At. & Pac. T.	6	June, 1921	101⅜	102¼	..
B'klyn R. T.	5	July, 1918	100⅛	100⅛	4.73
Can. North.	5	Sept., 1917	99	99⅝	5.35
Can. North.	6	July 10,'17	99¾	100¼	5.40
Can. North.	6	July 10,'18	99⅞	100½	5.65
Can. Pac. Ry.	6	Mar. 2,'24	102⅛	102⅝	5.40
C. P. R. & L.	6	May, 1918	102	102⅜	4.30
C., B. & Q.	4	July, 1921	97⅞	98⅛	4.35
C. & W. Ind.	5	Sep., 1917	99⅞	100	5.00
Cub.-Am.Sug.	6	Apr., 1918	102¼	102⅛	4.35
East. P. & L.	5	Mar. 1,'18	96½	99	6.12½
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	100⅜	101	3.55
Gen. Rubber.	5	Dec., 1918	100⅝	100⅞	4.60
G. T. of Can.	5	Nov., 1917	99¾	100¼	4.80
Hocking Val.	5	Nov., 1917	100⅝	101	4.05
Inter. Harv.	5	Feb.15,'18	100⅜	100⅝	3.95
L. Gas & El.		Apr., 1918	100½	101¼	5.37½
Mich. Ry.	6	June, 1919	100⅜	101½	5.40
Minn. Gen. E.	6	June, 1917	101	..	3.00
Mo. Pacific.	6	June, 1916	98½	99¼	..
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	96½	97½	9.23
Morgan & W.	5	Dec., 1918	100	100¼	4.87
N.Y.,N.H.&H.	4½	May, 1917	100⅛	100⅜	3.90
N. Eng. Nav.	6	May, 1917	100¼	100⅝	5.35
Otis Elev.	5	Apr., 1920	99½	100½	4.85
Penn. Co.	4½	June 5,'21	100⅞	101⅛	4.25
P. S. C., N. J.	5	Mar., 1919	100½	100¾	4.60
Rem. A. Un. Met. C. Co.	5	Feb. 19,'19	88½	89½	..
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	100⅜	100⅝	3.75
U. R. G. & E.	5	Apr., 1919	97¾	98½	5.40
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	101	101⅛	3.85
W'house El. & Mfg. Co.	5	Oct., 1917	100⅝	101⅛	3.85
W. P. Trac.	6	Mar., 1917	100	100¼	1.00
Win. R. Arms.	5	Mar., 1918	98⅜	99¼	5.50
W.V.T. & E.	6	June, 1917	99¼	100½	5⅜
W. S. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	100¼	101¼	5.00
Win. E. Ry.	6	Jan. 15,'18	100¼	101	5.43

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.05	Jacket	.06
Andes	.08	Justice	.04
Best & Belcher	.06	Mexican	.18
Bullion	.01	Occidental	.70
Caledonia	.33	Ophir	.19
Chollar	.05	Potosi	.05
Confidence	.19	Savage	.11
Con. Virginia	.13	Seg. Belcher	.03
Exchequer	.03	Sierra Nevada	.23
Gould & Curry	.03	Union Con.	.65
Hale & Norcross	.06	Utah	.02

TONOPAH.			
Belmont	4.65	Comb. Fraction	.06
Halifax	.55	Diamondf'd Daisy	.04
Jim Butler	.93	Florence	.46
McNamara	.05	Goldfield Con.	.65
Midway	.25	Goldfield Merger	.07
Mizpah Ext.	.20	Jumbo Ext.	.37
Montana	.23	Kewanas	.09
North Star	.16	Red Lion	.19
Rescue	.26	Silver Pick	.19
Tonopah Ext.	5.40	Spearhead	.05
Tonopah Nevada	5.50	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
West End	7.08	Big Jim	1.30
GOLDFIELD.		Nevada Hills	.21
		Packard	.38
Atlanta	.09	Rochester Mines	.51
Booth	.12	Round Mountain	.40
C. O. D.	.02	White Caps	.40

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	.625	630	Gold Sov.	6⅛	6½
Dr. Jackpot	9⅜	9⅞	Isabella	20⅞	21
Elkton	15	16½	Jackpot	5⅜	8
El Paso	44	50	McKinney	32	38
Findlay	3⅜	4⅛	Portland	94	97
Gold.Cycle.	234½	236	Vindicator	198	200
Granite	72	75	U. Gold M.	14	15

INCOME TAX RULING ISSUED.

Provides for Collection from Nonresident Alien Corporations.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—A new regulation in regard to the collection of income taxes in the case of nonresident alien corporations was issued today by the Treasury Department. In compliance with the amendments to the income tax law made in the Revenue act of Sept. 8, 1916, it provides for the alien corporations that may claim exemption at source of income in the United States. The regulation follows:

Under the act of Sept. 8, 1916, the normal income tax is to be withheld at sources of income in the United States, from the income of nonresident alien firms, co-partnerships, companies, corporations, joint-stock companies or associations, and insurance companies "not engaged in business or trade within the United States and not having any office or place of business therein."

The income of such nonresident alien corporations, &c., which is subject to the withholding provisions of the law is that derived from "interest on bonds and mortgages or deeds of trust or similar obligations of domestic or other resident corporations, joint-stock companies, or associations and insurance companies" regardless of amount.

And likewise the withholding provisions of the law shall be made applicable to income derived from dividends upon the capital stock or from the net earnings of domestic or other resident corporations, joint-stock companies, or associations, and insurance companies by nonresident alien companies, corporations, joint-stock companies or associations, and insurance companies not engaged in business or trade within the United States and not having any office or place of business therein, regardless of amount.

Including and from and after Sept. 9, 1916, and to and including Dec. 31, 1916, the normal income tax will be withheld from such income at the rate of 1 per cent. on the amount thereof. Including and from and after Jan. 1, 1917, the normal income tax will be withheld from such income at the rate of 2 per cent. of the amount thereof.

The normal income tax on the character of income specified and payable to nonresident firms, co-partnerships, corporations, &c., will be deducted, withheld and paid to the proper officer of the United States Government authorized to receive it, unless the corporation, &c., entitled to the payment shall file a certificate as provided.

EAGER FOR PARIS LOAN.

Applicants Not Likely to Get More Than Tenth of Subscriptions.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co. have received subscriptions for the City of Paris $50,000,000 five-year 6 per cent. loan in such large numbers that is unlikely applicants will be awarded more than 10 per cent. of their subscriptions. It has been decided to sell the notes at approximately 99.

Opportunity to subscribe to French securities is also offered by Brown Brothers & Co., and A. Iselin & Co. These houses announced yesterday that the French Government had made a special arrangement with them for receiving subscriptions in this country to the new French 5 per cent. national loan, terms of which will be announced later.

Insurance Commissioners Elect.

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 29.—The National Convention of Insurance Commissioners, composed of Commissioners of Insurance from all States of the United States, today elected Jesse S. Phillips, Superintendent of Insurance of the State of New York, President. Commissioner John T. Winship of Michigan was elected First Vice President; Commissioner Emory H. English of Iowa, Second Vice President, and Commissioner F. H. McMaster, Secretary.

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

ANN ARBOR RAILROAD CO.—

	1916.	Increase.
3d week September	$57,789	$13,525
July 1-Sept. 21	655,812	123,196

MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—

3d week September	245,368	*8,471
July 1-Sept. 21	2,534,234	134,895

TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & WESTERN—

3d week September	126,881	9,638
July 1-Sept. 21	1,380,782	196,170

*Decrease.

BUFFALO & SUSQUEHANNA for August—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Gross	$150,921	$121,549	$143,936
Net aft. tax.	46,317	25,878	29,925
Sur. aft. chgs.	62,273	31,285	40,019
8 mos. gross	1,116,335	912,139	935,344
Net aft. tax.	266,765	96,615	51,063
Sur. aft. chgs.	403,560	140,657	67,508

CANADIAN PACIFIC for August—

Gross	13,270,467	8,801,452	9,917,765
Net aft. tax.	5,467,787	3,442,315	3,363,158
2 mos. gross	25,517,907	16,696,817	20,399,737
Net aft. tax.	9,484,879	6,242,718	7,141,604

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN for August—

Gross	1,472,429	1,221,097	1,309,308
Net aft. tax.	474,671	331,307	373,077
2 mos gross	2,749,071	2,349,895	2,391,866
Net aft. tax.	838,347	573,054	537,353

ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY, month of August—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross reve.	6,697,727	5,945,765	751,961
Op. expenses and taxes	4,671,694	3,676,971	994,723
Op. income	2,026,032	2,268,794	*242,762
Eight months to Aug. 31:			
Gross rev.	49,117,491	41,232,933	7,884,557
Op. expenses and taxes	36,703,099	30,673,797	6,029,302
Op. income.	12,414,391	10,559,136	1,855,255

*Decrease.

GEORGIA SOUTHERN & FLORIDA for August—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Gross	205,178	164,950	188,182
Net af. tax.	36,318	18,677	9,388
2 mos. gr.	393,087	351,448	405,434
Net af. tax.	60,395	51,448	45,360

LOUISIANA & ARKANSAS for the year ended June 30—

Gross	1,652,092	1,679,951	1,700,208
Exp. & tax.	1,162,177	1,196,376	1,205,119
Net	489,915	483,574	495,089
Other inc.	47,885	43,726	41,663
Total inc.	537,800	527,300	536,752
Chgs, &c.	315,147	334,059	337,276
Surplus	222,653	193,240	199,476

NEW YORK, SUSQUEHANNA & WESTERN R. R. CO. for August—

	1916.	1915.	Decrease.
Gross revenue	304,100	317,750	13,649
Op. ex. & taxes	222,055	217,047	*5,007
Op. income	82,045	100,703	18,657
Eight months to Aug. 31—			
Gross revenue	2,791,154	2,638,570	*152,583
Op. ex. & taxes	2,091,393	1,787,047	*304,346
Op. income	699,760	851,523	151,762

*Increase.

NORFOLK & WESTERN for August—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Gross	5,343,013	4,729,491	3,936,566
Net	2,351,632	1,981,773	1,306,490
Sur. aft. chgs.	1,949,228	1,534,193	1,044,712
2 mos. gross	10,188,134	9,196,836	7,746,303
Net	4,372,866	3,837,796	2,400,803
Sur. aft. chgs.	3,538,844	2,885,392	1,841,798

NORFOLK & WESTERN for August—

Ry. oper. rev.	5,343,013	4,729,491	613,521
Ry. oper. exp.	2,991,381	2,747,719	243,662
Ry. oper. inc.	2,146,632	1,813,772	332,859
Gross income	2,288,364	1,916,415	371,949
Net income	1,949,228	1,534,193	415,034
For two months, July 1 to Aug. 31:			
Ry. oper. rev.	10,188,134	9,196,836	991,297
Ry. oper. exp.	5,815,267	5,359,040	456,227
Ry. oper. inc.	3,962,866	3,501,796	461,070
Gross income	4,224,710	3,654,523	570,187
Net income	3,538,844	2,885,392	653,452

PERE MARQUETTE for August—

Gross	1,951,947	1,629,418	1,624,690
Net aft. taxes	644,341	488,594	457,312
2 mos. gross	3,756,235	3,182,621	3,003,617
Net aft. taxes	1,222,531	867,467	724,950

PHILADELPHIA & READING for August—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Receipts	5,121,384	4,230,252	891,131
Expenses	3,123,668	2,899,947	223,720
Profit in op.	1,997,716	1,330,305	667,410
Rent,in.,tax., &c., (est.)	799,500	770,250	29,250
Surplus	1,198,216	560,055	638,160
From July 1:			
Receipts	9,895,594	8,313,451	1,582,143
Expenses	6,149,419	5,546,724	602,695
Profit	3,746,174	2,766,726	979,447
Rent, &c.	1,599,000	1,540,500	58,500
Surplus	2,147,174	1,226,226	920,947

PHILADELPHIA & READING COAL & IRON for August—

Receipts	2,948,567	1,973,931	974,635
Expenses	2,932,448	2,107,598	824,850
Loss in op.	†16,118	133,666	149,784
Int. & tax. (estimated)	9,000	8,000	1,000
Surplus	7,118	*141,666	148,784
From July 1:			
Receipts	5,627,978	3,791,212	1,836,766
Expenses	5,596,872	3,996,215	1,600,656
Loss in op.	†31,106	205,003	236,109
Int. & taxes.	18,000	16,000	2,000
Surplus	13,106	*221,003	234,109

READING CO. for August—

Receipts	578,341	567,338	11,002
Expenses	7,642	5,236	2,406
Profit	570,698	562,102	8,596
Int. & taxes (estimated)	456,809	457,666	‡857
Surplus	113,889	104,435	9,453
From July 1:			
Receipts	1,158,463	1,134,787	23,676
Expenses	14,651	9,901	4,750
Profit	1,143,811	1,124,885	18,925
Int. & taxes.	913,618	915,333	‡1,714
Surplus	230,192	209,552	20,640

*Deficit. †Profit. ‡Decrease.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY for August—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Gross	6,496,710	5,397,709	5,688,044
Net aft. tax.	1,945,203	1,431,505	1,105,153
2 mos. gross	11,978,185	10,697,266	11,393,103
Net aft. tax.	3,227,030	2,796,361	2,274,624

Public Utilities.

BOSTON MASSACHUSETTS ELECTRIC CO. for the year ended June 30—

	1916.	1915.	Decrease.
Gross	$163,754	$595,449	$431,695
Net	149,155	570,258	421,103
Def. aft. chgs.	844	*396,865	†397,709
Dividends paid		484,128	484,128
Deficit	844	87,262	86,418
Surp., June 30.	2,585,339	2,684,184	98,845

*Surplus.

EL PASO ELECTRIC COMPANY for August—

Gross	84,157	75,111	†9,046
Net aft. taxes.	6,035	32,431	26,396
Surp. aft. chgs.	1,116	28,228	*27,112
12 mos. gross.	1,054,363	979,878	†74,485
Net aft. taxes.	451,137	452,289	1,152
Sur. aft. chgs.	396,253	401,908	5,655

†Increase.

HUDSON & MANHATTAN for August—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Gross	445,556	427,195	424,660
Net aft. tax.	238,933	236,082	239,907
Sur. aft. chgs.	23,882	24,051	28,308
2 mos. gross.	894,651	855,110	863,480
Net aft. tax.	484,257	474,065	485,465
Sur. aft. chg.	54,908	50,827	68,641

HUDSON & MANHATTAN RAILROAD for August—

	1916.	1915.
Gross revenue	$445,555	$427,195
Oper. exp. and taxes	206,622	191,112
Net oper. revenue	238,933	236,082
Res. for amortization	13,490	13,490
Gross income	225,443	222,592
Income deductions	21,714	20,338
Net income	203,729	202,253
Deduct interest on $5,000,000 N. Y. & J. 5s.	20,833	20,833
Total income	182,895	181,419
Deduct int. on 5s & 4½s.	159,013	157,369
Balance of net income	23,882	24,050

MISSISSIPPI POWER for August—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	143,108	142,388	720
Net after taxes	111,430	114,702	*3,272
Sur. aft. chgs.	3,023	7,205	*4,182
12 mos. gross.	1,691,586	1,625,671	65,915
Net after taxes	1,359,974	1,280,731	79,243
Sur. aft. chgs.	82,353	61,186	21,167

NEWPORT NEWS & HAMPTON RAILWAY, GAS & ELECTRIC CO. for August—

Gross	100,877	93,465	7,412
Net after taxes	45,669	42,634	3,035
Total income	46,006	43,290	2,716
Sur. aft. chgs.	26,250	23,415	2,835
8 mos. gross	678,628	592,176	86,451
Net after taxes	263,124	233,618	29,506
Total income	265,117	235,671	29,446
Sur. aft. chgs.	110,374	79,291	31,083

NORTHERN TEXAS ELECTRIC COMPANY for August—

Gross	155,378	147,066	8,312
Net after taxes	57,762	57,728	34
Sur. aft. chgs.	28,845	30,097	*1,252
12 mos. gross.	1,844,384	1,755,263	89,121
Net after taxes	712,739	715,713	*2,974
Sur. aft. chgs.	370,893	387,878	*16,985

PUGET SOUND TRACTION, LIGHT & POWER for July—

Gross	663,746	664,564	*818
Net after taxes	245,517	262,427	*16,910
Sur. aft. chgs.	60,872	80,886	*20,014
12 mos. gross.	7,709,641	7,846,588	*136,947
Net after taxes	2,755,615	3,041,789	*286,174
Sur. aft. chgs.	553,138	886,359	*333,221

TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT—

Gross 3 weeks Sept.	595,471	580,454	15,017
Gross fr. Jan. 1.	7,257,428	6,702,786	554,643

‡Decrease.

Miscellaneous.

ATLANTIC, GULF & WEST INDIES for July—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Op. & oth. inc.	3,224,996	1,581,024	1,643,971
Oper. exp.	2,060,058	1,186,372	873,685
Total income	1,164,937	394,651	770,286
Less inter. on bds., rentals, and other deductions, paid or accrued	166,617	174,495	*7,878
Net income	998,320	220,155	778,164
For seven months ended July 31:			
Op. & oth. inc.	18,821,679	11,549,052	7,272,626
Oper. exp.	12,841,712	8,659,252	4,182,460
Total income	5,979,966	2,889,800	3,090,166
Less inter. on bds., rentals, and other deductions, paid or accrued	1,151,128	1,144,556	6,572
Net income	4,828,837	1,745,243	3,083,593

*Decrease.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Sept. 29.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 62 francs 15 centimes for cash. Exchange on London, 27 francs 89 centimes. Five per cent. loan, 90 francs.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The wheat market again showed resistance to bullish influences, and after an early advance of 1⅝@2⅜c, due to some aggressive operations on the part of bulls, prices broke sharply and closed with net losses of ⅜@1c. In the local cash market No. 1 durum was quoted at $1.78; No. 2 hard, $1.70; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.83; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.79½, all free on board, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	1.57⅜	1.54	1.54½	1.55	..
December	1.56⅜	1.54	1.54½	1.54⅞	95½
May	1.56¼	1.53⅝	1.53⅞	1.54⅞	96⅞

CORN.

There was an active movement by September shorts yesterday, which advanced that position early a cent per bushel, other months following with less advance, although the whole list showed a good deal of firmness. The Liverpool market was steady and there was a fair trade by commission houses on both sides. After midday the market turned easier in sympathy with wheat, and at the close was ½c higher on September and ¼ to ⅜c lower on later positions, or about bottom for the day. No. 2 yellow corn in the local market was quoted at 99¼c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	90¼	89	89⅝	89¼	..
December	74	73⅜	73⅜	73⅝	53⅜
May	77⅛	76⅝	76⅝	76⅞	55⅝

OATS.

The early market for oats was also firm, and after opening ⅛ to ⅜c higher, prices advanced further, with September selling a cent over the previous night at one time on active covering. Late in the day the market became weaker with other grains, declining nearly a cent from top and closing ¼c higher on September to ½c lower on other months. Cash oats were unsettled here, closing as follows: Standard, 53 to 53½c; No. 3 white, 52½ to 53c; No. 4 white, 52 to 52½c; fancy clipped white, 55⅜ to 56¾c; ordinary clipped white, 53½ to 54½c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	47	46½	46¼	46	..
December	48⅞	48⅜	48⅜	48½	35⅝
May	51⅞	51⅜	51⅜	51½	37⅝

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was comparatively quiet and while price changes were confined within a narrow range, there was a general absence of aggressive support and the undertone was easy. Hog prices were irregular, but the undertone was rather heavy. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 18,000, estimated for Saturday 8,000; Kansas City received 5,500, and Omaha 4,200.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
Oct.	14.35	14.25	14.35	14.32	8.20
Dec.	13.72	13.57	13.70	13.72	....
Ribs—					
Oct.	13.87	13.77	13.82	13.87	8.70
Jan.	12.45	12.27	12.40	12.45	8.87
Pork—					
Oct.	26.47	26.42	26.42	26.50	13.20
Dec.	23.45	23.20	23.35	23.45	....

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was quiet, with total sales for the day amounting to only 14,000 barrels. Closing prices were irregular at 2 points advance to 5 points net decline. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	....	....	10.40@....	10.35
October	10.43	10.35	10.41@10.44	10.39
November	....	....	10.22@10.24	10.20
December	10.25	10.20	10.23@10.24	10.22
January	10.27	10.22	10.25@10.26	10.23
February	10.40	10.40	10.35@10.40	10.33
March	10.50	10.41	10.44@10.45	10.46
April	....	....	10.50@10.55	10.58
May	10.61	10.61	10.55@10.56	10.60

COFFEE.

The market for coffee futures was extremely quiet, total sales aggregating 9,500 bags, but, on the whole, the undertone was firmer and while final quotations were off a trifle from the top, they showed net gains of 5 to 9 points. The local spot market was steady with a slight improvement noted in the demand, while prices remained unchanged on the basis of 9½c for Rio 7s and 11⅝c for Santos 4s. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close	Prev. Close.
Oct.	...	...	8.90@8.92	8.85
Nov.	...	...	8.85@8.87	8.80
Dec.	8.85	8.80	8.80@8.82	8.73
Jan.	...	...	8.83@8.84	8.76
Feb.	...	...	8.86@8.87	8.79
March	8.94	8.90	8.89@8.90	8.82
April	...	...	8.93@8.94	8.85
May	9.01	8.96	8.97@8.98	8.88
June	...	...	9.01@9.02	8.92
July	9.09	9.09	9.05@9.06	8.96
Aug.	...	...	9.09@9.10	9.00

SUGAR.

The market for sugar futures was a quiet and inactive affair throughout the day, but the undertone held steady, due to a little better feeling in spot sugar, and late in the afternoon the market was at the best point of the session, closing 4 to 7 points net higher, with transactions amounting to 9,900 tons. The late positions were neglected. Range of prices.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
September	..	..	..	4.90
October	..	..	4.93@4.95	4.89
November	4.75	4.67	4.74@4.76	4.69
December	4.55	4.49	4.56@4.57	4.49
January	4.18	4.17	4.19@4.21	4.14
February	4.00	3.96	4.00@4.02	3.94
March	4.00	3.98	3.99@4.01	3.92
April	..	..	4.02@4.04	3.96
May	..	..	4.06@4.08	4.00
June	..	..	4.10@4.12	4.03
July	..	..	4.13@4.15	4.06
August	..	..	4.16@4.18	4.10

The local market for refined sugar was a little more active, both in the way of withdrawals on old orders and new business as well, although the latter was principally for prompt delivery. Prices were unchanged at 6.75 to 7.00c for fine granulated. There were no new developments in the market for raw sugar, and no sales were reported. There were offerings of prompt Cubas at 4⅞c, cost and freight, at the close of the day, with refiners showing a willingness to pay not above 4⅝c. Quotations were nominally unchanged. Centrifugals, 5.89c; molasses, 4.99c; cost and freight, 4⅞c.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 9,685 packages. Pretty fair trade and a steady to firm market for all grades of fresh creamery. Indeed, the medium qualities are a little stronger than heretofore. Export buying continues on a fairly large scale. Ladles and packing stock very firm, with occasional sales somewhat higher than previously quoted. Creamery, higher scoring than extras, per lb., 35½@36c; extras, (92 score,) 35c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 33⅜@34½c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 32½@33½c; thirds, 31@32c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 36½@37c; extras, 35½@36c; firsts, 34½@35c; seconds, 32½@34c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 34@34½c; good to prime, 32@33½c; common to fair, 28@31½c; renovated, extras, 30½@31c; firsts, 29½@30c; lower grades, 28@29c; imitation creamery, firsts, 30½@31c; ladles, current make, firsts, 29@29½c; seconds, 28½c; lower grades, 27@28c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 28@28½c; No. 2, 27½c; lower grades, 25½@27c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 13,057 cases. The Jewish holidays still restrict the demand. The proportion of really fine to fancy qualities of fresh gathered is small, and there seems to be sufficient call for such to clear the receipts with reasonable promptness at sustained prices. There is, however, a liberal accumulation of average good and lower grades, for which the market is very dull. Western advices are so firm and primary cost relatively so high that holders are not disposed to force sales on the present abnormally dull market. A good deal of stock is going into the warehouses in the expectation of a better market later, and the range of values is nominally unchanged. Some lots of dirties and checks arriving are being held over for lack of present outlet. Storage eggs have had a little more inquiry from local trade, and the sales reported are at well sustained prices; offerings, however, are ample for all present needs. Nearby white eggs quiet at the moment, but really fancy qualities scarce and held firmly; undergrades irregular and freely offered at comparatively easy prices. Fresh gathered, extra fine, per dozen, 38@39c; extra firsts, 36@37c; firsts, 32½@35c; seconds, 29@32c; thirds and poorer, 27@28c; dirties, No. 1, 28@28½c; No. 2 and poorer, 25@27c; checks, good to choice, dry, 26c; undergrades, 23@25c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, storage, and insurance paid, 31c; firsts, 29½@30½c; seconds, 28@29c; lower grades, 25@27½c; dirties, 25½@27c; refrigerator, State whites, 32@33c; State, Penn., and nearby Western, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 45@50c; ordinary to good, 34@44c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 32@44c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 32@37c; State, Penn., and nearby, hennery browns, 38@42c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 32@37c.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—Forecast:

N. Car.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; warmer Sun.; fresh n. winds.

S. Car.—Fair and cooler Sat. Sun. fair and warmer; fresh n. winds.

Ga.—Fair Sat.; cooler in s. Sun. fair and warmer; moderate n. winds.

Fla.—Fair Sat.; cooler in peninsula. Sun. fair; moderate to fresh n. winds.

Ala. and Miss.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; warmer; gentle n. winds.

Tenn. and Ky.—Fair and warmer Sat. and Sun.

Ohio and Ind.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; warmer; gentle variable winds.

Mich.—Fair and warmer Sat. and Sun.; gentle to moderate s. winds.

La., Ark., Okla., and E. Tex.—Fair and warmer Sat. and Sun.

W. Tex.—Fair and warmer Sat. Sun. fair.

Ill. and Mo.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; warmer.

Wis.—Fair and warmer Sat. Sun. cloudy, with warmer in e.

Minn.—Fair and warmer Sat. Sun. cloudy.

Iowa—Fair Sat. and probably Sun.; warmer Sat., and in e. Sunday.

N. and S. Dak. — Fair Sat. and Sun.; warmer in e. Sat.; cooler Sun.

Neb.—Fair and warmer Sat. Sun. partly cloudy, with cooler by night.

Kan.—Fair and warmer Sat. Sun. fair.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

A Distinction as to Nettings Figured in One of the Cases.

Two paragraphs of the tariff law specifying "nettings" were responsible for a controversy between the Government and importers settled yesterday by the Board of General Appraisers. The firms figuring in the protests were Snow's United States Express Company, Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne, and Haas Brothers. The merchandise consisted of cotton nettings which were returned for duty at 60 per cent. under the provision in Paragraph 358 for "nettings." The importers relied on the last clause of Paragraph 252, reading "plain gauze or leno woven cotton nets or nettings shall be classified for duty as cotton cloth." This would have called for duty according to the yarn count of the threads in the fabrics.

Judge Howell said in his decision that no testimony was offered at the trial to show that the words "plain gauze or leno woven cotton nets or nettings" had any meaning in trade and commerce different from the common meaning of the words. He therefore held that the case rested upon the common and usual meaning of the words "plain gauze or leno woven." In the case under review, the testimony showed that the goods were made on a netting machine which used no weft threads, the meshes in the fabric being formed, as in the case of goods made on the Nottingham lace curtain machine, through the use of bobbin threads. Goods so produced, the decision said, were not included by the lexicographers and authorities on textile fabrics within the definitions of gauze or leno woven goods. Judge Howell said he found nothing in the record to lead the board to change the view expressed in the so-called Carter case where it was stated that the plain gauze or leno provision was intended to cover cheap mosquito nets or nettings made on broad loom machines. The Collector was affirmed.

Adolph Strauss & Co. were sustained in a protest relating to the rate on paper caps or hats, goods of this kind being held by the board to be properly dutiable at 25 per cent. as manufactures of paper. The Collector was reversed in taking duty at 35 per cent as "toys."

The classification of small baskets made of straw was up for determination before Judge Sullivan, the articles being imported by Scheuer & Co. The baskets, it appeared, were used as containers for handkerchiefs, tea or coffee. The Collector thought they were toys and levied duty at 35 per cent., while the importers claimed a rate of 25 per cent. as colored straw baskets. The General Appraiser said the merchandise clearly was not within the definition of "toy" and that, while the baskets were small, they served the purpose of containers. Entry was ordered at the lower rate.

Several classes of velvet ribbons came in for reappraisement by Judge Howell, the goods being shipped here by L. Bonjean & Co., St. Etienne. As the values put on the different classes were unsatisfactory to Appraiser of the Port Sague, that official put the goods on higher levels for dutiable purposes. As manufacturing costs were shown to have gone up in France, the General Appraiser affirmed the advances amounting to as much as 1 franc per piece of fifteen meters.

Velvets from Coudurier, Fructus & Descher, Lyons, were advanced from the entered value of 11 francs to 14 francs per meter.

EXPLAINING DID NOT HELP.

The Accuracy of a Chinese Bill for Imports in Question.

Tai Tack Cheong of Hongkong shipped 27 gross of Chinese pens and holders. The invoice price was $53.33, to which the importers in this city added $6.67 on entry at the Custom House. The private bills of the importers showed the goods were consulated at $59.05, and, when this appeared, the importers added the $6.67, making the entered value $65.72. The translation of the commercial bill showed, however, that the importers actually paid $90.15 for the goods.

With this information, the Government made an appeal for reappraisement, and a rehearing was granted. By that time the bill had disappeared in some way. Testimony was, however, given showing it had been translated literally. In opposition to this the importer's counsel urged that "Chinese bills are very often expressive of one thing, and they are subject to qualifications that exist between the buyer and the seller."

Judge Sullivan held yesterday that, in view of all the testimony, he could come to no other conclusion than that the merchandise had been undervalued. Prices were accordingly advanced to the higher levels found in the private invoices.

DRY GOODS PRICES FIRM.

Road Sales and Distribution Show Gains Over Last Year.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 29.—Marshall Field & Co. in their weekly review of the dry goods trade say:

"Current wholesale distribution of dry goods shows large gains over the corresponding period of a year ago. Road sales for both immediate and future delivery continue to maintain the heavy volume of the past few weeks and exceed those of a year ago by a considerable margin.

"Merchants have been in the markets in larger numbers. Collections are in excess of the week last year. Prices are firm."

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Lee, Higginson & Co. state that holders of approximately $17,500,000 of the Italian Government 6 per cent. notes, due Oct. 15, 1916, have exercised their option to convert into new one-year 6 per cent. notes, maturing Oct. 15, 1917. They are offering the balance of $7,500,000 of the new notes, containing the privilege of converting into ten-year 5½ per cent. Italian Government bonds, payable in dollars or lire, at par.

Otis C. Friend has succeeded H. L. McClaren as President and General Manager of the Mitchell Motors Company.

H. P. Schell, assistant local agent of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, will retire Oct. 1 to become Secretary-Treasurer of the Robson Leather Company of Ottawa, Ontario, after being with the Canadian Bank of Commerce for twenty-two years. His place will be taken by J. A. C. Kemp, formerly assistant manager at the Montreal branch.

E. J. Cornish, President of the National Lead Company, has been elected a Director of the Seaboard National Bank to fill the vacancy caused by the death of W. W. Lawrence.

The Linde Air Products Company has declared a 25 per cent. dividend on the common stock, payable Nov. 1 to stockholders of record Oct. 20.

The Mexican Petroleum Export Company has declared a dividend of 20 per cent., ($1 American gold,) payable Sept. 30.

Applications have been made to the New York Stock Exchange to list $10,000,000 of the preferred stock of the Pan American Petroleum and Transport Company and $16,000,000 of the capital stock of the White Motor Company.

The New York Curb Market Association has listed 7,500 preferred shares of the Atlantic Steel Company, par value $100.

George C. Jennings, for seven years in the employ of Harris, Forbes & Co., has become associated with Blodget & Co.

Austin L. Babcock and Russell M. White have been admitted to the firm of George Reith & Co. as general partners.

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Thursday. Asked.
Tin, spot	39.25	39.75	39.00	39.50
Lead	7.00	7.20	7.00	7.20
Spelter	9.30	....	9.30	....
Antimony	11.00	11.50	11.00	11.50
Quicksilver	$75.00	....	$75.00	....
Aluminium	*61.00	63.00	*61.00	63.00
Iron, No.2X fy.	19.50	20.00	19.00	19.50

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 28¾@29c, third quarter delivery; 28@28¼c, fourth; first quarter (1917) delivery, 27@27½c. London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Thursday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	118	10	0	117	10	0
Copper, futures	115	10	0	114	10	0
Tin, spot	175	10	0	174	10	0
Tin, futures	175	10	0	174	15	0
Spelter	52	0	0	52	0	0
Lead	32	0	0	31	10	0

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

FURS.—For popular price out town department stores; cheap line. E 20 Times.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

CHARMEUSE to sell; colors, black, navy and green. H. W. Ginsburg, 25 West 31st St.

DRESSES.—Placing stock orders on serge, silk, velvet and party dresses of the better kind; cash basis; daily to 5 o'clock. Wiener, 53 West 36th St.

SERGE DRESSES for immediate delivery, $5.50 up. Globe Dress Co., 19 West 27th.

SNAP FASTENERS.—Kohinoor two white, $9 per great gross. Mad. Sq. 2027.

VELOURS.—Will exchange F. & H. or 0359 brown for navy. Farragut 184.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday..3¾@3¾ per cent. for the best names
Thursday..3½@4 " " "

The quotations are for six months' paper.

Overcoat Situation Mixed.

The clothing trade is having a rather hard time trying to figure just how the overcoat season will come out. At the beginning of the season sales were exceptionally good. In some cases the retailers ordered twice as much as they were wont to. This was explained by the overcoat scarcity that developed last Fall, when the manufacturers could get almost any price in reason for such garments as they could turn out. So far, however, the outlook for overcoats does not look very bright to the clothiers. The weather is held chiefly to account for this.

Not Enough Specialty.

A representative clothier believes that one reason why the clothing business is so uncertain a one for many concerns engaged in it is the lack of specializing. In the lower priced merchandise, he said, there is a more fully developed field of specialty. Houses making popular-priced clothing are more apt to concentrate on certain prices, fabrics, and tailoring. An instance he gave was of the great number of houses that undertook the manufacture of Summer clothing without any previous experience or much investigation of how to produce such garments.

Duty on Wool Grease.

The Treasury Department has given notice that the Customs Court will be asked to pass upon the question of the customs classification of adeps lanae anhydrous, which the Collector at New York assessed for duty at one cent a pound as lanolin under Paragraph 44. The Board of General Appraisers, in a test case, reduced the duty rate to one-half cent a pound under the provision for refined wool grease not specially provided for. Assistant Attorney General Hanson will present the Government's side of the controversy to the court.

What Shorter Credits Mean.

In the woolen trade shorter credits have become the rule. The change was made shortly after the war began, when it was found necessary to limit the time of payments in order to be on the safe side of the ledger. The general shortening of credits, according to a mill agent, has brought many benefits to the industry as a whole. Some of the smaller mills, not so well provided with capital, have been able under the new scheme of things to compete more efficiently with their larger rivals. Furthermore, the big organizations put to trial through this means have done much better work all around.

Export Lesson Applies Here.

A manufacturer who does quite a large business with South American countries said yesterday that the lessons learned in the export field can be applied with advantage to the domestic market. A point he made was that, instead of charging "all the traffic could bear" in these times, when buyers appear to be willing to pay the highest prices, wholesalers would do well to quote a fair price and give good service. The failure of many firms, he said, to make headway in the Latin American cities is due in large measure to the policy based on the idea that such business is only temporary. Similarly, many houses are catering to domestic customers in a way that seems to indicate they will only be customers while abnormal conditions prevail.

There Was Some Difference.

Not long after the lunch hour yesterday a TIMES reporter dropped into a commission house in the Worth Street district and found most of the salesmen engaged in matching quarters, with the head of the house looking on. "Did you ever see anything like this before?" the latter asked the reporter. "Here's $30,000 worth of selling talent matching quarters and the boss not saying a word. But what's the use of kicking? We haven't got anything much to sell, and the house is making money. The last time I saw quarters being matched here was in the Fall of 1907, after the panic had broke and banks were popping like corn over a hot fire. Most of the men had been suffering from too much prosperity, and that game was in earnest. With cancellations coming in by the bucketful, I was almost tempted to get into the game myself and win some carfare. Maybe the only thing that stopped me was that I didn't have any quarters to spare."

Style May Prove Against Them.

Some of those who have been studying the situation in the coat and suit trade are inclined to believe that the dullness in that trade may be ascribed to styles that are unfavorable. The moyen-age garment seems to be the popular fashion of the moment, and this is not at all adaptable to the suit. On the other hand, the opinion is put forward that this design is merely serving to "fill in" the period between the Summer and Fall fashions, and therefore cannot be expected to hold sway much longer. The record-breaking volume of coat sales, however, is a feature of the situation that seems to point to the continued popularity of dresses.

Think the Plan Will Help.

While it is too early to judge from the results actually obtained, it was said yesterday that leading factors in the local lace and embroidery trade are looking forward to improved business as a result of the letters sent to several thousand retailers throughout the country giving them reasons why this merchandise should be bought and proofs that it is again in Fashion's favor. Embroidery men now on the road are turning in better business than was the case a year ago, but there is still apparently room for improvement. The cutters continue good buyers of these goods, especially the women's underwear and waist makers. There is not much feature to the lace business of the moment, the demand continuing about the same and the class of goods wanted also showing little change.

Are Complaining of Shirtings.

Complaints on the part of consumers that strike all the way back to converters of shirtings are being heard these days. Not only has the "kick" been made that the goods in many shirts retailing up to $1.50 have been so cheapened as a result of the high cost of cottons in the gray, that it is almost possible to shoot peas through them, but there are also many complaints about colors that change almost as rapidly as the hues in a sunset. Not only are many printed stripes being substituted for woven ones, but the printed ones are not fast. One consumer showed a shirt yesterday that originally contained fairly broad, black printed stripes. On the right side of the front opening, after a couple of launderings, the black has turned to a pale brown near the neckband. Below this, until the "tail" part is reached, the stripes are black, but in the section specified they again turn brown. All the way down the left side of the front opening the stripes show brown.

High-Count Printcloths Sell Well.

There was considerable activity in the local gray goods market yesterday, in which high-count printcloths shared largely. The printers were again in the market, and they made things hum. Large sales of 39-inch 80 squares were made at 9 cents for this year's delivery, while 72-76s, in the same width, sold to March in a big way at 8¼ cents. Big business was also done on 39-inch 68-72s at 7¾ cents for deliveries running to February. While sales of 38½-inch 64-60s were put through at 6¾ cents for delivery in April, May, and June next, anything this side of April was held at 6⅞ cents. There was not much doing on the lower count printcloths, and the day's transactions in sheetings and drills did not show any real feature. For prompt deliveries of certain fine goods, however, premiums of half a cent to a cent a yard were paid. These were the closing printcloth prices:

39-inch, 80-80s	9c	38½-inch, 64-60s	6⅞c
39-inch, 72-76s	8¼c	38½-inch, 64-56s	6⅝c
39-inch, 68-72s	7¾c	38½-inch, 60-52s	6⅛c
39-inch, 56-44s	5½c	38½-inch, 60-48s	5¾c
38½-inch, 64-64s	7⅛c	27-inch, 64-60s	4⅝c

NEED STRUCTURAL STEEL.

Contracts for $500,000,000 Demand Material, Organization Asserts.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 29.—Contracts for $500,000,000 have been let in the iron and steel industries as the first development of the biggest boom in the history of the Central Western States, it was brought out at the final session of the Structural Steel Society today.

The society considered the situation as one that presaged unprecedented prosperity for all workers, regardless of the outcome of the Presidential election.

"Never at any time in our economic life has the United States experienced such an expansion of building," said President F. W. Ives of Decatur.

His summary was based on reports furnished by the Secretary, A. L. Denniston of Rochester, Ind., to the effect that structural men throughout the country were unable to get sufficient supplies of iron and steel to construct bridges and steel skeletons for buildings, and to engage in the industries that require this material. Mr. Ives added:

"We sent a delegation today to Gary, Ind., to stimulate the mills to turn out more product. We have communicated with mills throughout the country the fact we must have structural materials to meet the great demand."

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

GEORGE C. HOFFMAN, carpenter and builder of Mt. Kisco, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $28,087 and assets of $10 in tools, which are exempt. Of the liabilities, $19,100 were on bond and mortgages and the balance for materials.

WM. L. FOX of 11 West Ninety-fifth Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $1,040 on a contract for board and lodging in Buffalo in 1910 and no assets.

A. BOLOGNESI & CO.—Judge Manton of the U. S. District Court has granted a discharge from bankruptcy to Alessandro and Aldo Bolognesi, who composed the firm of A. Bolognesi & Co., private bankers of 52 Wall Street, against whom a petition was filed on March 12, 1914. Their liabilities were $270,381 and assets $120,204. The bank was started in 1890 and they had a large business with people in Italy.

Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 278 business failures in the United States during the week against 391 for the previous week and 276, 290, 280 and 268 for the corresponding weeks of 1915 to 1912. The Middle States had 64, New England 24, Southern 73, Western 54, Northwestern 33 and Far Western 30. Canada had 23 against 26 for the previous week. About 89 per cent. of the failures had capital of less than $5,000 and 9 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

(Amounts of $100 and over.)

Art Metal Works—Hudson Brass Works....$265.90
B. Kaschuck, Inc.—Wolf Thread Co., Inc....177.87
Burchell, Wm. P.—F. Wells....112.85
Boss, Joseph—L. Sands....2,272.41
Baldwin, Harry J.—J. D. Ryan....223.91
Cohen, Isadore—E. H. Sayre et al....115.36
Collins, Clarence J.—F. C. Wenham....741.34
Collins, John E.—Story & Clark Piano Co....501.44
Dann, Edw. G. & Edward G. Dann Corp.—A. R. McLaren....437.39
Dewey Realty Co.—C. T. Willard Co., Inc....407.24
Dewey Realty Co.—Same....743.65
Einstein, Geo. A.—Ann Haviland, Inc....542.21
Einstein, Geo. A.—E. Rinkle....422.65
Engelman, Isaac, or Engels—H. Levy....139.45
Grimwood, Victor, and Ruth Grimwood—W. S. Mason....3,148.67
Golberman, Morss—A. Decker....1,721.73
Gibralter Realty Co. & Frank Thorn—Val Fink Co....251.77
Griffin, Joseph T.—S. Rendelstein....450.02
Grimwood, Victor, & Ruth Grimwood—W. S. Mason....2,167.02
Hibson, Charles—R. C. Bowler....139.54
Ivor Realty Corp.—C. M. Altieri....358.50
Koch, Christian H.—Tompkins, Kiel Marble Co....894.72
Keepers, Wm. L.—Commercial Cable Building Co....166.44
Lederer, Milton E.—J. D. Sheisl....258.59
Loeb, Julius—J. C. Fremont....387.39
Lyon, Victor A.—Stratman Automobile Co....104.12
Leonard, James—A. Weinstein....278.80
Martorano, Salvatore—H. M. E. Sieberg....108.22
Mitchell, Alexander—John Boyle & Co....120.25
Meyer, Henry—J. J. Newman....198.03
Machlin Bros., Inc.—M. S. Arnold et al....206.19
Martinson, Henry—Fidelity Title and Trust Co....380.69
Meusel, Anna—Jaburg Bros....147.12
Malcolm, Thomas D.—Lockwod & Co....500.22
Pergament, Isidore—Bloomingdale Bros....449.41
Petterson, James S.—G. W. Steever....2,005.37
Robinson, Alfred—M. Shea....118.91
Raptis, Stefanos E.—Vassilaros Contracting Co....223.31
Rosenthal, Marcus A.—Universal Film Exchange of N. Y....209.68
Smith, Wolf—W. Nachamkis....170.41
Shearer, Henry P.—P. Weydig....129.41
Spencer, Norman H., and Arthur L. Varley—Wm. R. Noe & Sons....118.30
Tripp, Otto and May—F. Biasi....176.08
Wheelock, C. Elizabeth—M. J. Cooke....117.82
Wolff, Samuel—S. S. White Dental Mfg. Co....401.26

In Bronx County.

Amendolari, John—A. Voitter....$70.76
Bozzo, Antonio—A. Celentano....85.72
Chretien, F. Clifford—Clayton Co. Builders, Inc....131.40
Clambrone, Albert—A. Voltter....31.31
Clarke, Margaret A.—M. Messerschmidt....811.23
Flagg, George W.—Harlem River Wood Working Co....238.02
Laspina-Morris Cut Stone Co., John Laspina, and Alexander Morris—J. J. Falahee....750.62
Phelan Bros. Const. Co.—L. Siebert....1,420.89
Robert G. McCartney Const. Co.—Fire Proof Products Co., Inc....638.93
Rosedale Dairy Co.—City of N. Y....57.00
Steinberg, Meyer—Sulzberger & Sons Co....148.47

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor and date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Hyatt, Mary—G. Ewald et al., Dec. 29, 1914....$139.38
Linch, George W., receiver—F. Ritter, Dec. 18, 1914....250.06
Same—O. S. Coyle, April 19, 1911....15,107.47
Same—B. Wessels, Jan. 28, 1915....139.42
Van Tine, Thomas H., executor—H. S. Houghton, July 8, 1913....596.00

In Bronx County.

Weigel, Rosa—G. E. Green, as Commissioner, Aug. 31, 1916....$1,820.25

EDISON CO. FIGHTS RATE CUT

Protesting Mayor's Plea, Says Charges Are Now Too Low.

John W. Lieb, Vice President of the New York Edison Company, appeared before the Public Service Commission yesterday to protest against further reduction in the maximum rate of 8 cents a kilowatt hour for electric current for lighting.

On May 1, 1915, the company and the commission entered into a three-year agreement by which the rate was reduced from 10 cents, but Mayor Mitchel requested recently that the matter be reopened and the commission complied.

Mr. Lieb said in his protest that the reduction of 2 cents in the rate had resulted in a saving of $2,100,000 to the consumers, but that despite the increased gross income of the company, due to increase of business during the year, its net loss, because of the reduction, had been $518,000. He said the Edison Company had been deprived of its due share of the present general prosperity by the reduction it had been obliged to make.

"Had the rates not been reduced," said Mr. Lieb, "the Edison Company would have profited along with the other enterprises to the extent of at least 1 or 2 per cent. on the value of its assets. This profit went to the public. When normal conditions return the loss through the reduction in rates will come out of the normal earnings of the company and may result in a substantial diminution of its revenues."

Mr. Lieb said the company was now serving nearly 45,000 consumers whose electric light bills average less than $2 a month, which was below the cost of the service rendered.

"It is unfair and inequitable," he said, "that such a loss from the smallest consumers should become a burden on the classes of large consumers, thereby making it impossible to extend to the commercial and industrial consumers the rates they should have. There is no complaint before the commission of the rates charged, but the petition of the Mayor is directed against the company's earnings."

Mr. Lieb said the company's earnings, augmented as they had been by the unprecedented conditions, were not excessive, and that they failed to provide a fair return on the investment.

The hearing will be continued next Tuesday at 10 o'clock.

BUSINESS NOTES.

The exportation of cheese of all kinds from Italy has been under embargo since Sept. 21, according to a cablegram received by the Department of Commerce from the American Embassy at Rome.

Regulations for the importation of tobacco into Great Britain between June 1, this year, and May 31, 1917, have been amended so that importers of cigar tobacco may obtain import licenses based on their average imports for 1913, 1914, and 1915 instead of for 1915 only. This information has come to Federal authorities in Washington from the American Consul General at London.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

BOSTON—Standard Neckwear Co.; O. Weinstein, silks; 1,270 Broadway; Aberdeen.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—J. N. Adam & Co.; B. J. Muller, silks; 18 W. 35th.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; H. S. Manchester, ready-to-wear, furs; 104 Worth.

CHICAGO—Elk Shirt Mfg. Co.; S. Altman, wholesale shirts, sweaters; Grand.

CHICAGO—The Fair; I. G. Price, jobs ready-to-wear basement; 225 4th Av.

CHICAGO — Mandel Bros.; Miss M. H. Elden, basement underwear; 15 E. 22d.

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—A. Hamburger & Sons; C. E. Adams, veilings, neckwear, hdkfs., laces; W. F. Rippe, millinery; 215 4th Av.

MILWAUKEE, Wis. — Ed. Schuster Co.; C. Greenblatt, ready-to-wear, sweaters, muslin underwear; 315 5th Av.

NEW HAVEN — R. M. Wallick, woolens; Somerset.

NORFOLK, Va.—Watt, Rettew & Clay; Miss A. Francis, hosiery, knit underwear; 23 E. 26th.

PORTLAND, Me.—L. W. Schlossberg, ready-to-wear; Gregorian.

TORRINGTON, Conn.—W. W. Merts Co.; Miss E. A. Davis, gloves, corsets, infants' wear, muslin underwear; Miss L. E. Davis, dress goods, silks; Continental.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—L. Herzog & Bro. D. G. Co.; C. M. Steinman, hosiery, knit underwear, men's, boys' caps; 874 Broadway; Cumberland.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Stix, Baer & Fuller D. G. Co.; Miss C. Hamm, basement children's serge dresses; 1,140 B'way.

ALL SIZES—BLACK OR WHITE
SNAP-FASTENERS
BULK OR CARDED
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY
SNAP FASTENER SALES CO.
PHONE GREELEY 2682 47 W. 34TH ST. N.Y. CITY

Collars of Style
William Barker Co.,
239 4th Ave., N. Y. City

DRESSES Jobs of all kinds on hand. Mdse. Sales Exch. Co., 18 W. 27th.

The Home Pattern Co.
Sole Manufacturers of Patterns For
The Ladies' Home Journal
114 Fifth Ave., New York, Between 16th and 17th Streets.
The Best Managed Pattern Company in America
Writing and Rest Room equipped with telephone, stenographer, latest trade papers, etc., etc. Visits from Dry Goods Merchants most welcome.

CIGAR Par Excellence
Marie Antoinette
Sold Wherever Quality is in Demand
10c & UP
TRY ONE
E KLEINER & CO.

ADVANCES ON ACCOUNTS.

Liberal Trading Co., 31 Chambers St.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, DISTRICT OF N. J.—In re AMERICAN FINANCE & SECURITIES COMPANY, Bankrupt.

PUBLIC SALE.

The undersigned will sell at public auction, at the office of George R. Beach, Referee in Bankruptcy, 75 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, New Jersey, on Wednesday, October 18, 1916, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, the following property of the bankrupt:

$92,500 first mortgage 6%, 20-year gold bonds of the GUANAJUATO REDUCTION & MINES COMPANY, Coupons One to Twenty, inclusive, detached.

22,945 shares of stock of said Company.

$402,602.86 book account against said Company, with interest from December 31, 1914.

10 mortgage interest coupons $30.00 each, due January 1, 1915, of said Company.

17 6% first mortgage gold bonds, $500 each, due July 1, 1917, EL TIRO COPPER COMPANY, Coupons One and Two detached.

57 6% first mortgage gold bonds, $500 each, due July 1, 1917, El Tiro Copper Company, Coupons One to Ten, inclusive, detached.

271,447 shares of stock of El Tiro Copper Company.

$191,028.51 book account against El Tiro Copper Company, with interest from December 31, 1914, together with 190,000 unexecuted 6% first mortgage gold bonds of said Company.

$8,900 first mortgage 20-year gold bonds of the EMPIRE LUMBER COMPANY, due July 1, 1930, Coupons One to Nine, inclusive, detached.

$6,510 interest coupons of Empire Lumber Company, due July 1, 1914, to July 1, 1918.

10,914 shares capital stock of the Empire Lumber Company.

HENRY J. WEST, Trustee, Gloucester City, N. J.

JOHN D. McMULLIN, 301 Lincoln Building, Philadelphia; Moorestown, N. J.

Tomorrow
Fall Fashion Section
in Rotogravure
The New York Times
Order Today

CLAFLIN INTERESTS IN A NEW COMPANY

The Associated Dry Goods Co. Formed in Virginia Under Reorganization Plan.

TAKES OVER THE BUSINESS

Balance Sheet Made Public by the Committee Lawyers Shows $1,304,911 Earnings.

Reorganization of the Claflin dry goods interests under the plan announced last December was declared effective yesterday by Gould & Wilkie of 2 Wall Street, attorneys for the reorganization committee.

A new company known as the Associated Dry Goods Company has been formed under the laws of Virginia and has taken over the properties of the Associated Merchants Company and the United Dry Goods Companies, the two latter having been dissolved under the laws of the States of Connecticut and Delaware, in which they were respectively incorporated.

A balance sheet of the new company was made public yesterday, showing its condition at the close of business Sept. 20, 1916. This, an accompanying statement declared, showed the actual value of the assets of the retail dry goods companies, owned outright by the main corporation. Nearly all the $1,304,911 shown as the net earnings of the companies up to Dec. 31, 1915, had been charged off, the statement said, in order to meet adverse business conditions which developed as a result of the European war.

This was cited in support of the committee's opinion that the assets were carried at their actual value.

The balance sheet showed the assets of the company to be composed of these items:

Cash, $83,477.11; secured accounts receivable, $50,000; due from subsidiaries, $630,968.75; secured notes receivable, $94,480.90; tangible assets, retail dry goods stores wholly owned, $15,647,092.14. Advance Realty Corporation, $1,700,000; Surety Coupon Company, $200,000; other investments, (stock of Lord & Taylor and G. C. Gunther's Sons, notes and accounts receivable of Mercantile Stores Corporation,) $2,832,487.09; stock held in treasury, $91,565; interest prepaid, $6,411.69; total assets, $20,705,453.28.

The liabilities were thus set forth:

Notes payable, $350,000; due subsidiaries, $502,882.51; deposited by trustees in dissolution of Associated Merchants Company, $17,105; deposited in dissolution of United Dry Goods Companies, $61,860; deposited by trustees of those two companies for payment of uncalled-for dividends, $740.21; accrued interest, $20,722.39; reserve to cover balance of reorganization expenses, $155,861.11; net income of parent company, June 30 through Sept. 20, 1916, excluding dividends from subsidiary stock, $1,304,911; capital and reserve, $19,879,742.34. Total liabilities, $20,795,453.28. Against the capital and reserve securities have been issued amounting to $35,000,000, with a total authorization of $50,000,000.

The announcement made by the attorneys yesterday declared that more than 99 per cent. of all classes of stock in both the Associated Merchants Company and the United Dry Goods Companies had been deposited under the reorganization plan. The balance, mostly held in Europe, has not been heard from. The statement concluded:

"In the committee's letter of Dec. 28, 1915, sent out at the time the plan and agreement of reorganization was promulgated, the Reorganization Committee stated that there was a reasonable probability of annual net earnings applicable to dividends of $1,500,000, and that with better business conditions, this amount should be increased. In the circular just issued the statement is contained that, in the opinion of the committee, the earlier statement as to the earnings of the new company would be more than justified in the future.

The officers of the new company are Samuel W. Reyburn, President; Louis Stewart, Chairman of the Board of Directors; Louis Stewart, Jr., and Ralph M. Stauffen, Vice Presidents, and Theron S. Atwater, Secretary and Treasurer.

The Directors include the foregoing officers, and also Cornelius N. Bliss, Jr., Gates W. McGarrah, Thomas Cochran, William M. Barrett, John A. Stewart, George F. Crane, and Howland Davis.

BOY MAY BE JIMMY GLASS.

Parents Hear Child in Illinois Resembles Missing Son.

Jimmy Glass, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Glass of 13 Lienau Place, Jersey City, who disappeared on May 5, 1915, when his mother left him in the road outside the village postoffice in Greeley, Penn., may have been found. His mother has received information that a boy closely resembling her son is living on a farm near Payson, Adams County, Ill.

A photograph of Jimmy, who would be 4 years old now, was sent to the police of Quincy, Ill., and Mrs. Glass received a telegram last night from the Chief of Police, saying the Payson boy had not yet been identified as her son. Mrs. Glass and her husband are hopeful the boy may prove to be Jimmy, but Mr. Glass said he did not think the chance sufficiently good to warrant a trip to Illinois.

Mrs. Glass learned of the boy on the farm through a letter from a woman who had read accounts of Jimmy's disappearance. Reports from Quincy say that the boy, who is known as Edward Bennett, was taken some months ago from a woman who first claimed the child as her own, but afterward said she had adopted the boy from an orphan home in Kansas. The boy was kept in Quincy until two months ago, when he was adopted by John McGee, a farmer, and his wife.

PRINTER ERRED ON BALLOT.

McDermott Got Majority, but May Lose Nomination.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., Sept. 29.—Because of a printer's mistake Patrick A. McDermott, Democratic primary candidate for Assemblyman, is in danger of losing the nomination, although he received a majority vote. Patrick A. McDermott, the correct name, was printed on the ballots used in Paterson. He received 3,729 votes and Patrick E. McDermott printed on the ballots used in Passaic, received 460 votes. These two names mean the same candidate, but Charles Pirola, another candidate, received 1,812 votes, a majority over those received by "Patrick A. McDermott."

Pirola contends that he is legally nominated. McDermott likewise demands the nomination and has engaged William Everett as counsel to see that his name is placed on the regular ticket.

Noon Today.

The pressure on the advertising space of the Sunday edition of The New York Times renders it imperative that copy for that issue be in The Times office by noon Today.

JERSEY COAST HOTEL BURNS

The Normandie, Near Highlands, Destroyed with $75,000 Loss.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS, N. J., Sept. 29.—The old Normandie Hotel, near here, was destroyed by fire tonight with a loss of $75,000. It was built in 1877 and formerly was one of the best-known resorts on the New Jersey coast. It had been unoccupied for the past two years. The Normandie was owned by F. P. Earle, owner of the Earle and Normandie Hotels in New York.

The blaze was discovered about 7 o'clock. By the time firemen reached the scene the four-story frame structure was enveloped in flames.

THE CONDITION OF TRADE.

The weekly trade reviews show conditions to be steadily improving, although holiday observances during the week and slight labor troubles had a hampering effect on manufacturing. But despite the rising prices fear of inadequate supplies caused urgent efforts to place orders with producers. Dun's says:

Trade reports are all in superlatives, and the United States enters the last quarter of the year with a record of past achievement and future promise such as neither this nor any other country has ever before seen. Old measures have been surpassed, and the business world is without a yardstick capable of measuring the present or the future of the country's development. War demand, the original lever of progress, is still in evidence, but in some lines purely domestic demand is now such as to give full occupation to productive energies, and, given the continuance of the war abroad, no apparent change can be forecast at home.

Trade is active, more so than ever; industry is still at capacity limits, commodity prices are at new high levels, bank clearings break all records for this time of year, export trade is doing likewise, and so large is the volume of orders booked ahead that producers rather than buyers are now in many lines picking times and places of delivery. Staple goods are wanted for immediate use, for next Winter and for the Spring of 1917.

Bradstreet's says:

Restraining influences hamper but do not check progress, current reports adding to the accumulated evidence of prosperity in industry, trade and transportation. Holiday observances have had the usual effect of temporarily limiting business in some branches and labor conditions still restrict manufacturing operations; yet bank clearings at most leading centres, as well as at the smaller cities, mount upward steadily and other statistical barometers also make remarkably gratifying exhibits. The high and rising prices constitute a source of complaint and cause some hesitancy in forward commitments, but the purchasing power is sustained by the full employment of workers at advanced wages and signs of contraction in consumption are the exception. It is noteworthy that demands are broadening in practically every direction, following the partial let-up in midsummer, and retail distribution, under the stimulus of recent cool weather, has developed in a way that foreshadows a record movement during the Fall and Winter.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 29.—Forty corporations, with aggregate capitalization of $842,450, were chartered today. They include:

Ferris-Johnson Corp., Amherst, merchandise, bonds, $150,000; W. S. Ferris, W. and C. R. Stevenson, Buffalo.

Mediterranean Trading Co., Inc., merchandise, commission, selling agents; $50,000; F. H. Zornow, M. C. and T. F. Crean, 359 Paradise Av., Brooklyn.

Iva Laboratories, Inc., chemists, machinists, electric, mechanical engineers, capital 500 shares, no par value, carry on business with $50,000; G. E. Behrens, J. T. Brown, Jr., W. H. Barker, 160 Broadway.

Falls Street Improvement Corp., Niagara Falls, realty, $60,000; W. C. Wallace, J. C. and R. J. Strickler, 224 First St., Niagara Falls.

White Fuel Oil Engineering Corp., marine engineering, 2,000 shares, no par value, carry on business with $10,000; F. A. De Latour, F. B. Ridley, F. W. Morrell, 177 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Follette Line, Inc., Buffalo, transportation, navigation, $100,000; R. M. Stanley, J. W. and N. W. Follette, Tonawanda.

Stearyte Co., Inc., chemicals, drugs, medicines, oils, toilet articles, perfumeries, $50,000; R. L. Jagocki, J. and H. Wendt, Pearl River, Rockland County.

Santa Cruz Trading Co., Inc., Millbrook, commission, brokers, selling agents, sugar cane, tobacco, coffee, textiles, spirituous liquors, tools, firearms, $50,000; W. J. Doyle, Jos. Maier, M. Yseru, 20 Broadway, Manhattan.

Fairfax Southern Foods, Inc., sausage, hams, bacon, flour, meal, preserves, jellies, $25,000; L. Hall, W. R. Barnhill, J. H. Ransom, 5 Larchmont Court, Larchmont.

Fayette Park Realty Corporation, Syracuse, realty, $50,000; A. G. Bolster, J. A. Griffin, W. P. Hawley, Syracuse.

Limited Box Co., Inc., paper boxes, $10,000; S. Hirsch, F. and H. Feingold, 1,799 Pitkin Av., Brooklyn.

Hamton Advertising Agency, Inc., Binghamton, $10,000; M. Garcia, C. H. Hasbrouck, M. Lundin, Binghamton.

Conjoint Jewelry Corporation, Inc., jewelry, precious stones, novelties, art objects, $35,000; S. Lopez, J. Barrenz, S. Proujansky, 1,822 Crotona Av., Bronx.

The George D. Granberry International Service, Inc., investigation, tracing, research, detective, reporting, $50,000; G. Goodrich, M. R. and G. D. Granberry, 660 West 180th St.

The Gesto Co., Inc., health foods, drugs, pharmaceuticals, $50,000; J. McElligott, P. J. Bruce, E. V. May, 445 63d St., Brooklyn.

Mabie & Deiner, Inc., merchant tailor, tailoring, $15,000; S. S. Hamburger, F. F. Deiner, E. G. Mabie, Rockville Centre.

Cohan & Harris Theatre Corporation, theatricals, moving pictures, $10,000; D. F. O'Brien, S. H. Harris, G. H. Cohan, 226 W. 42 St.

Clark Boardman Co., Ltd., publications, printers, stationers' furniture, rugs, stationery, $15,000; E. Sayer, A. E. Stevenson, C. Boardman, 6 Church St.

Improved Oil Stick Co., Inc., silk, other fabrics, $15,000; R. A. Miller, R. C. M. Browne, L. Nissen, 166 De Kalb Av., Brooklyn.

B. S. L. Agricultural Corporation, trade marks, inventions, devices used in agriculture, $10,000; J. K. Lasher, Jr., J. F. Brown, R. W. Crawford, 52 Broadway.

Van Alen Corporation, women's wearing apparel, $10,000; M. Van Alen, M. Talley, E. L. McConkey, 128 Fort Place, Staten Island.

Gloria Chemical Co., Inc., drugs, $10,000; I. D. Mehiman, E. Koppelman, A. D. Lindenman, 158 Bridge St., Brooklyn.

A. Geller & Co., Inc., contractors, painting, decorating, $5,000; H. Singer, A. Geller, A. Silverman, 159 S. 2 St., Brooklyn.

Sugamore Inn, Inc., Brooklyn, restaurant, lunch room, $5,000; E. J. Schweitzer, M. Selitsky, P. Schor, 323 Atlantic Av., Brklyn.

Duffy & Frank, Inc., commission, selling agents, furniture, $5,000; C. L. Frank, J. C. and J. C. Duffy, 39 Henry St., Brooklyn.

M. H. Stokes, Inc., ladies' wear, clothing, furnishings, millinery, $10,000; E. C. Gossman, E. G. and E. W. Rupprecht, 306 Lincoln St., Flushing.

550 to 556 Water St., Inc., storage, wharfage, warehousing, forwarding, trucking, stevedoring, realty, brokerage, $5,000; S. M. Smith, C. C. Rhodes, W. O. Crosby, East Orange, N. J.

Vance & Burnell, Inc., commission, selling agents, spices, carry on business with $5,750; R. Eble, J. H. Burnell, R. Vance, Union Hill, N. J.

Cooper Heights Building Co., Inc., Queens, realty, $5,000; F. & M. Pomerants, 3,026 Pulaski St., Middle Village.

Arcade Finances Co., Inc., Arcade, stocks, bonds, carry on business with $5,000; J. Knight, R. G. & W. L. Kann, Pittsburgh, Penn.

W. M. Gray, Inc., Brooklyn, automobiles, $5,000; H. J. Everall, H. V. & W. M. Gray, Bayside.

Authorizations—Bearings Service Co., Inc., Wilmington, Del., vehicle bearings, $50,000. Representative, Horace S. Gould, 37 Wall St., Manhattan.

Federal Parquetry Manufacturing Co., Inc., Quicksand, Ky., timber, wood, articles from wood, flooring, $100,000. Representative, Lawrence Ettinger, 347 Av. New York.

Capital Reduction—North American Mortgage Co., Manhattan, $105,000 to $5,000.

Voluntary Dissolutions—Pomery T. Francis, Inc., Manhattan; Transportation Co. of America, Inc., Manhattan.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 29.—Charters filed:

C. H. Zinn & Co., Hoboken, conduct a wholesale business in food products, $50,000; C. H. Zinn, W. Yarick, D. A. Embly, New York.

Ray Amusement Co., Passaic, operate theatres and amusement enterprises, $10,000; L. Eskwith, R. Fikelstein, New York; B. Goldberg, Union Hill.

C. E. Barker & Co., Newark, deal in dairy products, $100,000; C. H. Stewart, Irvington; T. G. Hindenlang, G. H. Lambert, Newark.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Sept. 29.—Charters filed:

Universal Importers and Exporters, Inc., manufacture, sell, and deal in and with woolens, shoes, &c., $5,000,000; Samuel B. Howard, Arthur W. Britton, Louis H. Gunther, all of New York.

Ensign Yellow Pine Co., Inc., deal in and with timber lands and to develop the same, $150,000; J. Clyde Carsons, William Stewart, Binghamton, N. Y.; C. Chamberlain, Port Dickerson, N. Y.

Grand Canyon Gold Co., carry on a general mining business, $250,000; Arthur W. Britton, Samuel B. Howard, Joseph F. Curtin, all of New York.

SHELL FOUND BURIED IN DYE WORKS COAL

Mystery Attends Shrapnel Which Menaced Beckers Plant Built After Explosion.

INQUIRY DESPITE DENIALS

Bureau of Combustibles Tries to Trace Loaded and Primed Ammunition.

How a loaded shrapnel shell, weighing more than thirty pounds, found its way into the coal stored in a large bunker at the Beckers Aniline and Chemical Works at East Eighty-third Street and Ditmas Avenue, Brooklyn, is a mystery to the concern and the Bureau of Combustibles of the Fire Department, which has the matter under investigation.

The chemical plant is an extensive one, and was built after an explosion in the old establishment of the concern at 107 Underhill Avenue two years ago. This explosion wrecked the building, killed two chemists, and severely injured others, including Dr. William Beckers, Chairman of the board of the firm. The explosion, it was said, was never explained completely, as one of the chemists, who was supposed to be testing dyes, was killed.

Last August the Bureau of Combustibles was asked to find out if any explosive acids or other materials were being stored at the new plant. The move was started by Franklin Taylor, a lawyer, and some Brooklyn citizens following a report that explosives were being manufactured there. Nothing came out of this inquiry.

Despite denials yesterday at the offices of the chemical works that the shell was found there, it became known that the bureau was notified by telephone on Thursday to send a man there to take the explosive away. Since then every effort made by Chief Joseph Hammitt to learn where the shell came from has failed.

The new plant of the dye manufacturing firm covers forty acres in Brooklyn, and was enlarged primarily to accommodate the demand for American dyestuffs due to the war with Germany. Dr. Beckers has taken an aggressive stand in favor of the encouragement of the American dye industry, and only yesterday registered an emphatic protest against German interference with the expansion of American dye enterprises.

According to Mr. Hammitt, the shell was discovered imbedded in the coal supply of the chemical works by an employee. The chemist said that his office was called up on the telephone on Thursday by some one from the Beckers office saying that a "bomb" had been found in the coal. Inspector John F. Dixon, head of the Brooklyn branch of the bureau, went to the works and removed the shell. How long it had been in the coal he could not learn. After an examination Inspector Dixon found that the head of the shell had a fuse in it, and was primed with a fulminate of mercury percussion cap, commonly used to explode highly charged ammunition.

"The shell was too heavy to be shoveled up with the coal," said Chief Hammitt. "Had it been dropped on its head or struck sharply with a shovel it undoubtedly would have exploded and caused extensive damage. We have not found out how it got there. The theory is that it might have been one of the big shells which dropped into a coal barge at the Black Tom explosion and failed to go off is a plausible one."

The bomb found yesterday was placed in the new aniline plant with malicious intent could not find any credence yesterday. The police have not received any complaint of a threat to damage the property.

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(*) This character means *versus* or *against*.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM — Part II. — Goff, J. — Ex parte business.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Cohalan, S.—No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Goff, J.—Havens Relief Fund Society(1,227 Broadway—Warren Leslie.

SUPREME COURT — Gavegan, J.—Morrell(Evans—Abraham Oberstein. Parsons(Parsons—Murray Hulbert. Paff(Aubecker—Francis A. O'Neill. Regan(Regan—Medbury Blanchard. Re Eagle, (Taylor(Taylor)—Wm. A. McQuaid. St. Chas Realty Co.(J. B. C. Building Co.—William M. Seabury.

SUPREME COURT—Newburger, J.—Barber(Barber, (2)—William Klein.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Goff, J.—Joseph Karon(Barnett Levy—Arthur N. Gliegerich.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM, (Chambers)—Guy, J.—At 10 A. M., ex parte business.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM, (Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Guy, J.—Matter of Gersmann & Lozner, Inc.—Anthony J Griffin.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Guy, J.—American Real Estate Co(Joseph B Feck—Philip A Hines, American Real Estate Co(Marie Kahrs—Philip A Hines.

KINGS COUNTY.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department.

DECISIONS.

Anna H. Braun, respt., v. H. Meyer et al., applts.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

N. Carlucci, respt., v. Societa S. Antonio Di M. S., applt.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

M. T. Connelly, respt., v. Nassau E. R. R. & B. H. R. R., applts.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs.

E. F. Duryea, respt., v. J. M. Knapp, as admx., &c., applt., impld., &c., same v. same; same v. same; M. D. Polhemus, respt., v. same—Motion to resettle orders granted. Settle order before Putnam, J.

A. Fenn, respt., v. M. Kirstein, applt.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs.

Fidelity & Deposit Co. of Md., applt., v. Queens Co. Trust Co., respt.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

R. Flynn, an infant, &c., applt., v. Yonkers R. R. Co., respt., et al., deft.—Motion for reargument granted, and case set for Nov. 1916.

H. Goodman, applt., v. W. N. Walden, respt.—Motion denied on condition, otherwise motion granted, with $10 costs.

C. Grasso, applt., v. L. I. R. R. Co., respt.—Motion denied.

E. A. Hoffman, respt., v. L. R. Hoffman et al., indiv. and as excrx, &c., applts.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

M. Horan, as admx., &c., respt., v. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R., applt.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

A. Horowitz, pltf., v. S. Cohen, as admx., &c., deft.—Motion granted, without costs.

J. F. Ives, applt., v. Merrill Hosiery Co., respt.—Motion denied, without costs.

Re M. M. Black, an attorney—Motion granted and proceedings dismissed.

Re C. N. Y., &c., Washington Av. (Queens)—Motion granted, and E. A. Guenther appointed in the place of E. V. Daly.

Re R. S. King, an attorney—Report of referee confirmed.

Re A. S. Sanborn, an attorney—Matter referred to official referee.

Re E. L. Stolber for admission to the bar.—Application granted.

J. F. Labden, respt., v. G. K. Thompson, applt.—Motion granted with $10 costs.

G. E. Lopez, respt., v. L. Nixon, applt.—Motion granted without costs.

S. March, respt., v. L. & W. Coal Co., applt.—Motion denied without costs.

W. B. Milkman, &c., respt., v. J. Casena et al., applts.—Motion denied with $10 costs.

J. J. O'Brien, applt., v. E. Ruppel et al., respts.—Motion for reargument denied with $10 costs.

Peo., &c., respt., v. L. D. Mascola, applt.—Motion granted.

Peo., &c., respt., v. M. Zimmer, applt.—Motion to resettle order denied.

S. Rafel, an infant, &c., respt., v. Sun Shirt Co., respt.—Motion denied with $10 costs.

B. C. Shirley, applt., v. S. W. Bonsall, respt.—Motion for stay denied with $10 costs.

M. T. Smith et al., applts., v. E. H. L. Smith et al., respts.—Motion denied with $10 costs.

H. C. Badenhausen, &c., respt., v. Neenan Elevator Co. et al., J. F. Healy et al., defts.—Judgment modified and as modified affirmed without costs, settle order before Stapleton, J.

H. Barnsley, respt., v. N. Y. Consl. R. R., applt., impld., &c.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

M. E. Beebe, applt., v. S. P. Beebe, respt.—Judgment modified, and as modified affirmed without costs.

J. & C. V. Bossart, &c., respts., v. A. E. Ducker & Ducker Co., applts., et al., defts.—Judgment of the County Court modified and as so modified affirmed without costs.

S. Briscoe, respt., v. City of Mt. Vernon, applt., et al., defts.—Judgment and order of the County Court of Westchester reversed and new trial granted.

V. Brodie, respt., v. N. Y. & Q. E. Light & Power Co., applt.—Judgment and order affirmed with costs.

J. Callagari, indiv., and as admr., &c., of G. Sartori, decd., respt., v. J. Sartori et al., applts.—Judgment modified and as modified affirmed, without costs.

J. F. Daly, respt., v. Bklyn Daily Eagle, appit.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

F. H. Gaynor, respt., v. Vil. of Pt. Chester, applt.—Order modified and so modified affirmed, without costs. Settle order before Thomas, J.

G. D. Gregory, respt., v. Manhattan Briar Pipe Co., applt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

E. Hack, respt., v. Supreme Lodge, Knights and Ladies of Honor, applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

A. F. Heinze, respt., v. C. A. Sigmond Rity Co., applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Re application Harry E. Lewis, &c., applt.—J. M. Carter et al, &c., and J. Bassi, &c., respts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Re Ludlow St. ext., &c., (Yonkers.)—Order reversed, with $10 costs and motion denied, with $10 costs.

Re application of M. McCabe, &c.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Re estate of J. H. Shriever, decd.—Decree of the Surrogate's Court of Rockland County affirmed, without costs.

S. Lynch, respt., v. Mutual Life Ins. Co., applt.—Judgment and order reversed, with costs and complaint dismissed, with costs.

Madsden & Wistoft Const. Co., respt., v. Diddier Scrap Iron & Steel Co., applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

Peo., &c., respt., v. T. Calabrese, applt.—Judgment of conviction affirmed.

Peo., &c., respt., v. F. H. Kalbfleisch, Co., appit.—Judgment of conviction reversed.

Peo., &c., respt., v. J. Heaney, applt.—Judgment of conviction affirmed.

Peo., &c., respt., v. Iannotta, applt.—Judgment of conviction affirmed.

C. E. Dare, respt., v. I. W. Gardner, applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Stoppick, an infant, by Barnett Stoppick, his guardian ad litem, respt., v. D. Goldstein and H. Shapiro, &c., applts.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial granted.

T. Terwilliger, respt., v. Central Hudson S. Co., applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

R. A. Van Cleave, applt., v. W. C. Demorest et al., respt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Harry Zimsky, respt., v. Levy Dairy Co., applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

DECISIONS BY THE PRESIDING JUSTICE —On application to appeal from the Appellate term.

J. Bulck, respt., v. G. F. Driscoll, applt.—Application denied, with $10 costs.

H. Frew, respt., v. F. W. Lilley, applt.—Application denied, with $10 costs.

H. Guben, respt., v. J. Richman, applt.—Application denied, with $10 costs.

T. Redden, applt., v. Adams Laundry Machinery Co., respt.—Application granted.

Bolslaw Rempkowski, applt., v. P. & F. Grzmocinski, respts. — Application denied, with $10 costs.

J. Schelling, applt., v. T. A. Markey, respt. —Application denied, with $10 costs.

APPROVE MERCANTILE PLAN.

Stockholders of Marine Company Favor Reorganization.

Stockholders of the International Mercantile Marine Company met in Hoboken yesterday and approved the plan for reorganization of the company. The preferred stockholders' committee voted 427,962 of a total of 517,263 shares outstanding. The common stockholders' committee voted 376,898 of 498,724 outstanding shares. The only opposition was from F. T. Leadbiter of Portland, Ore., holder of 1,065 shares of preferred and 3,650 shares of common, and he said that he based his objections not so much on the merits as on unfamiliarity with the plan, and would confer with the officers of the company regarding it before taking action.

The Directors, chosen according to previous program, were subdivided into classes as follows: Class 1919, F. W. Scott, Harry Bronner, Charles H. Sabin, George W. Davison, Albert Rathbone; Class 1918, John W. Platten, Donald G. Geddes, P. A. S. Franklin, Frank A. Vanderlip, Charles A. Stone; Class 1917, J. P. Morgan, E. C. Grenfell, Charles Steele, Lord Pirrie and H. A. Sanderson. Directors met after the stockholders' meeting, but chose no officers other than a temporary Chairman, and took no action regarding payment of the 82 per cent. accumulated dividends on the preferred stock. They are empowered to buy in and retire that stock, if they desire, but left that matter as well as most other financial matters open for the next meeting. All that was decided on fiscal policy was that the Directors should not exercise their authority to issue $10,000,000 notes, but should make bank loans to raise the $5,000,000 to $6,000,000 needed to make up the $37,500,000 cash which is to be paid to bondholders.

Counsel reported that they would apply to the courts next week to lift the receivership, which has now been in existence eighteen months. Application will be made first in New Jersey next Tuesday for the discharge of the receiver, and then in New York.

HELD AS STRIKE PLOTTERS.

Three Men Accused of Conspiracy to Assault Workmen.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTICELLO, Sept. 29.—Abram Fine, Irving Brandwein, Charles Goodman, and Irving Levine of New York, were arrested at Mountaindale two weeks ago charged with conspiracy to assault non-union leather workers employed by Morris Epstein, were brought to Monticello for a hearing before Justice K. D. L. Niven today and held in $500 bail each to await the action of the December Grand Jury.

Epstein is the proprietor of the Knickerbocker Leather and Novelty Company in Ninth Avenue, New York. Recently he opened a branch business at Mountaindale where he is employing twenty non-union men. On Wednesday, Sept. 13, Max Rothstein and Levine went to Mountaindale and endeavored to induce Epstein's non-union men to join the strike. The men refused and it is charged that the defendants were sent up two days later to assault the non-union workers. Their arrest followed.

Joseph Sendich of New York, who is charged with having sent the men to Mountaindale, has already been held under $500 bail to appear at Monticello for trial on Oct. 2.

C. R. SWORDS LEFT $200,000.

Bequest to His Mother of Money Used to Buy Seat on 'Change.

The will of Charles R. Swords, a New York stockbroker, who lived at Hohokus, N. J., was probated yesterday in Hackensack, N. J., by Surrogate Sibbald. One clause in the will bequeathed the sum of $26,000 to the testator's mother, Mrs. Sarah W. Swords of 147 East Seventy-second Street, Manhattan, described as being the balance of money advanced by her to pay for the son's seat in the New York Stock Exchange. The will stated that Mrs. Swords had refused to take the money.

The estate, which goes to the widow, Flora Jacqueline Swords, amounts to about $200,000.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

John Rutherfurd Buys Riverside Drive Apartment on Site of Former Residence—American Real Estate Company Sells Loft Building —National Cloak and Suit Company Increases Chelsea Holdings.

There was a decided return to the old-time activity in the realty market yesterday, the features being the sale of the new apartment house on the northeast corner of Riverside Drive and 108th Street and in the midtown loft zone, the sale of the twelve-story loft structure at 54 to 62 West Twenty-first Street, near Sixth Avenue.

The upper west side deal had a peculiarly interesting feature in that the seller, Anthony A. Paterno, who purchased the land about a year ago from John Rutherfurd for about $150,000, has now resold the property, but highly improved, to Mr. Rutherfurd for about $425,000, the holding price of the realty.

The house is thirteen stories high, covering a plot 50 by 100, and is fully rented. It was Anthony A. Paterno's first big apartment house operation, and is in a section of the city which has furnished several good investment deals of a similar nature this season.

Slawson & Hobbs were the brokers in the transaction.

Sells Loft Building.

The loft deal involved the purchase by the operator, Frederick Brown, of the twelve-story building at 54 to 68 West Twenty-first Street, near the southeast Sixth Avenue corner, from the receivers for the American Real Estate Company. The building covers a plot 111.10 on the street by 92 deep. Its assessed value this year is $455,000, of which $170,000 represents land value. When the American Real Estate Company went into the hands of a receiver a few months ago it was carried on the books at a valuation of $650,000. Mr. Brown, it is understood, takes over the property, assuming the present mortgage of $475,000.

The American Real Estate Company bought the building in 1910 when realty and leasing values there were much brighter than has been the case in recent years. In the last few months, however, there has been a decided change for the better for loft property in the section below and above Twenty-third Street.

Suit Company Buys in 24th Street.

In the Chelsea section an important deal was closed in the purchase by the National Cloak and Suit Company of the three old dwellings at 219 to 223 West Twenty-fourth Street, adjoining the company's big building occupying the entire Seventh Avenue frontage on the westerly side of the block from Twenty-fourth to Twenty-fifth Streets. The property was acquired from L. S. Rau, Cornelius F. Kingsland, and Marie Frank. The brokers in the transaction were Ogden & Clarkson and Benjamin Bernstein.

The property just purchased has a street frontage of fifty feet, increasing the company's holdings on that thoroughfare to 300 feet. On Twenty-fifth Street the frontage is 250 feet, all of which with the avenue frontage is covered with eleven and sixteen-story buildings. The immediate improvement is a course contemplated for the newly acquired plot, but in the future it will doubtless be added to the company's buildings.

Maxine Elliott's Residence Purchased by Operators.

Ennis & Sinnott, operators, have purchased from Maxine Elliott her former home at 936 East End Avenue, a three-story property, which consists of a four-story dwelling on a lot 17 by 75 feet, located between Seventy-fifth and Seventy-sixth Streets, was held at $35,000, Slawson & Hobbs were the brokers.

Bronx Sales.

Walter S. Price sold to Julius Muller 573 Union Avenue, a three-story flat on a lot 21 by 80 feet adjoining the southwest corner of 150th Street.

David L. Woodall sold for Margaret M. Andre to Alessandro Frame dwelling 250 Echo Place, near the Concourse, on a lot 20 by 100. The buyer will occupy.

Ferdinand Hecht sold the two-story building, 51x96, at 629 and 631 Concord Avenue to Alessandro di Palma.

Ames & Co. sold for William J. Gable to William Simon the two two-story and basement private dwellings, 228 and 230 West 178th Street, adjoining the corner of Cedar Avenue, on lots 20 by 100 each, for investment purposes.

Brooklyn.

E. T. Newman sold the residence 104 Eighth Avenue, near President Street, Brooklyn, for Mrs. Mary E. Luckenbach, to Clegg & Clegg, Inc., of Woodhaven Beach. The house was built about twelve years ago by Mrs. Luckenbach at a cost of $75,000. Mr. Clegg will occupy the premises after extensive alterations are made.

Benninger & Westhall sold 2384 Putnam Avenue, a two-family brick house, 20x98, for Madeline C. Nelson; a lot on Palmetto Street, 340 feet north of Prospect Avenue, for Margaret E. Kivlen, to a builder, and 94 Forbell Street, a two-family brick house, 20 by 100, for George G. Mearns.

Mrs. Lovina Lamb purchased for investment through the office of F. C. Sauter the three-story and basement brick dwelling 273 Eighth Street.

Friday & Lehmann sold 323 Reid Avenue, near Chauncey Street, a four-story brick apartment house for Frank Dudenhoffer to a client for investment, and 16 Elbert Place, near Sackman Street, a three-story and basement brick dwelling for Gustav Bauer to a client.

Buys Yonkers Site for Apartment House.

Dr. Henry T. Watson has purchased through George Howe a large plot of ground situated at the corner of St. Andrew's Place and Bentner Place, Valentine Terrace, Yonkers, N. Y. The buyer intends to build a high-class apartment house.

New Jersey.

George Howe sold the former residence of Richard Bennett, the actor, situated at Palisade, N. J., to Robert Scott Newcomb, who will occupy the premises.

The Asbury Park Hospital, Inc., has purchased the Muossa A. Daoud plot, 133x200 feet, the southwest corner of Comstock Street, extending from Asbury to First Avenue, at Asbury Park. A four-story hospital building to cost $40,000 will be erected on the site.

S. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman have sold for Miss Margaret T. Ruane to P. Mode of Manhattan the residence at the corner of Wyndemere Avenue and John Street, Ridgewood, N. J. The same brokers also sold at Ridgewood for the Wilsey Realty Company the new shingle and stucco house at 387 Hillcrest Road to George Kenneth End of Manhattan, and to F. M. Nellis premises now occupied by him at 69 Fairmount Road.

The Wilsey Realty Company also sold to Richard O. Chittick the house 261 Hillcrest Road, Ridgewood.

$200,000 Addition to Greenwich Loft.

Plans have been filed for enlarging the twelve-story loft structure occupying the triangular plot at Fourth Street, Sixth Avenue, and Cornelia Street. A twelve-story addition will be built on adjoining property in the rear. The Tuscany Realty Company is the owner. F. Ebeling, the architect, estimates the cost, which was filed as an alteration, at $200,000.

Important Lease in Old Shopping Zone.

Spear & Co. have leased in the Kesner Building, Sixth Avenue, Twenty-second to Twenty-third Streets, the entire first loft and store, aggregating 50,000 square feet, to Weinstein & Klipstein, manufacturers of cloaks and suits, who for many years have been located at Spring and Wooster Streets. This rental completely rents the loft space in the building.

Mt. Vernon Lots at Auction Today.

Joseph P. Day will sell this afternoon on the premises at Oakwood, Mount Vernon, 100 building lots. They are in a restricted residential section of Mount Vernon, easily accessible to the railroad stations of the New York, Westchester & Boston and the New York & New Haven roads.

Commercial Leases.

Pease & Elliman have leased for a term of years for the estate of C. G. Emery, which was represented as attorney by Henry G. Schackno, the old four-story and basement, twenty-three-foot dwelling at 44 West Fifty-seventh Street, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, to the La Petite Maison, now at 450 Fifth Avenue, dealers in gowns.

The Loten H. Slawson Company has leased the store at the southwest corner of 151st Street and Broadway in the Northold Apartment House to J. B. Greenberg for a long term of years.

George R. Read & Co. have leased the entire building, 192-94 Chambers Street, for the estate of David Lewt to Consolidated Fruit Corporation, for a long term of years.

Ames & Co. have leased for William H. & Frederick Hussey the store at 165 West Thirty-fourth Street to Isadore Boumbach and David Grau.

Cross & Brown Company has leased the store at 57 Chambers Street and basement, 35 Reade Street, to M. B. Brown Printing and Binding Company.

Realty Notes.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co. were the brokers in the lease reported yesterday of the American basement dwelling at 3 East Sixty-ninth Street for Colonel Richard M. Thompson to S. W. Straus.

FOR THE FIRST AND ONLY TIME
YOU CAN BUY LOTS AT

Manhattan Beach

AT THE

Absolute Auction Sale

of 642 Improved Lots—liquidating the holdings of the Manhattan Beach Realty Corporation.

Saturday, Oct. 14th
Monday, Oct. 16th } At 2:30 P. M. on the premises, rain or shine.

Manhattan Beach is the Finest *Ocean Front* home property in or near New York. With all improvements *IN and PAID for;* "L" and B.R.T. trolleys *day and night.* 45 minutes from the heart of the City.

AN OPPORTUNITY LIKE THIS comes ONCE in a lifetime. *ACT NOW.* Come down this afternoon. Pick your 1st, 2nd and 3rd choice. *WRITE FOR BOOKLET.*

70% May Remain on Mortgage 1, 2 or 3 years.

Joseph P. Day
Auctioneer
31 Nassau Street, New York City

JACKSON HEIGHTS
APARTMENTS
JUST COMPLETED

Equal to the Best in Manhattan **$25 to $45** 4 & 5 Large Rooms & Bath

MAXIMUM OF SUNLIGHT

A Real Neighborhood Community. Tennis Courts, Bowling Alleys. Playground. Pavilion for Dancing.

THE **QUEENSBORO CORPORATION**

Renting Office. Jackson Avenue, corner of 25th St. Tel. Newtown 1214.

TWO WAYS TO REACH APARTMENTS } From Manhattan End of Queensboro Bridge (59th St. and 2d Ave.), take Jackson Ave., Flushing or College Point trolley direct to 25th St. and Jackson Ave. (FARE FIVE CENTS.) Leave car at Jackson Ave. and 25th St. Renting office on corner.

Or take Queensboro Subway at Grand Central Subway Station to Jackson Ave., Long Island City. Free transfers are issued.

TWENTY MINUTES' RIDE EITHER ROUTE.

Most Magnificent Estate On the New Jersey Coast

Palatial Residence—Beautiful Grounds.

For particulars apply to

L. J. Phillips & Co.,
158 Broadway, N. Y.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

An Unparalleled Real Estate Opportunity
OFFERED BY
Banking Department State of New York

Special sacrifice prices from now until November 1st to quickly close the business of two corporations. A large number of choice homesites in restricted sections at GRANTWOOD, MORSEMERE, LEONIA, RIDGEFIELD and TEANECK, New Jersey. Bargain prices of about 50% of former prices; all within a five-cent fare zone and thirty minutes of Manhattan.

Also at CASTLE HEIGHTS, NORTH WHITE PLAINS, N. Y. Stucco, tile roof, modern, artistic bungalow, nearly new.

Also at LOWERRE SUMMIT, YONKERS, N. Y., beautiful eight-room, modern dwelling, all improvements; plot 50x100.

Liberal Terms. Title Guaranteed.
For Information Address
BENJ. D. HAIGHT,
Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care of Banking Dept.,
61 Broadway, New York City.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

AT MOUNT VERNON, N. Y.

Some new houses to rent in restricted Chester Hill section; 9 rooms, 3 bathrooms, 2 on second floor; sun parlor; garage; rent $110. Another five minutes' walk from station, on wide, shaded avenue; rent $150. Still another, almost new, 2 bathrooms; rent $70. Others all prices.
Anderson Realty Co., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

FOR SALE OR TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

SOUTHWEST CORNER 140th St. & Amsterdam Ave.

New 7-story fireproof building; stores suitable for any purpose. Agent at building, or Room 240, 1,834 Broadway.

WILL ALTER
for business purposes,
59 EAST 34TH ST.
Apply Suite 1201, 135 Broadway, or your own broker.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

The Lorraine
Fifth Ave. at 45th St.
Apartments and Rooms with Bath, Furnished or Unfurnished, by the Year or Transiently.
Also EQUINOX HOUSE Manchester, Vermont.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

ATTENTION

3 East 92, near Fifth Avenue, 4-story private residence, magnificently located. Undergoing complete renovation. Every modern improvement. Electric light. Hardwood floors. Modern plumbing. Open for inspection. Your own broker, or TOCH REALTY CO., 320 Fifth Avenue.

54 WEST 104TH STREET.
3-story and basement.
10 rooms and bath, $1,000.
Entire or in part.
Chas. S. Kohler, 901 Columbus Ave.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

125-127 WEST 58TH ST.
Fireproof Building, Standard Service.
7 ROOMS AND BATH, $1,600-$1,800.

ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
234 W. 21st St.
HUNTINGTON.
All improvements; elevator service; 4, 5, 6 ROOM APARTMENTS, $510-$720.
Apply on premises, or CUSHMAN, 240 West 23d St.

Southern Exposure—Sunshine
Corner Suite, 5th South, 7 Rooms, $840.
Double Corner, 2nd East, 8 Rooms, $780.
NEW PARQUET FLOORS.
Unusually Fine Class of Tenants.
THE WESTMINSTER
355 West 145th St., Cor. St. Nicholas Ave.
WM. C. & A. EDW. LESTER, 30 E. 57th St.

Brockton
Elevator Apartments.
661 W. 180th St., N. E. Cor. Broadway.
Large, light rooms, extra large sleeping chambers, hardwood floors.
4 Rooms, $40 to $50; 5 Rooms, $50 to $60.
KNAP & WASSON CO., Agents,
4349 Broadway at 181st St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

THE PHAETON
539 West 112th St.
NEAR BROADWAY
6 Rooms, 2 Baths, $100.
FIRST-Floor front, very large and light; ideal for DENTIST or PHYSICIAN

THE ORADELL
508 West 112th St.
Bet. Broadway & Amsterdam Ave.
Front Apartment
6 Large Light Rooms, $70.
High class house; every improvement.

7 and 9 WEST 108th ST.
Adjacent to Central Park West
5 Rooms, Bath, $40.
Attractive Front Apartment
Near "L" and Surface Cars.

19 WEST 130TH ST.
Beautiful Apartment, Suitable Bachelor, Physician or Dentist
4 Rooms, Bath, $40.
New plumbing, electric light, steam heat, etc.

509 W 140th St. Nr. 137th St. Sub. Station
Bet. Broadway & Amsterdam Ave.
6 Rooms, Bath, $37.
Large and light, all improvements.

Apply Representatives on premises, or
THOMAS J. O'REILLY,
Broadway and 109th Street.

The Rockhall
Broadway at 111th St.
Northeast Corner
Only one apartment of
8 Rooms, and 3 Baths
left in this high-class apartment house.
Immediate Possession.
Exceptional Value.
CHAS. E. HAMES, Resident Mgr.
Tel. Morning—4838.

Non-Housekeeping
2100 Broadway At 73d Street
The Sherman—fronting Sherman Square, Broadway and Amsterdam Ave.—the most central and convenient location in the city.
2 & 3 Large Rooms & Bath
with elevator, telephone and maid service.
Rents $900 to $1,200
Meals served in apartment when desired.
Apply to Superintendent, or to
Direct Realty Co.,
S. E. Cor. Broadway & 70th St.
Telephone—Columbus 6314

DUDLEY COURT
565-569 West 139th St.
Block from 137th St. Sub., near B'way.
6-7 ROOMS, $50 to $70.
Beautiful large, light rooms; all modern improvements; all night elevator and 'phone service. Superintendent on premises or H. & A. COHEN, 172 Worth St. 'Phone 2959—Worth.

8, 9, 10 Room Apartments
With 3 Baths
$2,000 to $2,700 Per Annum
495 West End Avenue
(Southwest corner 84th Street.)

120TH ST., 423 WEST
2 Light, Attractive, 5-Room Apartments Overlooking
COLUMBIA COLLEGE CAMPUS.
VERY DESIRABLE.
RENT $75 AND $78.

CONCORD HALL
468 Riverside Drive, Cor. 119th.
7-8 Rooms, 2 Baths and Extra Lavatories. Fireproof Building.
$1,300 to $1,700. Manager.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

AMHERST,
204 West 110th St.
between Broadway and Amsterdam Av.
7 Rooms and 3 Baths, *$1,800*
8 Rooms and 3 Baths, *$2,000*
Private house Rooms—large closets.
Supt. on premises
Bing & Bing, 119 West 40th St.

Hotel Calumet
340 West 57th St.
Near Central Park; centre all transit facilities. High-class, fireproof residential hotel. Refined patronage. Attractive outside non-housekeeping apartments, one room and bath and larger suites, unfurnished or furnished. Leases from Oct. 1. Large closets. Superior restaurant; polite service; sensible rates.

GROUND FLOOR APARTMENT.
SUITABLE PHYSICIAN OR DENTIST.

RIO GRANDE
15 Fort Washington Ave.,
Near 157th St. Subway Station.
5 LARGE ROOMS, VIEW OF RIVER, $65
WILTON, 601 W. 164 St. Cor. B'way **HAMLET, 600 W. 165 St.**
4-5 Rooms, $420-$600; 7 Rooms, $1,000.
510 West 144th St.
Rooms, $540-$660.
Apply Supt. or Louis Schlechter, 217 W. 110 St.

The HILLCREST
Modern Elevator Apts.
8 rooms & 3 baths, Large, sunny
Rents $1,500 to $1,800
430 WEST 118th ST
FACING COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY GROUNDS

HUDSON HALL
APARTMENTS
628 West 114th St.
Near Riverside Drive
6-7 Rooms, $750 to $1,000
7 ROOMS, $1,000.
6 ROOMS, $750.
READY FOR OCCUPANCY.
Inquire on Premises.

7 and 8 Room Apartments
with 2 Baths
$1,500 to $1,900 per annum
250 West 82d Street
(Southwest corner of Broadway)

500 West 140th St.
New 7-story fireproof building; 3, 4, 5 room apartments; $450-$750 per annum. Agent at building, or Room 240, 1,834 Broadway.

LIDO HALL
110th St. at 7th Av. (N.W.Cor.)
9 ROOMS—3 BATHS.
RENTALS $1,600 TO $1,700.
Overlooking Central Park; fireproof; 1 block to "L" subway, and cars. Apply on premises, or William F. FUERST, Inc., 87 Nassau St.

9 Room Apartments
With 2 or 3 Baths
$2,100 to $2,500.
261 Central-Park-West
North Corner 86th Street.

Corner of University Ave.
94 Brand Place
Most selected location near 181st St. bridge. 4, 5 rooms, thoroughly modern. Rent moderate.

65 Central Park W
NORTH CORNER 66TH ST.
Very Desirable 8 Room Apartments.
Overlooking Central Park; unusually large, airy rooms, elevator, high class; rentals $1,500 upward. Apply to superintendent.

THE MIDLOTHIAN
355 West 117th St.
5 AND 6 ROOMS, $35.00 TO $45.00.
Elevator, steam heat, hot water, tiled bath, uniform service, electric light; all rooms outside light and air. Apply to janitor.

JUST COMPLETED
425-431 West 214th Street
4-5 Room Apartments
with every conceivable improvement; one block from 215th St. Broadway Subway Station.
Reasonable Rentals
AGENT ON PREMISES

Riverside Dr. Cor. 138th St
7 Rooms.......................$70 to $75

Imperial Arms
ELSLEIGH HALL
530 MANHATTAN AVENUE, COR. 122d.
HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
2-3-4-5 Rooms, Kitchenettes, Kitchens, **$30-$60**
Tel Morn. 3927. Owner on premises.

WILBRAHAM, N. W. Corner 5th Av. at 30th Street.—Choice Apartments, 2, 4 or more rooms, with bath. Annual rental $600 to $1,500, including maid's service. Superintendent on premises, or FRED'K FOX & CO., 14 West 40th St.

5 ROOMS
Attractive House and Select Tenants
464 WEST 152D ST.
W. D. MORGAN, Agent, 3573 B'way (147th)

FOUR ROOMS AND BATH, $45.
ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS.
390 CENTRAL PARK WEST

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

Announcing
The completion of an exceptional Apartment House, located in a neighborhood of quiet refinement and absolute exclusiveness amid university surroundings.
THE LORINGTON,
2,226 Loring Place,
Between 182d St. and Hall of Fame Terrace. Adjoining New York University.
Take University Av. cars at 181st St. Broadway subway station to 183d St., walk two blocks west, or by telephone appointment our automobile will take you to the Lorington.
A few choice 4-Room Apartments, and one 5-Room and Bath.
are yet available in this most modern building, containing every conceivable appliance making for comfort and convenience.
Loring Construction Co.,
507 West 118th. Telephone 8240—Morningside.

The BROCKHOLST
101 West 85th St.
Tel. Schuyler 4774.
8 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths,
$950 to $1,350.
Ground floor, suitable for doctor.
Apply Superintendent, on premises.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

39-43 East 27th St.
(Near Madison Ave.)
High-class apartments. Immediate possession. 3, 4, 6 and 7 rooms and baths.
Rents $660-$1,300.
Pease & Elliman, Agts.
340 Madison Avenue
Phone Murray Hill 6200

CORNER APARTMENT
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION
MAPLE COURT
1229 PARK AV. Corner 96th St.
7 ROOMS, 2 BATHS, $1,000.
8 ROOMS, 2 BATHS, First Floor Suitable for Doctor or Dentist, $1,200.
A. BRANDSTEIN, Agt., 74 B'way.

101 EAST 123RD ST.,
Corner Park Avenue.
7 large light outside rooms, Southern exposure, electric light, new hardwood floors, etc. Apply premises, or **$45**
THOMAS J. O'REILLY,
109th St. and Broadway.

645-647 Madison Ave.
Adjoining 59th St. (Transfer Corner)
2-3 Rooms and Bath **$55 to $75** per month.
Day and night elevator and telephone service. Maid and meal service.
MARSTON & CO., Agents,
30 East 42d St. Tel. Murray Hill—540.

75 EAST 81st ST.
Northwest corner Park Av.
Six, seven, eight rooms,
$900, $1,000, $1,200 Yearly.
Two doctors' apartments. Service unexcelled.

BROOKLYN.

ON THE HEIGHTS
Eight-story Fireproof Elevator Apartments. 10 MINUTES TO WALL ST. 5 MINUTES to Borough Hall Subway Station.
The **GRAYDON**
68-74 MONTAGUE ST.
The **WOODHULL**
62-68 PIERREPONT ST.
4, 5 and 6 Rooms
with bath and ample closet space; every modern improvement; tiled bathrooms, vacuum cleaners, etc.
Refined Residential Section.
Night and Day Telephone and Elevator Service.
Rents $480 to $1,000
One apartment of eight rooms and two baths on the eighth floor, with a wonderful water view, south and west exposures; rent $1,500.
APPLY ON PREMISES OR TO
Arthur H. Waterman
185 MONTAGUE ST. Tel. Main 800.

Elegant Apartments 4-5 and 7 Rooms
On Brooklyn Heights, 50 Orange St., corner of Hicks. All improvements. Telephone Service. Rents $37.50 to $55.00.
For particulars apply on premises, or to
REALTY ASSOCIATES, Owners,
162 Remsen Street, Brooklyn.

11 Monroe Place, Heights.
Five minutes from Borough Hall subway; one and two rooms and bath apartments; excellent service; vacuum cleaner and telephone; rents $30 to $32. Apply on premises or
A. H. WATERMAN,
185 Montague St., Brooklyn. Phone 800 Main

BRONX.

NEW AND SELECT
3 Rooms $23 5 Rooms $35
4 Rooms $28 6 Rooms $42
Just Completed.
Large and Attractive.
Would be now fully rented if not for our careful selection of tenants
114 FIELD PLACE
1 Block south of 184th St.
1 Block west of Concourse.
A. HAMILTON & SON

3-4-5 ROOMS JUST COMPLETED
Facing St. James Park
All Improvements
Lowest rentals in neighborhood
Cor. 192 St. & Jerome Av.
Half block from Jerome Av. Subway sta. and crosst'n cars
Agent on premises

REAL ESTATE

ESTABLISHED JULY, 1847.
BRYAN L. KENNELLY,
Real Estate Broker,
Appraiser & Auctioneer.
156 Broadway Telephone 1547 Cortlandt

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

$8,000 cash, balance mortgage, will purchase six-story apartment house, twelve 8-room apartments, elevator service, modern improvements; Manhattan Av., between 101st and 102d Sts.; will consider any reasonable offer. Walter J. Graham, 233 Broadway, New York.

West End Av.—Bargain, three-story, 20 feet, value $45,000; will take $33,500; quick action required. Goodale, Perry & Dwight, 2,705 Broadway.

Sacrifice.—Six-story new law, $39,500; rent, $5,500. Harris, 25 West 42d St.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Elegant country home of 6 rooms and bath in a picturesque location; beautiful shaded lawn; most modern improvements; all large, light, airy rooms; up-to-date kitchen, bath, and laundry; 2 porches; this home must be seen to be appreciated; only 30 minutes from city; title guaranteed; $350 cash and balance easy. Country Home, 140 Times Downtown.

KEW GARDENS.—New house, 7 rooms; 2 baths. 6028 Murray Hill.

Real Estate Wanted.

Wanted.—Rent small garage; capacity two cars; with or without living rooms; west side preferred, between 60th and 150th Sts.; give details, rent desired. E 26 Times.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

We offer several country homes, farms, at Katonah, Bedford, Mount Kisco, White Plains, at prices below their cost and present worth; also furnished and unfurnished houses along Harlem Railroad. REED, CLARK & LEE CO., Depot Plaza, White Plains, N. Y. Tel. 1516 White Plains.

SCARSDALE, on top of the hill; restricted residence plot with all improvements; delightful neighbors. Price $3,500. Easy terms or loan to build. ANGELL & CO., Scarsdale, N. Y.

Bronxville, Westchester County, N. Y.—Will sacrifice eight-room house; plot 112x100; also garage; all modern improvements. Frank Ferris, Bronxville, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Modern 5-room bungalow, block from private beach, ideal for all water sports; large living and dining rooms, artistic open fireplace, paneled walls and beamed ceilings, bedrooms big and airy, with a connecting bath; dandy kitchen, comfortable porch, lawn and hedge; makes ideal year-round home within commuting distance; $300 cash and $30 monthly includes principal and interest; photo. Waterfront Bungalow, Box 199 Times Downtown.

PREPAREDNESS MADE SALTAIRE
One Summer Resort positively free of Infantile Paralysis the Entire Season.
Prepare now to spend your next Summer where the air is purest; fishing, boating, and bathing; the finest on Atlantic Coast. Booklet on request. Saltaire, 47 West 34th St.

Cozy 3-room house complete for $1,200, with a big shady plot, enough cleared ground for garden and vegetables, etc., near railroad and water; commuting distance to New York; all large rooms; reliable party can buy for $75 cash and $10 monthly. Photo from "Owner," 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Will sell small farm for $12 monthly to a good, responsible family, with only $100 down; nice large ground for vegetables and chickens; good roomy house, porch, cellar, &c.; near station and trolley. Call for a ticket to see same. B. Barshad, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

For a Good Family—With References.
$65—Finely Furnished House—$65.
8 rooms and bath,
2 toilets, double garage.
BRAMWELL DAVIS, BAYSIDE, L. I.

Attractively furnished 12-room, modern house by sea; half hour Pennsylvania Station; monthly, yearly; no rental. Phone 6549 Schuyler.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

INVESTIGATE THIS NOW!—$200 down and $24 monthly buys my beautiful, new six-room suburban home; 30 minutes from New York; 7-cent fare; all improvements; worth $4,400, but if sold this week only $3,400; craftsman design; large porch, parquet floors, beamed ceiling in living room, paneled dining room, brick fireplace, hardwood trim, gas, electricity, sewer; near station; 70 trains daily; trolleys also. JOHN A. BALDWIN, 80 Maiden Lane. Telephone 1598 John.

EXTRAORDINARY opportunity for developer or investor to purchase on very easy terms and at low figures parcel containing 200 acres of level land in the vicinity of Murray Hill, New Jersey; large road and river frontage, near Delaware & Lackawanna Railroad station. HENRY F. CLINTON, 863 President St., Brooklyn.

AT RUTHERFORD, only 30 minutes from New York (main line;) well furnished, nearly new 8-room house; steam heat, shower bath; 75 ft. plot with garage; excellent neighborhood; convenient, high location; very reasonable rent to responsible party. VAN MATER, Owner, 28 Montross Av.

"The town that makes New Jersey famous."
GLEN ROCK,
(One mile south of Ridgewood.)
Most attractive homes in New Jersey, $5,000 to $6,000; easy terms; would rent for year to intending buyers; write for booklet.
Smith-Singer Company, Glen Rock, N. J.

HANDSOME COMMUTER'S SHORE FRONT to settle estate; magnificent residence; 300 ft. shore front; 6 master's rooms; half original cost. (I. J. AUREBACH,) LOUIS KAMM, INC., 16 Clinton St., Newark, N. J.

Must be sacrificed at once, eight-family brick flat, janitor's apartment, facing park; brings good return; terms to suit; act at once. F 210 Times Downtown.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—9-room house; best location; fine shade trees; garage. For particulars address Owner, F 322 Times Downtown.

Thirty lots; $200 per lot; 20 minutes to Pennsylvania Station. This is choice. Dunham, Union Hall St., Jamaica.

MONTCLAIR — Real Estate — Sale or rent. Apply to Simpson Merritt Co.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

A YACHTSMAN'S CHANCE to buy a point of land jutting out ¾ of a mile into Long Island Sound, with deep water Harbor of Refuge near by. Combines bold shore and sandy beaches. F. W. Jenkins, 333 4th Av., New York.

Mortgage Loans

Wanted.

Wanted, $8,000; first mortgage superior Manhattan leasehold, worth $35,000; $8,000, second on 450 Jamaica lots; equity, $55,000. Safe, sound investment. Owner, 62 West 51st St.

Houses to Let

City—Unfurnished.

22d St., bet. 7th and 8th Avs., 4 story... $900
22d St., bet. 7th and 8th Avs., 3 story...1,350
22d St., bet. 7th and 8th Avs., 4 story...1,400
22d St., bet. 9th and 10th Avs., 3 story..1,050
A. M. CUDNER REAL ESTATE CO.,
254 West 23d St. Telephone 1276 Chelsea.

162d, 550 West, (Near Broadway.)—Ten rooms and two baths; very attractive house.
W. D. Morgan, 3,573 Broadway, (147th.)

City—Furnished.

Furnished, Brooklyn, 130 Hancock, near Nostrand, twelve rooms, to private family only; good cook; rent low; immediate possession.

Out of Town.

$35 a month; beautiful Winter home by the ocean; tastefully furnished; 7 rooms and bath; ready for immediate occupancy; 45 minutes from Manhattan or Brooklyn; will rent to party with satisfactory references. Neponsit Realty Co., Suite 509, 1 West 34th St., New York City.

FOR RENT.
Flushing, 281 Madison Av., eight rooms and bath, gas and electricity, garage; rent $70; a nice home and neighborhood; vacant Oct. 15.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS

OFFICES and LOFTS, large or small, to sublet at saving in rental. All parts of city; long or short periods; furnished or unfurnished. We save you both time and money in locating just what you want. No charge for the service. THE SUB-LEASING CO., 1,476 Broadway, (cor. 42d.) Bryant 5786.

IDEAL SITE
FOR MANUFACTURING CONCERN.
Switch on main line railroad, 20 miles from New York City. Every inducement. Apply O. W. Messimer, 101 Park Av.

Fifth Av. office space, or half floor; beautiful floor, phone service; opposite Cathedral. D 185 Times.

58TH, 17 WEST.—Studios, music, dancing, receptions; grand piano; sublet day or hour.

Desirable office to sub-lease; conveniently located. Apply Room 314, 1,451 Broadway.

Offices, desk room, lofts; all parts city. Realty Subleasing Co., 220 Broadway.

Large, light loft for rent reasonable. 15 East 17th St.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Furnished—East Side.

Apartments, two rooms and bath; attractively furnished; sunshine all day; one block from subway; $10.50 to $15 weekly. HOTEL SENTON, 35 East 27th St.

Unusually large light living room, bedroom, bath, kitchenette; choicely furnished; near Ritz-Carlton; lease $85; references. D 177 Times.

17th St., 122 East.—Studios in the Washington Irving House; open fires, balcony; unusual furnishings; service.

Furnished—West Side.

23d, 449 West.—Beautifully furnished 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette in dentist's private residence; 449 W. 23d, London Terrace; steam heat, electric light, telephone; reasonable; unusually desirable.

34th, 140 West.—Unusual 3, 2 large outside rooms, bath; southern exposure; service.

130 WEST 57TH ST.
SUBLET DUPLEX, $5,000.
Finest apartment ever offered for sublet; magnificent furnishings, ideal location; nine rooms, three baths; a comfortable, luxurious home. For appointment
APPLY SUPT.

2-4-5 ROOMS.
Exquisitely furnished in every detail, including silver and linen.
Possession and leases Oct. 1.
507 W. 113. Phone 8240 Morningside.

71st, 19 West.—Bachelor apartments; very high class; newly furnished; breakfast optional.

78TH, 205 WEST.—Large parlor and bedroom suite with kitchenette; southern exposure; attractively furnished; $50; maid service; permanent.

79th St., 150 West.—Eleven-room duplex furnished apartment; southern exposure; rental $3,500; immediate possession. Superintendent or Edgar A. Levey Leasing Co., 505 5th Av.

95th, 148 West.—Five-room apartment; southern exposure; newly, attractively furnished. 8C.

$150.—FURNISHED APARTMENTS—$500. Fred'k L. Hurt, Aeolian Hall. Bryant 4185.

Furnished—West Side.

A. A.—Attractive apartments; hotel conveniences; apartment house rates; inspection invited.

CATHEDRAL PLAZA
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
WE HAVE 1, 2, 3, 4-ROOM APARTMENTS, $30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY.
Fully furnished; dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions lease or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. Fifth Av. bus stops at door.

A.—A.—A.—Lists of furnished apartments mailed on request; short or long term lease. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

APARTMENTS, elegantly furnished.
FAL-CO., 505 5th Av. Mur. Hill 4333.

Apartments HANDSOMELY Furnished.
CLARK REALTY, 30 E. 42. Vanderbilt 1450.

Bachelor apartment to let; two rooms and bath; elegantly furnished; also hall room. 34 West 56th St.

DELIGHTFUL, sunny apartment 7 rooms; southern exposure; select house; Seventh Av., near 125th; $75. H., 2,960 3d Av.

ELEGANT APARTMENT AT BARGAIN.
Riverside Drive.—Seven rooms, two baths, all outside; responsible persons. Audubon 1885.

Opportunities, furnished sublet apartments; long, short leases; $125 upward. J. Wickliffe Gray, Specialist, 269 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

Riverside Drive, 640, (5G.)—Seven handsomely and completely furnished outside rooms, three baths; will rent to reliable party until May; immediate possession.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 227, (Cor. 95th,) Avalon Hall.—Handsomely furnished 6 rooms, bath; unsurpassed river view; baby grand piano, victrola, linen, silver, Oriental rugs.

Splendid corner apartment, facing Central Park West; best residential section; ground floor; ten rooms; furnished in good taste; $225 month; sublease season or longer; references required. F 244 Times Downtown.

CITATION.
TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:
United States of America, Southern District of New York, ss.:

Whereas, a petition was filed in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York on the 19th day of September, 1916, by The Cunard Steamship Company, Limited, owner of the steamship "Lusitania" and her pending freight, for limitation of its liability for all loss, damage or injury caused by or resulting from the sinking and total loss of the said steamship "Lusitania" on May 7, 1915; and

Whereas, the said petitioner filed with the Clerk of the said Court on the 19th day of September, 1916, an ad interim stipulation in the sum of $100,000, duly approved, undertaking to pay into the Court within ten days after the entry of an order confirming the report of the Commissioner to be appointed to appraise the amount or value of the said petitioner's interest in the said steamship "Lusitania," and her pending freight, the amount or value of such interest as thus ascertained, or to file in this proceeding a bond or stipulation for value in the usual form with approved surety in said amount;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of a monition issued by the said Court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby cite all persons claiming damages for any and all loss, damage or injury caused by or resulting from the said sinking and loss of the steamship "Lusitania," to file and make due proof of their respective claims before Alex Gilchrist, Jr., Commissioner, at his office at Room 347, U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, New York City, on or before the 26th day of December, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, and also to appear before the said Court at the Court Rooms thereof in the Post Office Building, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 26th day of December, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, and answer the petition herein; otherwise they will be defaulted and debarred from participation in the said proceedings.

Dated, New York, September 19, 1916.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal for the Southern District of New York.
LORD, DAY & LORD, Esqs., Proctors for Petitioner, 49 Wall Street, New York City.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—GLADYS W. ZIEGLER, plaintiff, against THOMAS A. HOWELL, HELEN A. HOWELL, WILLIAM ZIEGLER, Jr., ERNEST A. BIGELOW, MORTIMER BISHOP, and LEONA HOLDING CORPORATION, defendants.—Summons.—Trial desired in New York County.

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer upon the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York City, July 21st, 1916.
SWAN, MOORE & DANFORTH, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office & P. O. Address 29 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

To the defendant Helen A. Howell:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the New York Supreme Court for the County of New York made by Mr. Justice Francis B. Delehanty, dated the 24th day of August, 1916, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court of the County of New York in the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. Yours, &c.,
SWAN, MOORE & DANFORTH,
Attorneys for the Plaintiff.

CITY COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW York—BANCO DE LA HABANA, Plaintiff, vs. THE UPLAND CITRUS FRUIT COMPANY, Defendant.—Summons.

To the above named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer to the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within six days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated August 9, 1916.
SHEARMAN & STERLING,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, office and Post Office address, No. 55 Wall Street, New York City.

To the above named defendant:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Edward F. O'Dwyer, Chief Justice of the City Court of the City of New York, dated September 29, 1916, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City Court of the City of New York, at the Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on September 29, 1916.

Dated New York, September 30, 1916.
SHEARMAN & STERLING,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 55 Wall Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

THE UNDERWOOD TARIFF.

Secretary of Commerce William C. Redfield shows effects of the Underwood tariff on the country's trade in the Magazine Section of The New York Times tomorrow. Order today.—Advt.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Furnished—West Side.

SCHUYLER ARMS HOTEL, 307 West 98th, between Broadway and Riverside.—Newly furnished, two, three, four, five rooms, shower baths; all-night maid, bell boy, elevator, and telephone service; immediate possession; $15 to $35 weekly, $60 to $125 monthly; restaurant in building. Telephone 3964 River.

Sunny furnished apartment, 5 rooms and bath; near subway and bus. Call afternoons, 612 West 137th. Tel. Audubon 1680. Jewett.

Unusual 3-2 large outside rooms, bath; southern exposure. 140 West 34th St.

Unfurnished—East Side.

41ST, 11 EAST.—Large rooms with baths or two or more rooms en suite; breakfast if desired.

55th, 11 East, (opposite St. Regis.)—Apartment of exceptional charm and distinction for desirable tenant: 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette.

87TH ST., 51 EAST.—Six rooms; electric light; all improvements; $37.

BACHELOR APARTMENT,
NO. 12 EAST 30TH ST.
Two fine, large rooms, bath, and kitchenette; open fireplace. Apply to Janitor.

LEXINGTON AV., 1,275.—Six rooms, electric light; all improvements; parquet floors; $42.00.

Studio for rent; 3 very large, light rooms and bath. 50 East 86th St.

Unfurnished—West Side.

10th, 20 West.—Studio apartment, four rooms, bath, and kitchenette; studio 20x26; window 12x16; open fireplace, steam heat, electricity; also two and four room apartment; all light, large rooms.

84TH ST., 15 WEST. — Seven large, light rooms and bath; newly decorated; immediate possession; $50 to $60.

244 WEST 104TH ST.
8 modern, light rooms; elevator; $1,100.

ELMORE COURT,
EAST OF BROADWAY, 541 WEST 124TH ST.
6 AND 7 ROOMS; $45 TO $60.

Four rooms, private bath, light housekeeping, $30; private house. 449 Convent Av.

Unfurnished—West Side.

NINE LARGE, LIGHT ROOMS, WITH TWO BATHS; 425 WEST END AV.; RENT $2,000; POSSESSION IMMEDIATELY. INQUIRE OF MR. LANE, ON THE PREMISES.

THE IOWA.
135 West 104th St.
High-class elevator apartment; all modern improvements; 6, 7 rooms; rent $720, $840. Superintendent.

Three rooms, bath, kitchenette, $35; private house; West 20s; couple at business desired; references. L., 182 9th Av.

2 to 6 rooms, from $30 to $60. For particulars, see inside back cover telephone directory. Leon Sobel Co., 215 Manhattan Av. 1647 Academy.

777 West End Av.—Large six-room apartment, large corner outside bedroom, overlooking 98th St. and West End Av., with ample closet room; very attractive and desirable apartment; select neighborhood. Apply to Supt. on premises.

Apartments Wanted

Furnished.

Four ladies doing relief work for the Allies would be very grateful for the loan of a furnished apartment in Manhattan for four months this Winter; best of references furnished.
Miss Barnes, 18 East 27th St., New York.

A.A.A.—Wanted, well-furnished, high-class apartments, long and short term leases. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

Wanted—Furnished 3 room, kitchenette, or 4 room apartment for 3 or 4 months, in respectable neighborhood. D 147 Times.

By married couple, small, light-housekeeping apartment; city, suburban; reasonable. D 190 Times.

Unfurnished.

TWO UNFURNISHED large, light rooms, kitchenette; modern apartment, below 72d St. E 6 Times.

FURNISHED ROOMS

East Side.

11TH, 10 EAST, (Near 5th Av.)—Large room, private bath; steam heat; electric light.

23D, 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.)—Suite two rooms and bath.

30TH, 45 EAST.—Attractive large front room, furnished or unfurnished; suitable for gentleman.

34TH, 46 EAST.—Elegant Room; electricity; all conveniences; $4; another, $2.50; telephone.

43D, 16 EAST.—Gentleman, tired of hotel or club life, may find suitable accommodation and comforts of well-regulated home; breakfast optional; references.

55TH ST., 17 EAST.—Bachelor's rooms; residence Oriental art collector; references especially required.

60TH, 41 EAST.—Nicely furnished small room, bath adjoining; gentlemen only.

EXTREMELY attractive floor of 2-room suite, private bath, sunny; $55 a month; rent for a year. 9053 Plaza.

LEXINGTON AV., 965-70.—Light room, modern conveniences; gentlemen; reasonable; physician's residence.

MADISON AV., (near 39th St.)—Hardwood floors, electric lights, steam, and all modern improvements. Telephone Murray Hill 167. Men only.

West Side.

9TH, 51 WEST.—Large, delightfully attractive rooms; gentlemen; exceptional atmosphere; electricity, telephone, baths, lavatories; references.

13TH ST., 154 WEST.—Large, small rooms; running water; bath on floor.

46TH ST., 28 WEST.—Nice large rooms; all conveniences; gentlemen preferred. Stebbens.

52D, 21 WEST.—Furnished room, with private bath; gentlemen; references.

56TH, 48 WEST.—Elegant furnished 2 rooms, bath, shower, needle; also single room; electricity, steam; central location.

58TH ST., 128 WEST.—Handsome studio, part time; small rooms; all conveniences; gentleman, refined.

58TH, 17 WEST.—Attractive, clean rooms, furnished, unfurnished; private bath; every convenience; references.

66TH, Central Park West.—Elevator, telephone; room facing Park. Bartlett, Col. 5962.

69TH ST., 68 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms, single, en suite; parquet floors; electricity; telephone; exceptionally desirable; breakfast optional. Also parlor suite suitable for physician, dentist.

69TH, 61 WEST.—Back parlor, private bath, kitchenette; other room, kitchenette; maid service.

69TH, 116 WEST.—Large, well furnished rooms, suite two rooms, bath; telephone.

70TH, 28 WEST.—Attractively furnished; private baths; electricity; steam heat; references; subway express.

70TH, 260 WEST.—Large and small room; bath adjoining; private house; reference.

70TH, 262 WEST.—Large front room, newly furnished; second floor.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Exclusive rooms for gentlemen; must be seen to appreciate.

70TH ST., 131 WEST. — Very comfortable, large room; heat, water; bath adjoining.

71ST, 106 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms, with, without board; convenient to all cars.

71ST, 216 WEST. — Attractively furnished rooms, suite; also front basement.

72D SUBWAY.—Large front room, attractively furnished, opposite bath; high-class apartment; gentleman; references. Columbus 684. Apartment 1C.

72D, 22 WEST.—Exceptionally fine, large room, private bath, electricity; quiet, refinement.

72D, 47 WEST.—Two furnished rooms, with bath, for gentlemen only. Duryea.

72D, 121 WEST.—Large room, with private bath; also parlor floor, unfurnished.

73D, 173 WEST.—Large rooms, with private bath, kitchenette; also single room; references.

73D, 272 WEST.—Attractive double room on floor with bath; single; electricity; references.

73D, 275 WEST.—Nicely furnished room, private bath; also one with bath adjoining.

74TH, 254 WEST. — Well furnished room, with private bath; private house; reference required.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Comfortable hall room; conveniences; convenient location; gentlemen preferred; $4.50.

75TH, 111 WEST.—Suite, private bath; other room also; references. 5675 Schuyler.

76TH ST., 42 WEST,
(Near Central Park.) — Handsomely furnished large, small rooms, private baths; also suites of two large rooms and bath; newly renovated private residence.

76TH, 119 WEST.—Attractive small and medium sized rooms; exclusive neighborhood; reasonable.

76TH, 116 WEST.—Large and small rooms; no objection to music; reference.

76TH, 251 WEST.—Single and suite, with, without private bath; phone, electricity.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Desirable small room; gentleman; reasonable; references.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Desirable large and medium rooms; home comforts; references.

78TH, 115 WEST.—Back parlor, beautifully furnished, with bath; also suite with bath in private home; electricity; phone.

78TH, 163 WEST.—Large, small; private baths; subway, "L"; breakfast optional; moderate.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Attractive rooms; every convenience; refined surroundings; reception room; $4 to $8.

78TH, 132 WEST.—House just opened, newly furnished; large, small rooms; telephone.

78TH, 173 WEST.—Two clean outside rooms, Southern exposure; bath separate. Welch.

79TH, 218 WEST.—Very attractive large front room, with dressing room; running water, twin beds, electricity, telephone.

79TH, 213 WEST.—Delightful large room, private bath; opposite subway; reasonable; references.

80TH, 305 WEST.—Attractive room, adjoining bath, in apartment for bachelor.

81ST, 110 WEST.—Newly furnished residence, large parlor floor, bath, electricity, $20 week.

82D, 115 WEST.—Newly furnished, large and small rooms; private bath; electric light.

84TH, 154 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable suite, well furnished; bath adjoining; electricity; one, two gentlemen; references exchanged. Simpson.

84TH, 31 WEST.—A double room, adjoining bath; every convenience; tray breakfast served.

84TH, 35 WEST.—Business men only; sunny rooms, with running water; near bath; electricity; home laundry. Schuyler 8927.

85TH, 170 WEST, (Corner Apartment.)—Large room, also small room; electricity; phone. Werner.

West Side.

85TH, 128 West.—Two large rooms, 2d floor, well furnished; telephone; reasonable.

85TH, 337 WEST.—Small and medium rooms; running water; near Drive; breakfast; references.

86TH, (537 West End Av.)—Attractive rooms; refined, quiet surroundings; reference.

86TH ST., (549 West End Av.)—Single room; $5; private house; gentleman only.

87TH, 319 WEST. — A fine large, also small room; gentlemen; references.

89TH, 320 WEST.—Suite one, two rooms, bath, telephone, electricity; basement kitchenettes.

91ST, 64 WEST. — Handsomely furnished, large rooms; shower baths; refined house; reference. E 255 Times Annex.

92D, 46 WEST.—Newly furnished large room, with dressing room; near Park, L.

94TH, 34 WEST.—Desirable rooms; quiet, refined surroundings; electric light; owner; reference.

94TH, 156 WEST.—Attractive sunny room; conveniences; private family; gentleman; references.

95TH, 26 WEST.—Two furnished rooms, one hallroom; electricity; hot, cold water bath; strictly private family, private house; gentlemen. Telephone Riverside 845.

95TH, 253 WEST.—Large, comfortably furnished corner room, adjoining bath; breakfast optional; references.

95TH, 4 WEST.—Refined home; gentlemen; reasonable.

96TH, 42 WEST.—Cheery suite or single rooms; centrally located; reference.

97TH, 64 WEST.—Two connecting rooms, Southern exposure; single, en suite; private bath, hot water, breakfast; "L" subway.

97TH, 145 WEST.—Private house; attractive, well-furnished room; bath, telephone; gentlemen.

99TH, 254 WEST.—Family with private home will rent desirable room, adjoining bath, to gentleman; no other roomers.

101ST, 331 WEST.—Handsome parlor and bedroom; southern exposure; Hudson view; elevator. De Leon.

102D, 216 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Front room; running water; electricity; gentlemen. Arbuckle.

103D, 203 WEST. — Light, medium-sized rooms, bath adjoining; electricity, elevator. Johnstone.

104TH, 221 WEST.—Attractively furnished rooms, large and small; independent entrance; convenient to subway and surface cars. Vivian.

105TH, 201 WEST.—Large front communicating rooms; piano; all conveniences; reasonable. 2B. Hughes.

106TH, 51 WEST.—Sunny, attractive rooms; all conveniences; telephone; near "L." Braisted.

107TH, 202 WEST.—Large, attractive room; all conveniences; reasonable; gentleman preferred. Taylor.

108TH, 256 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Attractive room, adjoining bath; $3.50; gentleman. Rogers.

111TH, 528 WEST.—Attractive room, next bath; only roomer; kitchenette privilege. Apt. 83.

112TH, 504 WEST.—Attractive large front room. Apt. 4 East.

113TH ST., 501 WEST.—Large outside rooms; southern exposure; gentlemen. Mrs. Boos.

114TH, 508 WEST.—Homelike, attractive; double rooms; breakfasts optional; women. Apt. 72.

115TH, 620 WEST.—Attractive single room overlooking Hudson; references exchanged. Apartment 52.

118TH, 401 WEST.—Southeast corner Morningside Drive; rooms single, en suite, overlooking park; running water; private telephone. Apt. 51.

118TH, 430 WEST.—Double, single rooms; all conveniences; moderate. Morningside 3880. Robertson.

118TH, 405 WEST, (Morningside Heights.)—Private family will let attractive room; modern, accessible. Apartment 42.

118TH, 425 WEST.—Small room overlooking campus; gentleman; $3.50. Call 401 West 118th, Lawrence.

118TH, 401 WEST.—Suite rooms overlooking Morningside Park; other rooms. Nelson.

118TH, 401 WEST, (Apt. 31.)—Facing Morningside Drive, two southeast sunny rooms.

118TH, 414 WEST, (Near Columbia.)—Pleasant rooms, modern, $3.50, $4. Apt. 3.

121ST, (110 Morningside Drive.)—Desirable outside room; gentleman preferred; private family. Perky.

121ST, 527 WEST.—Light, airy room; phone, electricity, steam heat, elevator. McCauge.

122D, 137 WEST.—Single room; running water; well heated; private house; subway, "L."

122D, 520 WEST.—Homelike room, all conveniences, near subway; elevator apartment. 6FW.

130TH, 156 WEST.—Large, three-window front room, second floor, adjoining bath; spacious closets; gentleman; $4.50. American family; references.

136TH, 600 WEST. — Large room, elevator, shower; private family; gentleman; subway. Burns.

143D, 518 WEST.—Elegant room; gentleman; elevator apartment; small family. Apart. 8.

144TH, 513 WEST.—Clean, quiet room, private house; all conveniences; convenient transportation; gentleman.

144TH, 600 WEST.—Large room; Hudson view; $7; convenient location; elevator. 2B.

156TH, 535 WEST.—Connecting parlor bedroom, nicely furnished; all conveniences. Apt. 6.

BEAUTIFULLY furnished suite, drawing room, bedroom, bath, in exclusive apartment 1 door from Drive; references. Telephone Schuyler 6674.

BUSINESS MAN.—Two rooms front, bath; no other roomers; dinner optional; rooms, $45; two minutes Broadway, 91st; references. Phone Sunday and evenings, Riverside 642.

CHARLES ST., 51.—Nicely furnished front room; running water; heat; closet; reasonable.

HANDSOMELY furnished room, lavatory, suitable business gentleman; exclusive apartment, West 70s; $12 weekly; appointment only. C 153 Times.

PHONE RIVERSIDE 992.
Two large adjoining rooms, together or singly; private baths; balcony; river view; ample closets for gentlemen in owner's private residence. West 102d St.

WEST END AV., 569.—Especially good room; dressing room; steam heat; gentlemen.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 548, (126th.)—Large, attractive room; two windows, sunshine, running water; adjoins bath; $5. Bradley, Apt. 3A.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 610.—Large, airy room; all conveniences; one, two gentlemen; references.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 400, (Apt. 1G.)—Connecting, front, sunny rooms; single rooms; running water.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 668, (144th.)—Cheerful, sunny room; private family. Apartment 35.

Rooms Wanted

Furnished.

WANTED, room with private family; neighborhood East 30th St. D 189 Times.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—The Western disturbance has advanced eastward to the Atlantic seaboard, attended by general rains within the last twenty-four hours in practically all districts east of the Mississippi River. It has been followed by rapidly rising pressure and much cooler weather over the Eastern half of the country.

Frosts occurred Friday morning in the upper lake region, the upper Mississippi Valley, and the Plains States. A reaction to higher temperatures is in progress over the Plains States and the Rocky Mountain region.

The weather will be fair Saturday and Sunday over all districts east of the Mississippi River.

Temperatures will be lower Saturday along the Atlantic Coast. It will rise Saturday and Sunday in the lake region, the Ohio Valley, Tennessee, and the East Gulf States, and Sunday throughout the Middle Atlantic States and the Carolinas.

Winds for Saturday and Sunday along the North Atlantic Coast will be fresh west; showers followed by fair; Middle Atlantic Coast, fresh northwest and north, fair; South Atlantic Coast, fresh north, generally fair.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND SUNDAY.

Eastern New York—Fair and cooler Saturday; Sunday fair, with rising temperature.

Southern New England—Fair and cooler Saturday; Sunday fair.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Saturday and Sunday; rising temperature Sunday.

Western New York—Fair and continued cool Saturday; Sunday fair, with rising temperature.

Northern New England—Clearing and cooler Saturday; Sunday fair.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
3 A. M.	47	67	4 P. M.	68	62
6 A. M.	46	68	6 P. M.	64	57
9 A. M.	55	71	9 P. M.	59	50
12 M.	65	75	11 P. M.	56	52

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 62; for the corresponding date last year it was 57; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 62.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 70; at 8 P. M. it was 53. Maximum temperature, 75 degrees at noon; minimum, 50 degrees at 10 P. M. Humidity, 88 per cent. at 8 A. M., 95 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.86 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.90 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M. Loss.
[illegible]:10—123-125 Mercer St.; Charles Broadway Rouss ....Slight
[illegible]:55—427 Ft. Washington Av.; Anna Menkin ....Slight
P. M.
1:00—115 Morton St., (vacant lot;) not given ....None
[illegible]:25—213 E. 82 St.; Central Turen Verein Gymnasium $300
1:25—413 Pleasant Av.; Jos. Finegan..Slight
[illegible]:25—207 Columbus Av.; D. Wingard..Slight
[illegible]:30—58 W. 118 St.; Benj. Greenwald..Slight
[illegible]:35—40-42 Montgomery St.; Lena Wesler ....Slight
[illegible]:40—79 Christopher St.; M. Mahoney.Slight

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—Resignations of National Guard officers accepted: Capt. E. W. Peckham, 7th Inf., California, and 1st Lt. G. McLane, 1st F. A., Massachusetts.

Capt. W. B. Burtt, 20th Inf., (Col. 5th Inf., N. G. of Cal.,) is detailed to duty as Inspector-Instructor of the State of California, effective upon his muster out of the service with that regiment, with authrity to retain his commission in National Guard of California. Upon muster out he will proceed to Oakland, Cal., take station, and report by letter to Governor of the State and Chief of Militia Bureau.

Capt. F. L. Minnegerode, Inf., is detailed as Prof. of Military Science and Tactics at University of Alabama.

Lt. Col. G. H. Penrose, Q. M. C., to this city and report to the Q. M. G. of the army on official business, then to his station.

Chaplain T. J. Dickson, 6th F. A., is detailed a member of the board at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., appointed in orders of Jan. 20, vice Chaplain E. P. Newson, C. A. C., relieved.

Maj. G. G. Palmer, 25th Inf., is transferred to 2d Inf. at his request.

1st Lt. N. W. Peek, Inf., to Ft. Sam Houston, Texas, for examination for detail in Aviation Sec. Sig. Corps, then to his station.

2d Lt. D. G. Richart, Cav., recently reappointed in army, is assigned to 1st Cav.

1st Lt. T. G. Samworth, 2d Inf., Penn. N. G., to State Camp, Florida, Oct. 7, for duty as Assistant Statistical Officer, National Matches, 1916, then to place of receipt by him of orders.

Capt. A. C. Voris, 22d Inf., is detailed in Aviation Sec. Sig. Corps.

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Ft. Monroe, Va., for examination of persons for appointment as Chaplain. Detail for the board: Majs. W. R. Smith, C. A. C., and W. L. Little, M. C.; Capt. A. H. Sunderland, C. A. C.; Chaplain A. A. Pruden, C. A. C., and 1st Lt. G. C. Beach, M. R. C.

Lt. Col. J. P. Hains, C. A. C., from Naval War College, Newport, R. I., and upon expiration of leave granted will comply with orders of Sept. 19.

Orders of Sept. 1, as amended by orders of Sept. 14, relating to Capt. H. S. Whipple, retired, are revoked.

Maj. R. E. Noble, M. C., to Wabash, Ind., to inspect motor ambulances from Med. Dept., then to his station.

Retirement of Brig. Gen. G. Adams, U. S. A., is announced.

Maj. T. L. Rhoades, M. C., from Canal Zone to United States, and report by telegraph to the Adjt. Gen. of the Army.

Capt. W. M. Craigie, retired, is relieved from duty as Supply Officer, Aviation Sec. Sig. Corps, at Mineola, L. I., N. Y., to his home and stand relieved from active duty.

1st Lt. W. M. Phelps, M. R. C., from Southern Dept. to his home, and report by telegraph to the Adjt. Gen. of the Army. He is relieved from active duty in M. R. C.

Leaves: Maj. P. Willis, Q. M. C., 2 months. He will sail for his new station Dec 5 instead of Oct. 5; Capt. C. G. Hall, 10th Cav., 2 months and 15 days; Capt. C. McLaughlin, 30th Inf., 2 months; Lt. Col. A. Hamilton, C. A. C., 1 month and 10 days; Maj. J. A. Lockwood, retired, 10 days' extension, and 1st Lt. W. M. Phelps, M. R. C., 1 month.

Navy.

Jr. Grade Lts. H. L. Merring and A. G. Zimmerman from Naval Acad. to Harvard Univ. for instruction; O. L. Wolfard, Naval Acad., to Lehigh Univ., South Bethlehem, Penn., for instruction, and H. W. Hosford from works of Bethlehem Steel Co. to Lehigh Univ. for instruction.

Chief Machinists T. O'Donnell, the Wisconsin, to New York Shipbuilding Co., Camden, N. J.; J. W. Merget, New York Shipbuilding Co., to the North Carolina; W. T. Robinson, Norfolk Yard, to temp. duty the Missouri, and F. T. Lense, Norfolk Yard, to the Wisconsin.

Machinists W. S. Evans, the North Carolina, to Norfolk Yard, and G. L. Lacock, the Missouri, home, wait orders.

Rear Admiral Charles E. Vreeland, retired, died at Atlantic City, N. J., Sept. 27.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Burrows, Fanning, Lamson, South Carolina, and the Vestal at Hampton Roads; Chattanooga at Corinto; Cummings at Tompkinsville; D-1 and D-2 at New York Yard; Nero at Mare Island; O'Brien, Paulding, and the Tucker at Newport; Ontario at Norfolk; Reid at Washington; South Dakota and Stewart at San Diego.

Sailed—Baltimore and Dubuque, New York for Portsmouth, via Newport; Cassin and Nicholson, Norfolk for Newport; Celtic, Lynnhaven Roads for Boston; Colorado, San Francisco for Bremerton; Culgoa, Hampton Roads for Mayport, Fla.; Dolphin, Hampton Roads for Eastport; Hull, San Pedro for San Diego; McCall and Melville, Hampton Roads for Newport; Neptune, Norfolk for Sewall's Point; Orion, Balboa for Honolulu; Proteus, Norfolk for Lambert's Point; Salem, Sanchez for Santo Domingo City, and the West Virginia, San Diego to sea.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

ARFMANN, JOHN W., (March 31;) net estate $203,831. Henry Arfmann, brother, received $59,481 outright and a life estate in realty appraised at $21,000; John H. Arfmann, nephew, received $16,050 outright and the remainder interest in the life estate of Henry Arfmann; Meta Numann, sister, $12,000; Catherine Arfmann and Adelheit Arfmann, sisters, $10,000 each; John Heilmers, nephew, $15,300; William Numann, nephew, $15,000; Mathilda Numann, niece, $10,000; Herman Arfmann, half brother, $8,000; five institutions received $14,000, and the rest of the estate was given to eleven nephews and nieces of decedent. Assets: Equity $37,337 in 1 Catharine Slip, appraised at $65,000; seven parcels of realty in Brooklyn, $38,996; realty at Wallkill, Orange County, N. Y., $21,000; bank, $5,138; 140 head of cattle at $200 per head, $28,000; mortgages, $15,000; notes, furniture, and personalty, $5,831; stocks and bonds, $50,941; retail liquor business, 1 Catharine Slip, $5,000.

LANCER, THOMAS F., (March 22, 1915;) net estate, $84,620; Thomas F. Lancer and John Lancer, sons of decedent, each received $32,410. Assets: Equity $5,048 in 75 Madison St., appraised at $24,500; equity $24,503 in 2,618 Clinton Av., the Bronx, appraised at $46,000; half interest $5,749 in the equity in 607 East 175th St., the Bronx, appraised at $32,500; parcel of realty at Belle Harbor, L. I., appraised at $3,600; parcel of realty at Belle Harbor, L. I., and residence, $10,000; bank, $14,477; life insurance and personalty, $5,274.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Temporary assignment: Patrol. A. F. Bahman, 172, as station house att., 30 days, 4 P. M., Oct. 1.

Full pay while on sick report: Lieut. J. Lake, 168, 6:30 P. M., Sept. 7, to 12 P. M., Sept. 10; Sergt. J. Rooney, 74, 8:05 A. M., Sept. 11, to 12 P. M., Sept. 19; Patrol. M. P. Dunn, 18, 12:20 P. M., Sept. 16, to 12 P. M., Sept. 23; M. Gillen, 26, noon, Aug. 26, to noon, Sept. 21; G. Siefert, 35, 5:50 P. M., Sept. 20, to noon, Sept. 23; P. F. Cunningham, 36, 1 P. M., Sept. 22, to 12 P. M., Sept. 25; W. G. Agnew, 42, 10:45 A. M., Sept. 20, to 12:01 A. M., Sept. 21; O. M. Whitney, 42, 6:15 P. M., June 25, to noon, July 6, 1916; J. Penz, 63, 6 A. M., Sept. 12, to 12 P. M., Sept. 20; F. Roemer, 63, 7:30 P. M., Aug. 5, to noon, Aug 31; E. J. Shields, 65, 3:25 P. M., Aug. 8, to 12 P. M., Aug. 15, and 11:10 A. M., Aug. 18, to noon, Sept. 26; J. A. Higgins, 69, 9:20 A. M., Sept. 21, during disability; W. H. Scott, 143, 1 P. M., Sept. 21, to noon, Sept. 25; F. C. Marron, 146, 1:30 P. M., Sept. 19, during disability; W. S. Riley, 146, 2:35 P. M., Sept. 19, to 12 P. M., Sept. 21; C. J. Hoffman, 147, 10:35 P. M., Sept. 21, during disability; M. Kelly, 147, 10:35 P. M., Sept. 21, during disability; F. J. Szuminsky, 149, 10 A. M., Sept. 16, to noon, Sept. 20; H. McMahon, 150, 12:50 P. M., Sept. 18, to 12 P. M., Sept. 21; F. A. Timmes, 152, 6:45 A. M., Sept. 5, to 12 P. M., Sept. 15; S. S. Thornton, 160, 10 A. M., Sept. 19, to noon, Sept. 21; G. Walker, 168, 1:15 A. M. Sept. 14, during disability; W. E. Gramer, 172, 2:15 A. M., Sept. 12, to noon, Sept. 17; F. Kane, 276, 12:40 P. M., July 17, to 12 P. M., Sept. 25; H. H. O'Brien, 283, 5:45 P. M., Sept. 21, during disability; C. W. Carroll, 277, 2:20 P. M., Aug. 24, to 12 P. M., Sept. 7; C. Twillman, Traf. Div., Subdiv. A, 6:05 P. M., Sept. 25, during disability; J. P. Fitzpatrick, Traf. Div., Subdiv. A, 3:45 P. M., Sept. 20, during disability.

Full pay while under suspension: Patrol. J. A. McLaughlin, 40, 12:17 P. M., Sept. 8, to noon, Sept. 16.

Suspended without pay: Patrol. J. S. Drew.

Fire Department.

Decisions rendered: Fire. 1st gr. T. W. Hermans, Eng. 220, (violation of Section 105,) one leave withheld; Capt. W. A. Mulligan, H. & L. 113, (conduct prejudicial to good order and discipline,) charge dismissed; Fire. 1st gr. J. P. Watts, Eng. 5, (absence without leave,) reprimanded.

Retired: Fire. 1st gr. J. Laux, Eng. 250, (physically disabled,) on annual pension of $700, to take effect 8 A. M., Oct. 1.

Special leaves: Eng. of St. P. J. McKenzie, Eng. 31, 12 hours, 8 A. M. Oct. 2; Firem. 1st gr. M. M. Karkel, Eng. 251, 48 hours, 8 A. M. Oct. 1; Firm. 1st gr. J. H. Hein, Eng. 86, 12 hours, 12 noon, Oct. 2; Firem. 1st gr. J. F. Harrington, H. & L. 35, 12 hours, 8 A. M. Sept. 30; Firem. 1st gr. H. C. W. Bills, H. & L. 24, 24 hours, 8 A. M. Oct. 2.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The teachers of the Morris High School will give a tea to the alumni on Oct. 6 from 3 to 5 P. M. All former students are urged to come back and renew associations with teachers and students. The teachers of the biology department will receive.

Ralph E. Fleischer, counsel for the teachers on the License No. 1 list, will address the teachers at a mass meeting to be held at the Eagle Building, Brooklyn, at 3 P. M. today. Hugh F. Dalton, President of the association, has obtained a list of vacancies in the schools which he will read at the meeting.

The by-laws of the Board of Education have been amended so that the lateness of a teacher at school shall hereafter be counted as an absence.

Attendance Officer Julius Hochfelder has been granted leave of absence with pay on Oct. 10 and 11 to attend the annual convention of the National League of Compulsory Education Officials at Newark, N. J.

Douglas L. Connelly has been assigned as teacher in charge of the Julia Richman High School Annex in P. S. 87.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

An examination has been ordered for physician, (clinic,) Grade 1. The subjects and weights will be: Experience, 5; technical, 5. The duties are to diagnose and treat patients applying at tuberculosis clinics of the Health Department. There are eight hours' service a week. The minimum age is 21 years. The salary is up to but not including $1,200 a year.

United States.

The commission announces for Oct. 17 an examination for gardener, for men only, to fill a vacancy at $720 a year, in the Indian Service, at Tulalip, Washington. Competitors will not be assembled for examination, but will be rated on physical ability, training, and experience. Applicants must show that for at least one year they have been employed as vegetable gardeners. They must have reached their twenty-first but not their fiftieth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

Business Opportunities

Patents secured, trade-marks registered. Protect your ideas. Ask Washington office for free books and list of inventions wanted. Advice free. Richard B. Owen, 165 Owen Building, Washington, D. C. New York office, Woolworth Building. Phone Barclay 7394.

P. C. Samwel, architect, Winnipeg, Canada, owner of new apartment houses, value $570,000, equity $185,000, wishes to exchange for clear-title building lots in good residential district, New York City or suburbs.

CORPORATIONS ORGANIZED; MAKE YOUR OLD BUSINESS PAY, START YOUR NEW BUSINESS RIGHT; FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE ARRANGED; EXPERT ADVICE. K 157 TIMES.

High-class man to invest $10,000 and take active part in large metal and hardware manufacturing company; none other need apply. Address Box L 346 Times Downtown.

Partner for 5th Av. gown shop, near Cathedral. Owing to increase of business moving to larger place. Silent, active. D 186 Times.

Partner Wanted.—$2,500 secures ¼ interest established school So. California; salaried. E 254 Times Annex.

I bring together seller and buyer; if you sell or buy for export, grant me interview. Export, E 23 Times.

For Sale, Miscellaneous

Complete shop for sale.—6 Singer machines, separated motors, cutting tables, office fixtures, show room, &c.; near 22d St. and 5th Av. D 170 Times.

Pool table, 45x60, with billiard combination, full set balls and cues; billiard counter, ivory billiard balls; price $25. Freedman, 250 West 82d.

Violin, 100 years old, wonderful tone and preservation; will sacrifice. L 347 Times Downtown.

Underwood-Five, two-color, backspacer, $37.50; call any time. 53 West 125th St.

Baby Grand Piano (Knabe) for sale, $350. Apply "Piano," E 14 Times.

Country Board

Westchester County.

Spend the Fall and Winter in beautiful Scarsdale; spacious building, every home comfort; near station; under club management; booklet. L. H. Lockwood, Scarsdale, N. Y.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; year round. W. E. Robinson. Phone 3161 Yonkers.

New York State.

MONTCLAIR MANOR, MONTCLAIR, N. J.—In beautiful residential section of Montclair, exceptionally attractive accommodations; all conveniences; unexcelled cuisine; 35 mins. N. Y. 27 Hillside Av. Montclair 2977.

New Jersey.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SUITES, single or double, all with private baths; excellent cuisine; four minutes from station; very desirable location; $22 to $32 weekly for two people. The Elmwood, 43 South Walnut St., East Orange.

Attractively furnished house in desirable location, convenient to Lackawanna; good home table; references. 41 South Willow St., Montclair.

Pennsylvania.

Nurses' Home for tubercular patients; hilly, pine country; large, sunny rooms, sleeping porches; steam heat; delicious milk, cream, eggs, and good food; trained care; $10 per week up; booklet. Address Y 294 Times Annex.

Beautiful surroundings for persons not strong, needing good air, excellent food; supervision of trained nurse or nursing; automobile free; booklets. Address Y 295 Times Annex.

Board Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

Refined Christian woman wants medium room, sunny exposure, wholesome meals, with cultured people, between West 140th-150th Sts. Librarian, 321 East 140th St.

TABLE BOARD wanted by a lady, as near as possible to Madison Av. and 60th St., in good boarding house or private family. H 65 Times.

BOARDERS WANTED

East Side.

9TH, 12 EAST, (5th Av.)—Exceptionally large, attractive room; steam heat, electric lights, private bath; excellent table; reasonable.

17TH, 116 EAST.—Attractive large and small rooms; exceptional board. Tel. Stuyvesant 4275.

19TH, 116 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Large connecting and small rooms; southern exposure; sunny dining room; block subway; references.

21ST ST., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Steam heat; electricity; private baths; excellent table; references.

34TH, 117-119 EAST, (Park Av.)—Large, single rooms, suite; private bath.

38TH, 29 EAST.—2 large rooms, private bath, second floor; meals served privately.

8 EAST 45TH.
Table board; room, with bath; references.

54TH, 13-15 EAST.—Boarding place of exceptional excellence and exclusiveness; reasonable; references.

76TH, 32 EAST.—Rooms, singly, en suite; furnished, unfurnished; with board, $8 upward.

LEXINGTON AV., 1343.—Desirable room, suitable one, two; refined, homelike; substantial table; reference.

213 MADISON AV.
Attractive rooms, bath; excellent table; references.

MADISON AV., 71.—Attractive, large and small rooms; all conveniences; references.

West Side.

13TH, 144 WEST.—Large, nicely furnished, sunny room; also hall room; telephone; references.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms; well furnished; excellent board; telephone.

23D, 453 WEST.—American lady offers large, small rooms; home cooking; reasonable; reference.

43 WEST 47TH ST.
Nicely furnished rooms; table the best.

56TH, 62 WEST. — Desirable rooms, with board; table guests; references.

57TH, 351 WEST.—Large room, private bath, piano, electricity; excellent board; reference.

64TH, 165 WEST.—Attractive rooms; married couple, gentleman; quiet house; German table; reference.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Suit particular people; large, elegantly furnished; tiled baths, electricity, parlor dining-room; also smaller room.

72D, 159 WEST.—Large and small rooms; desirable house; near "L," surface; references.

72D, 147 WEST.—Attractively furnished, large and small rooms; private baths; table guests.

111 WEST 72ND.
Large rooms with board; ideal location.

72D, 122-131 WEST.—Attractive; newly renovated; private bath; also suite; fine table.

73D, 175 WEST.—Large front room; southern exposure; all conveniences; also small rooms.

73D, 181 WEST, (Facing Sherman Square.)—Desirable vacancies, double and single; American family.

73D, 153 WEST.—Attractive large and medium rooms; running water; large closets; electricity; subway express; excellent table.

73D, 112 WEST.—TABLE BOARD.
Rooms; one, two, three men; references.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Large rooms, private baths, steam heat, electricity, parlor, dining room; thoroughly renovated; table board.

75TH, 139 WEST.—Double and hall rooms, with superior board; reference.

76TH, 249 WEST.—ROOMS; TABLE BOARD; REFERENCES.

76TH, 111 WEST.—Large, attractively furnished front, sunny rooms; small room; excellent table.

78TH, 256 WEST.—An unusual house for unusual people at usual prices; electricity.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephones; booklet; references.

79TH, 121 WEST.—THE PUTNAM.
Rooms with board; high grade.

80TH, 106-108-110 WEST.—"A good place to live"; all new high-type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; references.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Large, small rooms, private baths; electricity; excellent home table; references.

80TH, 124-128 WEST.—New, modern; electricity; good home cooking; special to permanent.

82D, 11 WEST.—Large, small sunny rooms; board; parlor dining; electricity; references.

82D, 19 WEST.—Large, small rooms; excellent table; boarders accommodated. Phone Schuyler 10195.

82D, 54 WEST.—Newly decorated and furnished rooms; private baths; excellent table.

83D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive, and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

85TH, 125 WEST.—Pleasant medium-sized room; parlor dining room; private house; reference.

85TH, 134 WEST.—Large room, private bath, electricity; private house; home cooking.

86TH 114 WEST.—Large, comfortable room; best cooking procurable; elevated and subway stations.

86TH, 137 WEST.—Can accommodate one or two adults in refined, exclusive Jewish home; easy access car lines; references.

88TH, 316 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms; near Riverside; table a specialty.

90TH, 312 WEST.—Charming house, double, single rooms; southern exposure; excellent table; references.

91ST, 48 WEST.—Beautiful, large single room, bath; excellent meals; table guests; moderate.

91ST, 55 WEST. — Attractive 2d-story front room; southern exposure; parlor dining room.

91ST, 56 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; desirable locality; excellent cooking, electricity, telephone; table guests.

91ST, 50 WEST.—Large second floor rooms, private baths; single room; electricity; near Park, subway, "L."

91ST, 153 WEST.—Bright, sunny parlor floor; private house; all conveniences; table guests.

91ST, 25 WEST. — Large, light room on 2d floor; other rooms; homelike; references.

93D, (693 West End Av.)—Attractive front room; conveniences; electric elevator; excellent cuisine; references.

94TH, (693 West End Av.)—Attractive rooms, suitable 2 or 3; private bath; automatic elevator; table guests; references.

102D, 305 WEST, NEAR RIVERSIDE.
Exceptionally furnished large rooms with private family; private house; bath, telephone; gentlemen; references given, required; board optional.

102D, 250 WEST.—Fine large rooms, excellent board; table board; terms moderate.

105TH, 76 WEST.—Good rooms, good table, good service; references; reasonable; Southerners.

107TH, 322 WEST, (Riverside Drive, Near Broadway.)—Modern private residence; with every comfort, offering luxurious economy; three large rooms, with private bath; also suite of two rooms; table of liberal excellence.

118TH, 560 WEST.—Two large rooms; private bath; singly, en suite; excellent table board.

130TH, 144 WEST.—Two private rooms; excellent home cooking; reasonable. Morningside 2029.

143D, 469 WEST. — Double rooms, private bath, large closets; table guests; references.

156TH ST., 553 WEST, (LAFAYETTE INN.)—DELIGHTFUL ROOMS; EXCELLENT TABLE; FINE PORCH; NEAR BROADWAY SUBWAY; RATES REASONABLE.

161ST, 581 WEST, (Apt. 63.)—Elevator; pleasant home for gentleman; references; Christian family.

Gentlewoman offers superior accommodations in private home to few paying guests. For particulars phone Schuyler 8657.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 147.—Beautiful room; use of private bath; suitable couple or gentlemen; telephone Schuyler 9957. Mrs. Stein.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming Family House of rare standard. Grand panorama; 20 minutes Manhattan. Fifty lovely rooms, elegantly furnished. Abundance sunlight, sea air, quietness. Excellent chef and service; small tables. Piazzas, social parlors; worth investigation. Weekly, $11-$16 per adult, with meals. 71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

THE NORWOOD, 174 WEST 126TH, (7TH AV.)—Rooms, board; special rates; baths, telephone; home cooking; convenient cars.

344 WEST END AV.
Select accommodations; double rooms, bath; single; heated; steam, electricity; best home table.

WEST END AV., 524, (86th Subway.)—Rooms, board; suite, private bath; Winter reservations; references.

WEST END AV., 315.—Beautiful front room; exceptional cuisine; suitable two; gentlemen; references.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE

A CADILLAC 8-CYLINDER, $1,150. Will sell touring car driven less than 5,000 miles. Call after 7 P. M., residence, 588 East 22d St., near Flatbush-Newkirk Avs., Flatbush, Brooklyn.

Beautiful seven-passenger fore-door limousine body; $275. Dead Auto Storage, 136 West 52d.

Cadillac, late model, five-passenger; self-starter, electric lights, (full standard equipment;) used only 3 months, practically new; 1916 license; quarter value. Apt. 25, 255 Fort Washington Av.; Audubon 4550.

CADILLAC.—Lady going South wishes to rent her beautiful limousine Cadillac, with chauffeur; monthly. Telephone 2094 Circle.

CADILLAC 1913 seven-passenger limousine; like new. Marmon N. Y. Co., 42 and 44 West 62d St.

CHALMERS, 1916, touring car; newly painted and absolutely in A1 condition; bargain for a quick buyer. Lowa, 205 South Broadway, Yonkers.

CHEVROLET FOR SALE.—Nearly new; used since June 26 by my children home from school; fully equipped with starter, electric lights, tire rack, and 2 extra tires; a roomy, comfortable car, easy on tires, and surprisingly economical with gasoline; can go anywhere with the biggest and most costly cars; original cost, $642; the first caller with $390 owns it. J. L. M., at Mineola Garage, 59th St. and Park Av.

COLE 1915, light six, 7 passenger, every equipment, 4 new non-skid tires, one extra.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, Inc., 1,243 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. Phone Decatur 4004.

COLE 1916, 8-60, driven 3,500 miles; condition and appearance like new.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, Inc., 1,243 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. Phone Decatur 4004.

DODGE 1916 and 1915 Touring Cars, some used very little; all have been looked over in our own shop.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, Inc., 1,243 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. Phone Decatur 4004.

HUDSON SUPER SIX TOURING.
STUTZ 1916 BULLDOG.
HUDSON 1916 SEDAN.
HUDSON 1915 CABRIOLET.
CADILLAC (8) TOURING.
PAIGE 1916 FAIRFIELD 6 TOURING.
SCHOONMAKER & JACOD, 3D FLOOR, 1,700 BROADWAY.

HUPMOBILE, 1916, touring car; slightly used; painted gunboat gray; condition guaranteed; $850. Diuguid Brothers, 1,285 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

HUPMOBILE, 1915, touring car; used 3,500 miles; painted gray; satin finish; fully equipped; guaranteed condition. Hupmobile Agency, 1,285 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

LOCOMOBILE FOR SALE, 1912, 48 H. P., TOURING; PRIVATE OWNER. ADDRESS F. C. W., CARE OF THEDFORD GARAGE, 137 WEST 89TH.

LOZIER small six, 5-passenger touring; used 7 months; condition guaranteed; modernly equipped; Gray-Davis starting, lighting, &c.; $725. Mr. Allen, 150 West 55th.

Marmon 1915 five-passenger touring car; like new. Marmon N. Y. Co., 42 and 44 West 62d St.

Marmon 1914 five-passenger sedan. Marmon N. Y. Co., 42 and 44 West 62d St.

Marmon 1914 seven-passenger limousine. Marmon N. Y. Co., 42 and 44 West 62d St.

MAXWELL 1916, two demonstrating cars.
MAXWELL 1915, town car.
OVERLAND 1913, touring.
OVERLAND 1913, runabout.
STUDEBAKER 1915, touring.
SAXON 1915, runabout.
FORD 1914, runabout.
FORD 1914, touring.
FLANDERS 1912, runabout.
MAXWELL MOTOR SALES CORPORATION
1,029 Atlantic Av., between Franklin and Classon Avs., Brooklyn. Phone 9825 Prospect. Open evenings and Sundays.

MAXWELL.—$200 cash buys Maxwell touring, electric lights, 2 extra shoes, good mechanical condition. Owner, 84 73d St., Brooklyn; phone Bay Ridge 2093.

MERCER late 1914 five-passenger touring; A1 condition throughout; used privately; owner needs cash. 150 West 55th St.

MERCER 1915 runabout; A1 condition. Marmon N. Y. Co., 42 and 44 West 62d St.

NATIONAL 1916 seven-passenger touring car. Marmon N. Y. Co., 42 and 44 West 62d St.

OVERLAND, 6 cylinder, 7 passenger, cost $1,475 new; looks and runs like a new car; $600.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, Inc., 1,243 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. Phone Decatur 4004.

Oldsmobile.—For sale, brand-new model 44 eight-cylinder Oldsmobile, never used, 10% discount; also 4-cylinder model 43 Oldsmobile roadster; used 4,500 miles; $750. Shawvan, 237 West 58th St. 7718 Columbus.

Packard 6 "48" seven-passenger touring; left hand drive; used only 10 months; runs and looks like new; has four brand new tires; reasonable offer accepted. 161 Clymer St., two blocks from Williamsburg Bridge, Bklyn.

PEERLESS, four-cylinder, seven-passenger touring car; perfect running condition; bargain. Lowa, 205 So. Broadway, Yonkers, N.Y.

SIMPLEX Special runabout; like new. Marmon N. Y. Co., 42 and 44 West 62d St.

1916 STUDEBAKER, 4 cylinder, 7 passenger, very little used; bargain for some one; $600.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, Inc., 1,243 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. Phone Decatur 4004.

STEARNS SILENT KNIGHT.—Great sacrifice; six-cylinder touring; cost $4,850; only used 10 months; fully equipped; price $750 cash. Owner, 161 Clymer St., two blocks from Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

STUDEBAKER FOR SALE.—1916 model, six-cylinder Studebaker touring car; very good condition; price, $700 cash. Details on application. Y 272 Times Annex.

1916 STUTZ BULLOG SPECIAL.
1916 WESTCOTT CABRIOLET.
1916 HUDSON 6-40 SEDAN.
1916 OLDS "8" TOURING.
1915 FIAT "30" FOREIGN TOURING.
1915 OVERLAND BROUGHAM.
1915 PACKARD 3-38 COUPE.
1915 FORD SEDAN.
1914 S. G. V. TOWN LANDAULET.
1913 MARMON TOWN.
D. C. BURRELLE, 1,700 B'WAY, 3D FL.

WINTON 1914, overhauled and repainted, fully equipped, electric lights, self starter, guaranteed; price $1,000. The Winton Co., Broadway at 70th St.

$500 cash for runabout or 5 passenger touring car; must be in first-class condition; unless you can offer a bargain do not answer; no agents. E 12 Times.

Automobiles For Rent.

AUTO RENTING SERVICE.
Renault, S. G. V., Packard high-grade cars at reasonable rates; coupe landaulet, coupe limousine, landaulet limousine, monthly, weekly; theatre calls. E. Haelters, 36 West 64th St. Columbus 2058.

AUTOMOBILES.—RENAULT, $3, $4 per hour; special monthly rates. J. S. Mandola, Columbus 2908.

Elegant landaulet body for Packard car reasonable. Telephone Morn. 8371.

Packard sixes, twin sixes, touring and limousines, special rates by hour, day, week, or month. J. Kramer Auto Renting Company, 1,834 Broadway. Columbus 1478.

Packard sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phones 4219-3530 Bryant.

PIERCE-ARROW, PACKARD LIMOUSINES. HIGH-CLASS RENTING SERVICE.
Beautiful cars. Polite, liveried chauffeurs. Hour, day. Special rates month, year. EGIDI AUTO SERVICE, 123 West 52d St. Phone Circle 774.

PACKARD six-cylinder and Lozier touring cars, late models, hour, day, or month. Plaza 5440.

Packard for hire, seven passenger, by day, week, month; very reasonable; owner drives. Greener, 212 West 114th; Cathedral 9082.

Packards.—$2.50 hour; special low rate for Astor Cup Race. 1290 Circle.

Pierce-Arrow, 7 passenger, for rent any way you desire. 1160 Schuyler. Micker.

Town limousine, chauffeur in livery; $70 weekly. Circle 447.

Automobiles Wanted.

Packard or Cadillac limousine or landaulet wanted, 1915 or 1916; spot cash; full particulars letter. Ravett, Room 600A, 341 5th Av.

Two couples want touring car three afternoons and Sunday mornings (with chauffeur) for $25. Good Make, F 315 Times Downtown.

Wanted—Cadillac limousine or landaulet, 1915 or 1916 model. Letter only. C. R., 891 Irvine St., Bronx.

Pay $1,200, quick sale, Stutz, Marion, Mercer, 1916. Telephone 86 St. Nicholas.

Automobile Storage.

P. BRADY & SON CO.
Dead storage of Automobiles. Automobiles boxed for export. 552-556 W. 58th St. Col. 3440

Automobile Instruction.

BEDFORD Y. M. C. A. AUTO SCHOOL, 1,123 BEDFORD AV., BROOKLYN. Classes for salesmen, owners and chauffeurs. Booklet and pass for trial lesson free.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL 225 W. 57th St. Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' Classes.

Auto School. Largest and best school in the U. S. Send for booklet and pass to school. Telephone Columbus 7920. WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A. 302 W. 57th St. Spec. classes for ladies.

HELP WANTED, FEMALE

ABILITY.—Do you need clean cut, well dressed, highly educated man of 33 to assist you in your business? Energetic, ambitious, with selling experience; $25 weekly; established business; no stocks, insurance, or investment considered. E 4 Times.

BEST & CO.,
5th Av. at 35th St., require
JUNIOR GIRLS
to learn the business of retail selling, starting as juniors, with good salaries, good care, and training for advancement to higher positions.
STOCK GIRLS.
Tall, active girls, for suit and dress departments; good salaries, good care, and training for advancement given.
Apply early in person or by mail, Employment Office, 7th floor, 7 West 35th St.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant, general office experience; must be bright. Call Saturday, 8:30 A. M., Ash & Sons, 132 West 14th St.

CLERICAL WORKERS.
Experience is not necessary for these positions; if you are intelligent and ambitious, we can easily teach you the work.
Our plan of payment makes it possible to obtain immediate and frequent increases.
Further, the NATIONAL is one of the most delightful business places in which to work.
Our buildings are modern and roomy; lunches are served at cost in a beautiful lunch room; a recreation room and a library are maintained and physicians and nurses are in attendance; we allow liberal vacations with pay, and at least twenty-six Saturday half holidays.
Apply, ready to work, to J. S. Elliot, Employment Superintendent,
NATIONAL CLOAK AND SUIT COMPANY.
207 West 24th St., New York City.

COOK.—Good cook wanted; family of 3. Apply between 3 and 5 o'clock at 49 West 54th St.

EXAMINERS
on
SKIRTS,
WAISTS,
LADIES' DRESSES,
SHOES.
Good wages and pleasant surroundings. We have a well-ventilated, well-lighted, modern, fireproof building, where every comfort is provided for our employes. We have a lunch room, library, rest room, hospital, and we allow at least twenty-six Saturday half holidays.
Apply, ready to work, to J. S. Elliot, Employment Superintendent,
NATIONAL CLOAK AND SUIT CO.,
207 West 24th Street, New York City.

GIRLS.
Pleasant employment under sunshine conditions.
You can earn from $7 to $12 per week; lowest wages to start $7.
Excellent ventilation; good light; first aid, rest and reading rooms; meals at less than cost.
SUNSHINE BISCUIT WORKS,
LOOSE-WILES
BISCUIT CO.,
LONG ISLAND CITY.

GIRLS.—For mounting and pasting tile on paper; good wages and steady work. Cambridge Tile Mfg. Co., 2 West 19th St.

MAIDS (two) wanted, cooking and laundry, waiting and chamber work; two in family; Scandinavians preferred. Apply telephone Saturday, Plaza 5298.

MILLINERY TRIMMERS,
WHO HAVE HAD EXPERIENCE IN SIMPLE TRIMMINGS.
Also
HAT LINERS.
EXPERIENCE IN THIS WORK IS NOT ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY IF YOU ARE HANDY WITH THE NEEDLE.
WE HAVE A MODERN, FIREPROOF BUILDING, WHERE EVERY COMFORT IS PROVIDED FOR OUR EMPLOYES; WE HAVE A LUNCH ROOM, RECREATION ROOM, LIBRARY, AND HOSPITAL.
APPLY READY TO WORK TO J. S. ELLIOTT, EMPLOYMENT SUPERIN- ELLIOT, EMPLOYMENT SUPERINTENDENT,
NATIONAL CLOAK AND SUIT CO.,
207 WEST 24TH ST., N. Y. C.

MILLINERS.—Experienced milliners, liners and packer; long season; good salary. H. Arnold, 11 East 49th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS, (daily,) English, or French speaking good English, wanted for two English boys, ages 8 and 4. Apply by letter, Mrs. Clayden, 314 West 94th St., stating salary required.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—Good references necessary; French or German; preferably both. Apply Saturday afternoon or Sunday morning Apartment 9B, 260 Riverside Drive.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—YOUNG GIRL FOR MANUFACTURING CONCERN; GOOD AT FIGURES, WRITE NEAT HAND, UNDERSTAND BILLING AND CHECKING OF ORDERS; SALARY, $10. ADDRESS ASSISTANT, H 76 TIMES.

SALESLADIES.—Extra on Saturdays; wages, $1.50 a day. Call Weisbecker, 270 West 125th.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY. — Experienced young woman, 28-32 years of age, understand filing systems, mimeographing, efficient stenographer, pleasing personality, for permanent position with large industrial concern located in Greater New York. In reply state experience fully, also salary expected. All replies will be considered confidential. Address Y 271 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER with some knowledge of bookkeeping; knowledge of publishing useful, but not imperative. Write, giving full particulars, H 72 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, English stenographer able to read and write German, wanted by export house for permanent position. Apply by letter. Alco 43, Y 282 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER wanted; must have experience; splendid opportunity; salary $12 to start. Call early this morning, Army and Navy Co-operative Co., 16 East 42d St.

TEACHERS.—An exceptional opportunity for normal school or college trained women in high-class traveling position; must be between 25 and 40 years of age, good personality, and able to demonstrate the fundamental principles of pedagogy; salary and commission; $1,500 to $2,500 per year. M. C. McReynolds, 347 5th Av., New York. Vanderbilt 4835. Call afternoons, 2 to 5.

TRACING CLERKS to look up correspondence, with knowledge of bookkeeping and general office routine; must be exceptionally bright; good opportunity; Bronx residents; salary to start, $10. Phillips, Jones Co., Inc., 829 East 134th St.

TYPISTS.
Beginners on any standard machine are offered a real opportunity for rapid advancement and a chance to qualify as expert typists.
Our plan of payment makes it possible to obtain immediate and frequent increases.
Further, the "NATIONAL" is one of the most delightful houses in which to work.
Our buildings are moderen and roomy, lunches are served at cost in a beautiful lunch room, a recreation room and library are maintained, and a hospital with physicians and nurses in attendance. We allow liberal vacations with pay, and at least 26 Saturday half-holidays a year.
Apply all day Saturday to J. S. Elliot, Employment Superintendent.
NATIONAL CLOAK AND SUIT CO.,
207 WEST 24TH ST., N. Y. C.

WRAPPERS.
We want a number of girls and young women over 17 years old to learn how to wrap general merchandise.
The position is not that of an ordinary bundle wrapper, but partly clerical, and requires intelligent girls, preferably those with some high-school training.
The work is permanent and offers ample opportunity for salary increases, our plan of payment making it possible to obtain immediate and frequent advances.
We have a well-ventilated, well-lighted, modern, fire-proof building, where no manufacturing is done. Every comfort is provided for our employes; we have a lunchroom, library, rest room, hospital, and we allow at least 26 Saturday half-holidays a year.
Apply all day Saturday to J. S. Elliot, Employment Superintendent,
NATIONAL CLOAK AND SUIT CO.,
207 West 24th St., N. Y. C.

Employment Agencies.

HIGH GRADE STENOGRAPHERS.
CLERKS FOR CREDIT DEPT.
INSURANCE EXAMINER.
CREDIT DEPT. MANAGER.
CREDENTIAL AGENCY,
237 Broadway.

OFFICE MANAGER, cost accountant, and systematizer; $2,500. Office Service Agency, 149 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHERS AND ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPERS.
CREDENTIAL AGENCY, 253 BROADWAY.

Instruction.

COMPLETE SECRETARIAL COURSE; also stenography, bookkeeping, penmanship, &c.; individual instruction by specialists; day or night; begin any time; graduates assisted to investigated situations; see catalogue. Walworth Institute, (founded 1858,) Broadway at 72d St.

LOST AND FOUND

LOST—Thursday night, at Empire Theatre, or in taxi between theatre and Cumberland, 54th and Broadway, miniature pin, square setting, small pearls; valuable only to owner; suitable reward. Room 917, Hotel Cumberland.

LOST—Diamond circle pin, set in platinum, between 57th St. and 5th Av., and Lord & Taylor's, via 5th Av. bus, Thursday P. M. Liberal reward for return. Dr. E. J. Cronin, Richmond Hill, L. I.

LOST—Near Bay 19th St. and Bath Av., black leather pocketbook containing money, pawn tickets, &c.; very big reward. 1,858 Cropsey Av., Brooklyn. Bath Beach 1497.

LOST.—At Playhouse, a gold meshbag and gold vanity case attached, engraved Willmenia H. Gill; liberal reward. Apply Cashier, Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.

LOST—Black handbag, initials "P. C." Wall St. subway station. Phone 5868 Morningside.

REWARD.—Wednesday, near Henderson's, black traveling bag containing personal property valuable to owner. Chas. Blanket, 1,509 Mermaid Av., Coney Island.

LOST—32d degree charm, Grand Consistory of Louisiana; reward. H. Simon, Usona Shirt Co., 561 Broadway.

LOST—5th Av. and 55th St., to 6th Av. and 57th St., platinum and gold bar pin with pearls; reward. 'Phone 270 Plaza.

LOST—Pearl and diamond earring, 6th Av., between 32d and 34th. Return 54 West 39th.

LIBERAL REWARD—Lost, between 42d and 54th, diamond pin, set with 3 large stones and cluster. Miss White, Cumberland Hotel, 54th and Broadway.

Lost and Found, Cats and Dogs.

LOST—From Greenwich, Conn., Sept. 23, small Irish terrier, smooth hair, eight years old, valuable only as pet; initials on collar, "P. B. F." 49 East 34th St.; $100 reward for return to 116 East Putnam Av., Greenwich, Conn. Telephone 333—W Greenwich.

HELP WANTED, MALE

OFFICE BOY wanted; $6 to start. Call Room 1,108, 185 Madison Av., from 10:30 till 12.

OFFICE BOY.—Energetic, bright, about 16, in office large corporation. F 278 Times Downtown.

PACKERS.
WE WANT YOUNG MEN WHO HAVE HAD EXPERIENCE IN WRAPPING GENERAL MERCHANDISE; WE PREFER THOSE WHO HAVE HAD DEPARTMENT STORE OR MAIL ORDER TRAINING.
THESE ARE SPLENDID OPPORTUNITIES FOR THE RIGHT KIND OF MEN, AND WE OFFER AMPLE OPPORTUNITIES FOR SALARY INCREASES; OUR PLAN OF PAYMENT MAKES IT POSSIBLE TO OBTAIN IMMEDIATE AND FREQUENT ADVANCES.
WE HAVE A MODERN, FIREPROOF BUILDING, WHERE EVERY COMFORT IS PROVIDED FOR OUR EMPLOYES; WE HAVE A WELL EQUIPPED LUNCH ROOM; WE ALLOW LIBERAL VACATIONS, WITH PAY, AND AT LEAST 26 SATURDAY HALF HOLIDAYS A YEAR.
APPLY READY TO WORK TO J. S. ELLIOT, EMPLOYMENT SUPERINTENDENT,
NATIONAL CLOAK AND SUIT CO.,
207 WEST 24TH ST., N. Y. C.

PHOTO-ENGRAVERS for all branches; non-union men preferred; steady employment. Write to 1,213 Citizens Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio.

PRACTICAL PAINTERS and gilders wanted. Address Hughes Decorating-Furnishing Co., 121 Broadway, Paterson, N. J.

RIVETERS, REAMERS.—30 full gangs machine riveters, 30 machine reamers; steady employment; good wages; new ship contracts. Fore River Shipbuilding Corporation, Quincy, Mass.

SALESMEN (Traveling)
CALLING on AUTOMOBILE ACCESSORY TRADE JOBBERS, GARAGES, ETC.,
Wanted by large American manufacturer to handle a SIDE LINE EASILY SALABLE; 10% Commission; IMMEDIATE DELIVERIES; SAMPLES TAKE LITTLE SPACE. Mention qualifications in first letter. Applicants traveling advise where samples will reach one week later. COMMUNICATE QUICKLY.
Manufacturer, 140 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN with plenty push and energy, who is anxious to develop a promising future in a new department of a large concern; write, with full details of past experience; commission. Underwood & Underwood, 66 West 38th St.

SALESMAN to represent large out-of-town house, dress and petticoat concern; must be well acquainted with the incoming buyers, and have a New York office; on a commission basis. Y 283 Times Annex.

SALESMEN between 25 and 35 years of age; well educated, clean cut; must have good references; exceptional opportunity for aggressive young man; advance against commission. H 69 Times.

SALESMAN.—Also resident district agents by electric sign manufacturer; liberal commission. Alfred Tahl, 2 Stone Street.

SERVANTS.—Wanted, two servants, preferably man and wife, to cook and care for fraternity house. Write or call at once. Steward, 614 West 113th St.

STOCK CLERKS for wholesale underwear and knit goods house. Apply by letter, giving references. F 272 Times Downtown.

STRUCTURAL DETAILERS, first class, wanted for beam, column, and girder work. Purdy & Henderson Co., 45 E. 17th St., City.

SEVERAL alert, ambitious, healthy young men wanted to learn telephone switchboard installation work with one of the largest electrical manufacturing corporations in the country; 21c. and 25c. an hour to start; 8-hour day, equivalent to $10 and $12 per week straight time; time and one-half for overtime. Accepted applicants will be started in New York City, but later in all probability transferred to some other point in the New England, Central, or Southern States; unless you are ready to meet this requirement do not apply for the job. This is an opportunity for a young man to connect with a concern where he may grow; chances for advancement are good to those who have an affinity for hard work. Only those who are looking for a steady job which calls for study, application, and an appreciable leaning toward a high-grade mechanical and electrical line of work need apply. Applicants must be single and between the ages of 19 and 23 and have a high school education or its equivalent. Write a letter telling all about yourself and state what public school and high school you attended. Address Electrical, 90 8th Av., New York City.

STENOGRAPHER, young man, in automobile business; must furnish excellent references and reside in Brooklyn; good opportunity; state age and salary. F 236 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER by large importers; state full qualifications, age, salary desired. D 79 Times.

TOOL DESIGNERS.—Several first-class men, experienced on tools, jigs, and fixtures. Call or write Remington Arms Co., Boston Av., Bridgeport, Conn.

WELSBACH MAN for MAINTENANCE work upon house, stores, and outside arcs; write, giving age, experience, and salary expected, or apply to Superintendent at gas works, Willow Avenue, Clifton, Staten Island, between 9 and 10 A. M.

YOUNG MAN WANTED, OF SOUTHERN BIRTH, COLLEGE TRAINING OR EQUIVALENT, WITH NATURAL APTITUDE FOR HANDLING DETAIL; MUST WRITE A GOOD LETTER; UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR ONE WHO CAN BECOME HIGH-GRADE CREDIT MAN. SALARY TO MATCH CALIBRE OF MAN. REAL PROSPECTS FOR ADVANCEMENT. ADDRESS BOX Y 278 TIMES ANNEX.

YOUNG MEN Wanted—Several young men with high school education to learn time study and efficiency work in large textile mill.
Three-year contract; salary to start $12 per week, with liberal advance every six months. Guaranteed salary at expiration of contract; bright prospects for exceptional men. Reply in own handwriting.
CHELSEA FIBRE MILLS, 1,155 MANHATTAN AV., BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

YOUNG MAN, 21,) experienced cable clerk, used to handling cable codes; must operate a typewriter; applications must be in own handwriting, stating experience, references, previous employment, age, and salary expected, otherwise not considered. Banking, F 310 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, typewriter and stenographer, wanted to assist in office; salary $8 per week to start; must have references. Apply United Cork Companies, Lyndhurst, N. J.

YOUNG MEN wanted to learn leather belt making for machinery. Y 261 Times Annex.

YOUTH, about 18 to 20, with some experience in investigating credits; state experience and salary expected. D 197 Times.

Instruction.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR.—Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes; send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

HELP WANTED, MALE

BOOKKEEPER, (20;) must have some experience foreign exchange and bank bookkeeping; no answers considered without previous experience, references, age, and salary expected being given. Bank, F 309 Times Downtown.

BOYS
AND
YOUNG MEN,
HERE IS AN
OPPORTUNITY
FOR YOU.
THE "NATIONAL" IS THE LARGEST MAIL ORDER HOUSE IN THE EAST, IS GROWING RAPIDLY AND SO OFFERS QUICK CHANCES FOR ADVANCEMENT TO REALLY CAPABLE, AMBITIOUS BOYS AND YOUNG MEN.
AT PRESENT WE HAVE A NUMBER OF PERMANENT POSITIONS OPEN IN OUR ASSEMBLY AND SHIPPING DEPARTMENT. THEY OFFER YOU AN OPPORTUNITY TO MAKE A BEGINNING IN THE MAIL ORDER BUSINESS AND TO CONNECT YOURSELF WITH AN AGGRESSIVE, UP-TO-DATE BUSINESS HOUSE; OUR PLAN OF PAYMENT MAKES IT POSSIBLE TO OBTAIN IMMEDIATE AND FREQUENT INCREASES.
THE SURROUNDINGS HERE ARE IDEAL. ROOMY, MODERN, LIGHT BUILDINGS; LIBRARY, RECREATION ROOM, LUNCH ROOM, AND HOSPITAL. EVERYTHING IS DONE TO GIVE YOU PLEASANT AND HEALTHFUL SURROUNDINGS. WE ALLOW AT LEAST 26 SATURDAY HALF HOLIDAYS A YEAR.
APPLY READY TO WORK TO J. S. ELLIOT, EMPLOYMENT SUPERINTENDENT,
NATIONAL CLOAK AND SUIT CO.,
207 WEST 24TH ST., N. Y. C.

BOY.—Bright boy for bank wanted as runner and office boy; good chance for advancement if satisfactory and industrious; high school graduate preferred. Reply, giving references, to M. C. W., F 302 Times Downtown.

BOY, bright, 14 or 15, wanted in an office where prospects are good; salary to start $5 a week. Room 1,110, 220 5th Av. Call between 8 and 9 o'clock.

BOY, 14-16 years, for office work; excellent chance for advancement; answers should state age, education, and experience, if any. F 331 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted in office of large manufacturing house to work up from bottom; must be of good parentage. Apply by letter, H. I., 109 Times.

BOY to assist in office and run errands; chance for advancement and opportunity to learn business. Call Underwood & Underwood, 66 West 38th St.

BOYS, 16-17 years, for errands; excellent opportunity for advancement in position and salary; 8-9 A. M. Weber & Heilbroner, 241 Broadway.

BOY wanted in a manufacturer's office; one who lives in Brooklyn. Address Box F 329 Times Downtown.

BOY.—Bright boy wanted for office in wholesale house; good opportunity. F 306 Times Downtown.

BOY.—Law office; good opportunity for law clerk. R 502, 90 Wall St., N. Y. C.

BUYER.—An experienced, successful buyer for notions, jewelry, toilet articles, and all fancy goods. JULIUS GUTMAN & CO., Lexington St. and Park Av., Baltimore, Md.

CABINETMAKERS.
CABINETMAKERS.
CABINETMAKERS.
10 first-class men of wide experience wanted for high-class cabinet work; permanent position out of town; no labor troubles; top wages paid. Apply Room 200E, 30 Church St., New York, between 11:30 A. M. and 1 P. M., today, Saturday.

CHAUFFEUR, who must be a good mechanic, with undeniable credentials; salary $25 and board to start; city. Columbus 1495.

CLERK.—Banking house requires the services of a capable and thoroughly experienced file clerk; knowledge of French and German desirable. Please state full particulars, references, and salary. F 286 Times Downtown.

COLLECTORS.—Large New York firm has two vacancies in their collection dept.; applicants given preference with experience as collectors or salesmen; salary, commission, and expenses. Apply after 10, Room 801, 3 West 29th St.

COMMERCIAL LETTER OF CREDIT CLERK, (24;) must have experience and knowledge this class bank work; splendid opportunity for right man; applications not stating experience, references, salary expected, and age will not be considered. Banking, F 311 Times Downtown.

ERRAND BOYS wanted, with references; Bronx and Brooklyn boys preferred. Hagstrom Woolen Co., 79 5th Av., Room 1,704.

EXAMINERS
ON
WAISTS,
LADIES' DRESSES.
GOOD WAGES AND PLEASANT SURROUNDINGS.
WE HAVE A WELL VENTILATED, WELL LIGHTED, MODERN FIREPROOF BUILDING, WHERE EVERY COMFORT IS PROVIDED FOR OUR EMPLOYES; WE HAVE A LUNCH ROOM, LIBRARY, REST ROOM HOSPITAL, AND WE ALLOW AT LEAST 26 SATURDAY HALF HOLIDAYS.
APPLY READY TO WORK TO J. S. ELLIOT, EMPLOYMENT SUPERINTENDENT,
NATIONAL CLOAK AND SUIT CO.,
207 WEST 24TH ST., N. Y. C.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE CLERK, (21;) experienced handling documentary collections and bills of exchange; splendid opportunities for advancement; answers must state age, references, experience, and salary expected. Bank, F 308 Times Downtown.

MESSENGER.—Boy who is willing and ambitious has good opportunity for advancement; salary, $5 weekly to start. Apply Mr. Sanches, second floor, 229 West 43d St.

SITUATIONS WANTED, FEMALE

COUPLE, exceptionally capable, 10 years' 5th Av. references, as caretakers gentleman's house; man employed. Caretakers, 11 East 76th St.

DRESSMAKER, absolutely reliable and experienced; city references; $2.50 per day. G. H., Box 41, 1,515 3d Av.

GOVERNESS position wanted by refined, educated American lady; age 25; Protestant; graduate Normal School Department of Music and Institute of Normal Methods, Boston; experienced governess and kindergarten teacher; satisfactory references as to ability and refinement; inland city or country preferred. Address Y 293 Times Annex.

GOVERNESS and tutor, public and parochial school experience; elementary music. D 106 Times.

HOUSEWORKER.—Young Irish girl wishes position; private family preferred; generally useful; excellent references. Y 278 Times Annex.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Refined young lady wishes take care doctor or dentist office and keep house. Weisz, 131 East 83d.

LADY, good knitter, desires orders at home; references. D 159 Times.

NURSE.—Young, companionable, conscientious, would care for nervous person or elderly couple; understands massage; physicians' references. Please phone Columbus 8175.

REFINED WOMAN, few hours daily, help house duties. F. K., 154 W. 13th.

SECRETARY. — Young woman of refinement seeks position as social or executive secretary; advantages of home and European study; training, a business college; experienced; recommendations. Address Y 266 Times Annex.

SECRETARY.—Young Canadian lady wishes position as social secretary; European experience. D Jacques, 567 West 118th St.

YOUNG LADY desires to play for evening dancing classes. E 355 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.

Fifty cents an agate line.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied day, week, month. 107 West 133d St. 6919 Morningside.

SITUATIONS WANTED, MALE

ACCOUNTANT. — Trial balances and audits $5 monthly upward; books opened, closed, systematized; investigations, profit and loss statements, corporation work. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 5655.

A CLEAN-CUT YOUNG MAN, (33,) Christian, possessed of energy and ability to do things, thoroughly experienced office executive and manager, at present employed, is desirous of affiliating with party or reliable concern with view of an opportunity for investment after six months or one year. F 317 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR.—Gentleman highly recommends his chauffeur to any man requiring the services of a high-grade man that one could put implicit confidence in. Columbus 1495.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANICIAN.
(28,) married, ten years' shop, private family experience, wishes private situation; neat appearance; excellent references. E 253 Times Annex.

CHAUFFEUR. — Young American, neat, obliging, sober; own repairs; best reference; private preferred. Arthur Ennis, 1,621 Second Av.

CHAUFFEUR, MECHANIC, (32,) single, Hungarian, wishes steady position; good references; $20 per week. Elmer Antal, 421 East 64th.

CHAUFFEUR, 25, married, wishes position, commercial or private; mechanic; three years' experience; excellent references. F 209 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC.—11 years' experience; employed at present; wishes to make a change. Perke, 1,172 5th Av.

CHAUFFEUR.—8 years' shop, 2 years' driving experience; best of references. Louis Bamonte, 220 East 108th.

CHAUFFEUR.—Single, 25; careful driver; shop experience; reference. Hayes, 209 East 109th.

FARMER AND GARDENER, (married, only one girl, 7,) wishes position; first-class man in every respect; wife can do any housework required; best references given. Address Farmer, 157 East 47th St.

GARDENER, head, Swiss, married, no children, 45, experienced, greenhouse and outside, wishes position; private place. Otto Greuter, 73 Harrison Av., West Orange, N. J.

HOUSEMAN (colored) or furnace man; references. Wm. Johnston, 215-A East 88th St.

MANAGER AND ACCOUNTANT WANTS position requiring responsible and capable executive; wide experience, college education, highly recommended; 33; position preferred where active or outdoor attention is necessary. D 191 Times.

SECRETARY.—Young man, experienced stenographer, graduate of School of Commerce, N. Y. University, seeks position as secretary. F 264 Times.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, experience engineering, contracting; capable correspondent; take charge office. F 233 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-BOOKKEEPER. — Writer desires work above occupation's part time; experienced. E 11 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (age 29,) 7 years' experience claims and legal investigations. E 25 Times.

Public Notices

SOUTHERNER.—Reward $250 for the arrest of E. L. J. E. Lillback.

GERTRUDE. — Sister Mae dangerously ill. Please hurry home. Call Bedford 634. Papa.

CHURCH SERVICES TOMORROW

BAPTIST.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH,
West 57th St., between 6th and 7th Avs.
THE CHURCH WITH THE OPEN DOOR.
Rev. JOSEPH W. KEMP, Pastor.
11 A. M.—"The Christ, the Child, and the Church."
8 P. M.—"The Feast of Grace."
MIDWEEK BIBLE STUDY resumes on Thursday at 8 P. M. Book of "Proverbs" will be dealt with.
EVERBODY CORDIALLY INVITED.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH.
During erection of our new building, 92d and Amsterdam, we worship in Swedish Methodist Church, 89th St., between Amsterdam and Columbus Avs.
FRANK M. GOODCHILD, D. D., Pastor.
11.—"Till He Come."
8.—"Faith as a Force."

COLLEGIATE CHURCH of the COVENANT
327 West 33d Street.
Dr. OSCAR HAYWOOD, Pastor,
Preaches Morning, 10:45; Evening, 7:45.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH,
4 to 8 West 46th Street.
Rev. Cornelius Woelfkin, D. D. } Ministers
Rev. E. Herbert Dutton. }
Dr. WOELFKIN will preach at 11 and 8.
Sunday School, 9:30. Bible Classes, 9:40.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH,
Broadway and 79th Street.
I. M. HALDEMAN, D. D., PASTOR.
PREACHING,
"IF OUR LORD SHOULD TARRY," BY PETER W. PHILPOTT.
11 A. M.—"Making Jesus King."
8 P. M.—"A Typical Bride."

HOPE BAPTIST CHURCH, B'way, 104th St.
Rev. E. S. HOLLOWAY, Pastor,
preaches at 11 and 8.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH,
MADISON AV., COR. 31ST ST.
C. A. EATON, D. D., PASTOR.
11 A. M.—"A Communion Meditation."
8 P. M.—"Why Was Jesus Born Poor?"
Union Bible Class, 9:45. Rev. C. F. Hall, Ldr.

MT. MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH,
Fifth Avenue, near 127th Street.
Rev. J. HERMAN RANDALL, D. D.
11 A. M.—The Reality of Christ.
8 P. M.—The Sure Foundation.

WASHINGTON HGTS. BAPTIST CHURCH,
145th St. and Convent Av.
Rev. HAROLD PATTISON, D. D.
11 A. M.—"The Rainbow." Communion Services. 8 P. M.—"Stand Upon Your Feet."

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

Services are held in the following
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCHES
Sundays, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesdays, 8 P. M.
First Church, Central Park West & 96th St.
Second Church, Central Park West & 68th St.
Third Church, 125th St. & Madison Ave.
Fourth Church, Ft. Washington Ave. & 178th.
Fifth Church, Aeolian Concert Hall, 34 W. 43d.
Sixth Church, 1931 Washington Ave., Bronx.

CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM.

CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM.
NEW CHURCH,
(Swedenborgian.)
35th St., bet. Park and Lexington Avs.
The Rev. JULIAN K. SMYTH, Pastor.
Mr. Walter B. Murray will preach at 11.

CONGREGATIONAL.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE,
Broadway and 56th St.
Pastor Dr. JEFFERSON preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Subject, 8 P. M., "Religion and Politics."

MANHATTAN, Broadway and 76th St.
Rev. H. A. STIMSON, D. D., preaches, 11.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST—CHRISTIAN.

CENTRAL CHRISTIAN CHURCH
Preaching at 11 and 8.
Dr. FINIS IDLEMAN,
142 West 81st St.

DIVINE SCIENCE.

FIRST CHURCH OF DIVINE SCIENCE, North Ball Room, Hotel Astor, Sunday, 11. Speaker: Rev. W. John Murray, Pastor. Subject: "War." Special music by Hans Kronold, 'cellist; Mlle. Ada Androva, soprano; Rafael Saumell, pianist.

ETHICAL CULTURE.

BROOKLYN SOCIETY OF ETHICAL CULTURE, Academy of Music.—11 A. M., Dr. HENRY NEUMANN, "The First Principle in Right Relations."

JEWISH.

FREE SYNAGOGUE.
CARNEGIE HALL, SUNDAY, 10:45.
DR. WISE—"CHANGES WROUGHT BY WAR."
ALL ARE WELCOME.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL.
Fifth Av. and 43d St.
Saturday, 10:30 A. M., Dr. SILVERMAN on "THE NEW LIFE."
Daily noon service, 12:30.
All Are Welcome.

TEMPLE ISRAEL OF HARLEM.
Lenox Av. at 120th St.—Dr. M. H. HARRIS,
Atonement Evening, Friday, Oct. 6,
"PROSPERITY'S DANGERS."

LUTHERAN.

CHURCH OF THE ADVENT, Broadway & 93d St., Rev. WM. M. HORN, Pastor.
Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY,
65th Street and Central Park West.
Rev. CHARLES J. SMITH, D. D., Pastor,
Preaches 11 A. M.

ST. JAMES LUTHERAN CHURCH, Madison Av., 73d St. Dr. Remensnyder; service 11 A. M.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

MADISON AVE. CHURCH, 60th St.
11, DR. TIPPY; 8, MR. LESOURD.
9:45, Sunday School; 10, Classes for Men and Women; 7, Epworth League.

OLD JOHN STREET CHURCH.
Services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST CHURCH,
86th St. and West End Av.
Rev. CHARLES L. GOODELL, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M.—"The Grace of Jesus Christ."
8 P. M.—"The First Commandment."

NEW THOUGHT.

Dr. JAMES PORTER MILLS,
formerly of Chicago, later of London, will speak at his Lecture Room, Aeolian Hall, 42d St., Sunday, 11:30, on "A New Order of Meditation: The Way Into the Great Within in the Moment of Need." All invited.
He will resume his regular classes Tuesdays, 5; Fridays, 11:30.

HOME OF TRUTH,
147 West 73d Street.
Sunday, 11 A. M. Healing meetings, Friday, 8 P. M. Reading room open daily.
NOTICE: HOME OF TRUTH STUDENTS.
The Home will not close as announced, but will be continued with Mrs. Marcy, Miss Marcello, and Miss Kier conducting the work. The healing ministry and regular meetings will continue as usual at the same address, 147 West 73d Street.

SECOND CHURCH OF SILENT DEMAND,
Genealogical Hall, (226 West 58th St.)
THEODORE G. NORTHRUP
will speak at 11:15. Silent Meeting, 10:45.
SUBJECT: "MAN'S POSSIBILITIES."
The attendance has increased each Sunday, so was compelled to secure larger quarters.
Come and hear this Business Man.

SIXTH CYCLE MESSAGE.
Ralph M. de Bit, 218 Madison Av., cor. 36th.
Sunday, 11 and 8. All welcome.

SOCIETY OF THE INNER LIFE.
Sunday Meeting, 130 West 71st St., 11 A. M.
Subject: "The Law of Perfection."
Speaker, Mr. Walter Newell Weston.
Public invited.

UNITY SOCIETY, 28 West 72d St. Speaker, Sunday, at 11, Mrs. SOPHIA VAN MARTER. Subject: "The Winner." 8 P. M., Dr. Orison Swett Marden.

PRESBYTERIAN.

BROADWAY
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
114th St. and Broadway.
WALTER DUNCAN BUCHANAN, D. D.,
Minister, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Preparatory service Wednesday next, 8 P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Madison Av. and 57th St.
Rev. WILTON MERLE-SMITH, D.D., Pastor,
preaches 11 A. M. Communion, 4:30 P. M.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5th Av. and 55th St.
Rev. J. H. JOWETT, D. D., Pastor.
Rev. James Palmer, Ph.D., Associate Pastor.
ROBERT E. SPEER will preach at 11 A. M.
DR. PALMER at 4:30 P. M.
Men's Bible Class at 10 A. M.

FT. GEORGE, 185th, E. of St. Nicholas Av.
Rev. LYMAN R. HARTLEY, M. A., 8 P. M.
Graded Bible School at 3 P. M.

FORT WASHINGTON,
174th St. at Broadway.
DR. MARTIN, AT 11 AND 8.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
West End Av. and 91st St.
EDGAR WHITAKER WORK, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M., Dr. Work Preaches.

HARLEM-NEW YORK, 11 and 8.
122d Street & Mt. Morris Park West.
Rev. GEO. W. ARMS.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Northeast Corner of 73d St.
Rev. HENRY SLOANE COFFIN, D. D.,
Pastor. Rev. STANLEY WHITE, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

MADISON SQ. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Madison Av. and 24th St.
The Pastor, Rev. C. H. PARKHURST, D. D.,
preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

PRESBYTERIAN.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
155th St., Bet. B'way and Amsterdam Av.
Rev. JOHN R. MACKAY, D. D., LL. D.,
Minister; Rev. CHAS. N. VAN HOUTEN,
LL. B., Assistant Minister.
11 A. M.—Communion Service.
8 P. M.—"Having a Master."

NORTHMINSTER, 141 West 115th St.
Rev. Arthur H. Limouze, Minister,
preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
FIFTH AVENUE, TWELFTH STREET.
DR. DUFFIELD PREACHES 11, 8.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Broadway and 73d St.
Rev. DANIEL RUSSELL, D. D., Pastor,
will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

SCOTCH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
96th St. and Central Park West.
Dr. ROBERT WATSON preaches, 11 and 8.

ST. NICHOLAS AVENUE, cor. 141st St.,
Rev. ELLIOTT W. BROWN, D. D., Minister,
Preaching 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE BRICK CHURCH,
Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street.
Ministers: { William Pierson Merrill, Frank Latimer Janeway.
DR. MERRILL will preach at 11 and 4.
NOON SERVICE EVERY WEEK DAY, 12:30, 12:50.

THE UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.
Service in the Chapel, Claremont Avenue, between 120th and 122d Streets, at eleven o'clock. Peacher — The Reverend HUGH BLACK, D. D.
The attendance of all not regularly worshipping elsewhere is cordially invited.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Cor. 10th St.
Rev. George Alexander, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M.
Communion 4 P. M. Evening Service Omitted.

WEST END PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Amsterdam Av., cor. 105th St.
A. Edwin Keigwin, D. D., preaches 11 and 8.
8 P. M., Subject, "LABOR AND CAPITAL."

WEST-PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
86th St. and Amsterdam Av.
Rev. Anson P. Atterbury, D. D. } Pastors.
Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D. }
Dr. ATTERBURY preaches at 11 A. M.
Dr. EVANS at 8 P. M.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE,
Amsterdam Av. and 111th St.
8 A. M.—The Holy Communion.
10 A. M.—Morning Prayer.
11 A. M.—Preacher, RT. REV. DR. YEATMAN-BIGGS, Lord Bishop of Worcester, England.
4 P. M.—Preacher, RT. REV. DR. MONTGOMERY, Secretary, S. P. G., London.
Daily Services, 7:30 A. M., 5 P. M. (Choral Except Monday and Saturday.)

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH,
West End Av. and 81st St.
Rev. S. De Lancey Townsend, D. D., Rector.
Holy Communion .... 8 A. M.
Holy Communion and Sermon (Rector). 11 A. M.
Choral Evensong .... 4 P. M.
Strangers Welcome.

CALVARY CHURCH, 4th Av. and 21st St., the Rev. THEODORE SEDGWICK, Rector. —Services 8, 9:45, 11 A. M., 8 P. M. The Rector will preach. Full choir.

CHAPEL OF THE INTERCESSION, Trinity Parish, Broadway and 155th Street. Rev. M. H. Gates, D. D., Vicar. 8 A. M., 11 A. M., 8 P. M.

CHAPEL OF THE REDEEMER, Dyckman District, Sherman Av. and Isham St. (208th.)
Rev. C. A. WOODWARD, Rector.
Sunday School, 9:45 A. M.
Holy Communion and Sermon at 11 A. M.
Evensong, 8 P. M.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, 139 West 46th St., Rev. J. G. H. BARRY, D. D., Rector.—Low Masses, 7:30, 8:15, 9. Solemn Mass and Sermon, (Rector.) 10:45. Evensong at 4. Vespers of the Dead, 5.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION,
5th Av. and 10th St.,
Rev. Dr. PERCY STICKNEY GRANT, Rector.
11 A. M.—Morning Prayer, Sermon, (Rector.)
8 P. M.—Gallia, Gounod; Dr. Grant, Preacher. Subject: "Our Great Benefactors and What They Teach Us."

CHURCH OF THE BELOVED DISCIPLE,
East 89th St., Near Madison Av.
Rev. HENRY M. BARBOUR, D.D., Rector.
7:30 A. M. Holy Communion. 10 A. M. Morning Prayer. 11 A. M. Holy Communion, Sermon by Rector.
Prelude.."Invocation Religieuse"..Weiller
Violin, 'Cello, Harp, Organ.
Communion Service in C............Tours
Anthem, "O Worship the Lord"...Hollins
4 P. M. POPULAR VESPERS.
A MUSICAL SERVICE.
Prelude......"Melodie"......Charpentier
Violin, 'Cello, Harp, Organ.
Harp Solo......"Priere"......Hasselmans
Quartette.."The Shadows of the Evening Hours"..........Nichols
'Cello Solo...."Melody"...Tschaikowsky
Anthem.."Teach Me Thy Way"..Goetchiers
Address by Rector.
8 P. M. EVENSONG. Sermon by Rev. Dr. Floyd S. Leach. Congregational Singing.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION,
20th Street and 6th Avenue.
8:00 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11:00 A. M.—Preacher, Rev. Dr. Mottet.
12:00 M.—Holy Communion.
3:00 P. M.—Children's Service.
8:00 P. M.—Preacher, Rev. T. E. Calvert.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION,
Madison Av. and 35th St.
Rev. HOWARD C. ROBBINS, Rector.
8 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11—Litany, Holy Communion, Sermon, (Rector.)
4.—Evening Prayer.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION,
1 East 29th St. Dr. HOUGHTON, Rector.
Communions: 7, 8 and 9 o'clock. 10:30: Matins. 11:15: Concone's Choral Mass and Sermon, (Procession.)
Preacher, Fr. Huntington, Superior, O.H.C.
4:00, Choral Evensong. Solemn Procession. Stainer's Anthem, "Lord, Thou art God."

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY,
334 West 57th Street.
Rector, Rev. Henry Lubeck, D. C. L.
Holy Communion .... 8. A. M.
Morning Prayer.............10:30 A. M.
Holy Communion (Rector)......... 11 A. M.
Evensong (Mr. Burgess)........... 8 P. M.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY—ST. PAUL'S CHAPEL.—Regular Service, Sunday, 4 P. M. Preacher, Bishop Brent.

GRACE CHURCH, Broadway and 10th St.
Rev. Dr. Charles Lewis Slattery, Rector.
8; 11 (the Rector); 8 (Rev. S. L. Tyson).

ST. ANDREW'S,
Corner 5th Av. and 127th St.
Rev. GEO. R. VAN DE WATER, D. D., Rector,
preaches at 11 A. M. on "GOD CARES"; 8 P. M., "GOD'S WAY."
Holy Communion, 8 and 11 A. M.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH,
Madison Avenue and 44th Street.
The Rev. LEIGHTON PARKS, D. D., Rector.
8:30 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11:00 A. M.—Morning Prayer, Sermon, and Holy Communion.
Preacher, Rev. Percy Gordon.
4 P. M.—Evening Prayer and Address.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH
is on 16th St., East of 3d Av.
ALL SEATS FREE.
Reverend KARL REILAND, Rector.
Sunday Services, 8, 11, 8.

ST. IGNATIUS'S, West End Av. & 87th St.
REV. MAXWELL GANTER, Rector.
Sundays: Mass at 7, 8, and 11. Vespers at 4. Weekdays: Mass at 7. Holy Days and Fridays, 7 and 10.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH,
Madison Ave. and 71st Street.
Rev. Frank Warfield Crowder, Rector.
8:00. Holy Communion.
9:45. Sunday School.
11. Holy Communion with Sermon. (Rector.)
4. Evening Prayer and Sermon, (Mr. Easley.)
St. Luke's Church, Convent Av. and 141st St.
Rev. G. Ashton Oldham, Rector.
Services, 8, 11, 8. Preacher, the Rector.

ST. MARK'S IN-THE-BOUWERIE.
10th and Stuyvesant Sts., near 2d Av.
Rev. WILLIAM NORMAN GUTHRIE, Rector.
8 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11 A. M.—Service and Sermon.
Mr. Guthrie's subject, "War in Heaven," from St. Michael and All Angels.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, 28 West 84th St.
Rev. ARTHUR H. JUDGE, D. D., Rector.
Services, 8, 11, and 8.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH,
Fifth Av. and 53d St.
Rev. ERNEST M. STIRES, D. D., Rector.
8 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11 A. M.—Bishop Montgomery of London, Secretary Society for Propagation of Gospel.
4 P. M.—Evensong and Address, (Rector.)

TRINITY CHURCH.
Sunday Services:
7 and 9 A. M., Holy Communion.
10:30 A. M., Morning Prayer.
11 A. M., Holy Communion and Sermon.
3:30 P. M., Evensong. Preacher, Rt. Rev. Huyshe Wolcott Yeatman-Biggs, D. D., Bishop of Worcester, Special Representative of the Church of England.
Weekday Services:
7:30, 9 A. M., 3 P. M.
Short service for business people daily except Saturday at 12 M.
CHURCH OPEN ALL DAY.

TRINITY CHAPEL,
West 25th St., near Broadway.
Sunday Services: 8 A. M., Holy Communion.
11 A. M., Holy Communion and Sermon; 4 P. M., Evening Prayer.

REFORMED.

HAMILTON GRANGE, Convent Av. and 149 St., nr. Amst. Av.
DR. PAUL S. LEINBACH, at 11 and 8.

REFORMED CHURCH OF HARLEM,
Lenox Avenue and 123d St.
Rev. EDGAR TILTON, Jr., D. D., Minister.
11 A. M.—Communion and reception of new members.
8 P. M.—Musical Service, "A Song of Thanksgiving," by J. H. Maunder.

THE MIDDLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH.
2d Ave. and 7th St.
Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, D. D., Minister,
will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE MARBLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
5th Ave. and 29th St.
Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D.D., Minister, will preach.
11 A. M.—"The Love That Will Not Let Us Go."
8 P. M.—"Athirst in the Desert."

THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS,
5th Ave. and 48th St.
Rev. MALCOLM JAS. MACLEOD, D. D., Minister. Rev. Arthur Frederick Mabon will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

WEST END COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
West End Ave. and 77th St.
Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
At 4:30 P. M., Subject: "The Wish to Escape." Special Music. Selections from "The Wilderness" and "Hear My Prayer."

THE FORT WASHINGTON
COLLEGIATE CHURCH.
Fort Washington Ave. and 181st St.
Rev. George G. Dowey of Philadelphia, Pa., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS, (Orthodox.)—Meetings 11 o'clock, 30 Gramercy Park, Manhattan, and Lafayette and Washington Avs., Brooklyn.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS, (Orthodox.)—Meetings, 11 o'clock, 30 Gramercy Park, Manhattan, and Lafayette and Washington Avs., Brooklyn.

SPIRITUALIST.

Spiritual and Ethical Society, 142 West 125th. Regular meetings resumed morning and evening. Helen Temple Brigham inspirational speaker.

THEOSOPHY.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, 25 W. 45th St.—Public lecture, Sunday, 8:15 P. M. "Occult Teaching of Theosophy," B. B. Gattell.

UNITARIAN.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH,
Park Av. and 34th St.
11 A. M.—REV JOHN HAYNES HOLMES, "THE CHURCH AND THE WORLD."
8:15 P. M.—MR. HOLMES on "UNIVERSAL MILITARY TRAINING—DO WE WANT IT?" Public invited to all services.

OPENING SERVICES
LENOX AVENUE UNITARIAN CHURCH,
Corner 121st St., at 11.
"IN THE BEGINNING, GOD."
Rev. Merle St. Croix Wright, D. D., Minister

UNIVERSALIST.

The CHURCH of the DIVINE PATERNITY,
Central Park West and 76th St.
Rev. FRANK OLIVER HALL, D. D., Pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. "LIFE'S AIM AND MEANING." Sunday School, 10 A. M. Kindergarten, 11 A. M.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, 555 West 182d St., between St. Nicholas and Audubon Avs.
FRANK HERBERT BILLINGTON, Minister.
Service at 8 P. M. The Rev. FRANK OLIVER HALL, D. D., will preach. "Belief and Unbelief."

Y. M. C. A.

CADMAN.
"LIFE ON THE MEXICAN BORDER."
West Side Y. M. C. A., 57 St. & 8 Av., 4 P. M.

Y. W. C. A.

Y. W. C. A.
Central Branch, 7 East 15th St.
Sunday Afternoon Service, 3:30 o'clock.
Mrs. G. SHERWOOD EDDY, Speaker.
Special Music—Everybody welcome.

OTHER SERVICES.

BIBLE HOUR, National Bible Institute, 214 West 35th St.—Sunday, 4:15 P. M., Second Anniversary.
DON O. SHELTON, President.
Subject, "What the Bible Will Do for You."
A hearty welcome to all.

DR. A. A. LINDSAY LECTURES,
HOTEL MAJESTIC.
Sunday, Tuesday, 8 P. M.
"Passing of the Third Floor Back."
"Trilby and All Other Kinds of Hypnotism."

DOCTOR CHARLES AKED SPEAKS TONIGHT at Carnegie Hall, 57th St. and 7th Av., on "Militarism." Public invited.

DR. STEARNS BIBLE CLASS will be held in the Chapel of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church on Tuesday at 2 P. M.

GOSPEL TABERNACLE CHURCH, 44th St. and 8th Av. Rev. A. B. Simpson, Pastor: 10:30 A. M., preaching by President Charles A. Blanchard, Wheaton College, Illinois. 3:30 P. M., addresses by Missionaries from China, India, and Africa. 8 P. M., preaching by Charles Inglis.

PROF. C. T. EVERSON will give his opening lecture of the Winter campaign tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock at the Casino Theatre, 39th and Broadway, on the subject "When the Turk Is Driven Out of Europe, May We Look for the End of Time Soon to Follow?" Free to all.

RESCUE SOCIETY.
Old Chinese Theatre, 5-7 Doyers St.
Gospel Service Nightly, 10 P. M.
T. J. NOONAN, Supt.

TENT EVANGEL,
West 125th and Manhattan Sts.
DR. JOSEPH W. KEMP, Sunday, 3:30.
Special Sunday Rallies to November.

THE NEW YORK CONVENTION
CHRISTIAN & MISSIONARY ALLIANCE.
GOSPEL TABERNACLE, N. Y., 8th Av. and 44th St., Sept. 29 to Oct. 9, 1916.
Rev A. B. Simpson in charge. Distinguished speakers, including President Blanchard of Wheaton College, Evangelist Charles Inglis of London, Rev. P. W. Philpott of Hamilton, Canada; Mr. D. S. Gordon, author of quiet talks, etc.; Rev. C. Gallaudet Trumbull, editor of Sunday School Times; Rev. Joseph Demp of Calvary Baptist Church, N. Y.; Rev. F. W. Troy of Brooklyn, Mr. Don O. Shelton, President of National Bible Institute, N. Y.; Dr. J. H. Ballard of Hornell, N. Y.; Dr. R. H. Glover of China, Messrs. Thompson of Palestine, Moyser of India, Campbell of Congo, Hofler of Annam, Loose of Central Africa, etc.
Hours of service daily from 9 to 12:30, from 2 to 5, and 7 to 9:30.

VEDANTA SOCIETY, 236 C. P. W.—Swami Bodhananda, "Religion of Today." 3 P. M.

BROOKLYN

CONGREGATIONAL.

CHURCH OF THE PILGRIMS,
Henry and Remsen Sts., Brooklyn.
Two blocks from Borough Hall Subway Station.
Rev. LEYTON RICHARDS of Manchester, England, will preach at 11 A. M.; also speak at the Home Time Service, 7:45 P. M.
Miss Edith Maldwyn Jones will sing.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH, Orange St.
Rev. NEWELL DWIGHT HILLIS, Pastor.
Services at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.
Dr. Hillis will preach on "Why Did God Not Stop the War Suffering? Must We Give Up the Foreknowledge of God in Order to Retain His Morality and Love?" In the evening Rev. Charles F. Aked will speak on "The Red Flag Versus the Cross of Christ."

PRESBYTERIAN.

LAFAYETTE AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Corner of South Oxford Street.
Dr. ALBERTSON preaches at 10:30 and 7:45.
Morning—"The Christlikeness of God."
Evening—"The Godlikeness of Christ." The quartet will sing selections from the compositions of Dudley Buck.

UNITARIAN.

CHURCH OF THE SAVIOUR, (Unitarian,) Pierrepont St. and Monroe Place, Brooklyn, 3 blocks from Borough Hall Subway Station. Rev John Howland Lathrop. Service at 11.

Books for the Season.

Fall Number of The New York Times Review of Books, Sunday, Oct. 8, will contain a list of five hundred new books from which readers may make their selections for additions to their libraries. A brief description of contents of each will be attached. Complete bibliography of the war, descriptions of new literary movements, and news of authors and publishers.

The average net paid daily and Sunday circulation of The New York Times exceeds one-third of a million copies.

MEXICO COMMISSION FEARS SECRET FOE

Federal Agents Seek an Alleged American Cabal Trying to Thwart Conferees.

VILLA RAID TALES FALSE?

Extraordinary Precautions to Keep Official Records from Spies of Interventionists.

Efforts to thwart the American-Mexican Commission in its endeavor to adjust border problems are alleged in information which has been laid before the members, who left New London yesterday for Atlantic City. United States Secret Service agents are now investigating what is said to be a surreptitious campaign led by Americans and designed first to bring about the Villa raid on Chihuahua City, and second, to get it exaggerated in the official military reports, with the object of impeding the work of the commission.

The reports of the Chihuahua battle, which have been transmitted by Washington and by Mexico City to the Joint Commission, contradict the statements in the account of Brig. Gen. George Bell, Jr. It is regarded as established by the State Department that Villa was not with the raiders and had no directing hand in the fight; that no ammunition was captured and carried off by the raiders; that none or very few of the Carranzistas deserted, and that many of the prisoners, who were freed and taken away to become anti-Carranzista soldiers, have been drifting back to Chihuahua City.

The instigators of the attack on Chihuahua City are supposed to be either political enemies of the Wilson Administration or Americans interested in Mexican property and anxious to avert a settlement between the United States and Mexico, which would put intervention out of the question.

The suspicion in this case does not rest on general rumor as to the activity of alleged interventionists along the border, but on a set of concrete facts which is receiving close attention from the State Department and the Department of Justice. It has been learned that interests opposed to a good understanding between the United States and Mexico have taken extraordinary measures in New London, in Washington, and in Mexico City to keep informed on the progress of negotiations at the Joint Conference.

Chihuahua Raid Signal.

The signal for the raid on Chihuahua City, it is said, was telegraphed from New York City or Washington to the border and was forwarded by courier to the bandit organization outside the attacked city. The raid was timed to take place just as the Commissioners appeared to be on the threshold of an agreement to substitute a strong patrol on both sides of the border for the Pershing expedition.

In addition to evidence before the State Department and the Department of Justice, which has not been made public, the series of dovetailed facts, as alleged, include the activity of certain interests in keeping tab on the joint commission; the timing of the raid for its maximum effect on the work of the conference, and the alleged use of fake refugees to build up a legend which should be embodied in official reports. In the view of later information tending to minimize the Chihuahua City incident, Government officials have felt great chagrin that the account of it, which they now regard as wildly distorted and as likely to have a fatal effect on the work of the Joint Commission, should have been accepted by General Bell.

Unless the first story of the Chihuahua City episode is proved to be absolutely untrue and the effect of the exaggerated report is thoroughly counteracted, it is believed to be hopeless to expect any concrete result in the way of a definite and substantial agreement between the American and Mexican Commissioners. Energetic measures are being taken by the State Department to establish the truth about the situation in Chihuahua.

One precaution considered necessary on account of the activities of interests seeking to frustrate the work of the commission has been the placing of a guard of sailors from the submarine base at New London over the rooms in the Hotel Griswold, where the conferences were held and where the documents of the Commissioners were stored. This work will be taken over by regular army soldiers at Atlantic City. Great care has been taken to safeguard the express car in which documents are being transported from New London to Atlantic City. An entire car has been used for this purpose. It was ferried to the New Jersey side, in order to avoid any risk in moving the papers from one car to another.

Face Two Discouragements.

The Chihuahua City incident has been one of two great discouragements which the American Commissioners have faced. The other has been the attitude of the Mexican Commissioners and Carranza in refusing to admit that any of the internal affairs of Mexico were proper subjects for consideration by the commission. In spite of this the American Commissioners have been pushing the internal condition of Mexico to the front. Their object has been to make the Mexican Commissioners see what well-wishers of Mexico hope from the Carranza Government. They have sought to impress upon the Mexicans that the future of the Carranza Government depends on the safeguarding the lives of foreigners and the equitable treatment of foreign interests.

In talking over conditions in Mexico—the deaths by starvation and typhus, the reign of bandits in many regions, the confiscatory taxes, the paralysis of mining and agriculture, and the imminent danger of death for foreigners in many districts—the American Commissioners have not any expectation that they will cause First Chief Carranza to make any immediate changes in his policy, but they hope to open the eyes of the Mexican Commissioners to the desperate condition of the Mexican Government and to indoctrinate them with the views of President Wilson and his advisers on what is necessary for the salvation of Mexico.

The one tangible success which the American Commissioners have achieved in the four weeks of the conference has been the establishment of cordial relations with the Mexican Commissioners. Luis Cabrera, Alberto Pani and Ignacio Bonillas are the close friends of Judge Gray, Secretary Lane and John R. Mott. The Mexican Commissioners, on returning to Mexico City, will be able to voice with understanding and authority the views of Washington. Even if no other things are accomplished, the American Commissioners believe that the establishment of a sympathetic channel of communication between the two Governments will be an achievement of the highest value.

On the other hand, the hope for reaching a formal agreement satisfactory to either side seems to be growing smaller and smaller. Although an American Commissioner has said that he hoped the conferences would come to a conclusion within two weeks, this is not generally expected by either side.

The problem before the American Commissioners is complicated by the danger that the abrupt First Chief of the de facto Government, taking offense at the delay in withdrawing the Pershing expedition, will suddenly break off the negotiations. Another possibility is that if the conferences hang fire because the Americans cannot discuss the withdrawal of the Pershing expedition and the Mexicans will not discuss anything else, the joint commission will cease to be taken seriously.

MEXICANS CROSS BORDER.

Thirty Armed Men Return on Seeing American Patrol.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—The War Department received the following telegram from General Funston today:

"Yesterday about noon a small patrol of the Eighth Cavalry, from Ysleta, discovered about thirty armed Mexicans on the north side of the Rio Grande, about two miles west of Ysleta, toward El Paso. All the Mexicans were dismounted and concealed in the brush, except one who had a burro and was apparently on guard. The Mexicans all retreated across the river. The mounted man left so hurriedly that he left his mount with a Mauser carbine in the boot. The carbine, which has a gun sling marked K, Tenth Cavalry, is now in our possession. No shots were fired by either side. These men belonged to the command of Colonel Revel, a Carranza officer. This matter was at once taken up with the Juarez authorities. It has been promised there shall be no repetition of this affair. Nothing was disturbed on this side. The reasons for the crossing are not known."

Troop K, Tenth Cavalry, was the command attacked by Carranza troops at Carrizal.

VILLA BAND OCCUPIES CUSI.

Carranzistas Claim Victory There, but Admit Retirement.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, Sept. 29.—American-owned mining property valued at millions of dollars is in the possession of Villa bandits at Cusihuiriachic, fifty miles southwest of Chihuahua City. Following the battle at Cusi Wednesday between Villistas and Carranzistas, the Carranzistas, under General Matios Ramos, who was slightly wounded, returned to Santa Ysabel, thirty miles by rail from Cusi. Carranza officials at Chihuahua City assert the Villistas were badly defeated, but admit the retirement to Santa Ysabel, leaving the mining town in possession of the bandits.

Reports received by local mining men are to the effect that Villa, at the head of 300 men, marched into the town and captured it with the aid of most of the garrison, which revolted. A number of Carranza officers remained loyal and were made prisoners. Villa gave the prisoners the option of joining his forces or of taking the consequences. Several officers remained loyal. They were horsewhipped before their men and freed.

Several hours later the town was attacked by General Ramos with 800 men. The Villistas were dislodged and driven up the steep valley three-quarters of a mile to La Bufa Mountain, where the properties of the Cusi Mining Company are situated. There another battle occurred, General Ramos, wounded in the fighting, then retired, marching to the Mexico Northwestern Railroad at San Antonio, and entraining there for Santa Ysabel. The Villistas reoccupied Cusi.

The mining properties at Cusi are the San Juan, Cusi-Mexicana, and the Cusi Consolidated.

BANKERS ARRESTED IN MEXICO'S CAPITAL

Released on Yielding to Demands That They Permit Examiners to Take Possession.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 29.—Acting Sub-Secretary of Finance Nieto today made the following statement regarding the action of the Government in forcibly taking possession of the London and Mexico Bank and the National Bank of Mexico:

"As the manager and cashier of the London and Mexico Bank, acting on instructions from the Board of Directors, refused to permit a commission of examiners appointed by the Government to take possession of the institution, and as this department did not wish to take charge of the bank without formal delivery, and as also during the decreed sixty days for banks to bring their metallic reserves up to the level of their banknote emissions the banks will naturally perform very few operations, since it has been decided that they will be required to accept payment of old debts in Government paper money until it has been definitely decided in what form their assets shall be liquidated, the Finance Department decided to order the closing and sealing of the doors of the London and Mexico Bank, which shall be properly guarded by public forces.

"This bank, at least until the Board of Directors changes its attitude, will remain closed during the period of sixty days, at the end of which it will be definitely decided in what manner the bank's emission shall be liquidated. The military commander ordered the arrest of the manager and several Directors of the bank for disobedience of order of the authorities.

"When a commission of examiners went to take possession of the national bank the Directors manifested unwillingness to turn over the institution, which resulted in the arrest of the manager and two Directors, and the sealing of the bank doors. As later the manager and Directors agreed to make formal delivery to the commission of examiners formed of members named by the Government and the managers of the bank they immediately were released by the military commander.

"Commissions of examiners also have been appointed to take charge of note issues by banks in various States whose head offices are mostly in this city. While it is expected the Directors will conform to the Government plans, the same energetic treatment will be given them as occurred with two Mexico City banks if they manifest unwillingness to make formal delivery of the institutions."

ENGLISH BISHOP HERE.

Right Rev. Yeatman Biggs Arrives for Episcopal Convention.

The Right Rev. Bishop of Worcester, Dr. Huyshe Wolcott Yeatman-Biggs, arrived yesterday from England on the White Star liner Baltic to represent the Church of England, with Bishop Montgomery, at the general convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in St. Louis on Oct. 11. He was accompanied by his daughter, Miss B. M. Yeatman-Biggs and by the Rev. Archdeacon Greig of Worcester.

The Rev. George F. Nelson, Canon of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, and the Rev. Dr. W. T. Manning, rector of Trinity Church, who were designated as a committee of reception by Bishop Greer, met the Bishop at the pier. He will be the guest of Mrs. Whitelaw Reid at 451 Madison Avenue while he is in New York. The Bishop will preach at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine next Sunday morning and at Trinity Church in the afternoon. Dr. Yeatman-Biggs said that he had brought the Archdeacon of Worcester with him to say the prayers.

"We Bishops in England," he continued, "have been too busy since the war to say prayers. Ninety per cent. of the British Army now fighting in France has membership in the Church of England, and at the last ordination I accepted but two applicants, these being unfit for military service. No men fit for service in the army are applying for ordination, and none would be accepted if they did apply. They are to a man for their country in its need."

The Bishop is a widower and has two sons fighting in the war. One is an officer in the army and the other is a Lieutenant in the navy, who is attached to a machine-gun brigade lent to the Russians to fight on the eastern frontier.

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